

A HISTORY OF →
IOWA BAPTIST SCHOOLS
ALONZO ABERNETHY



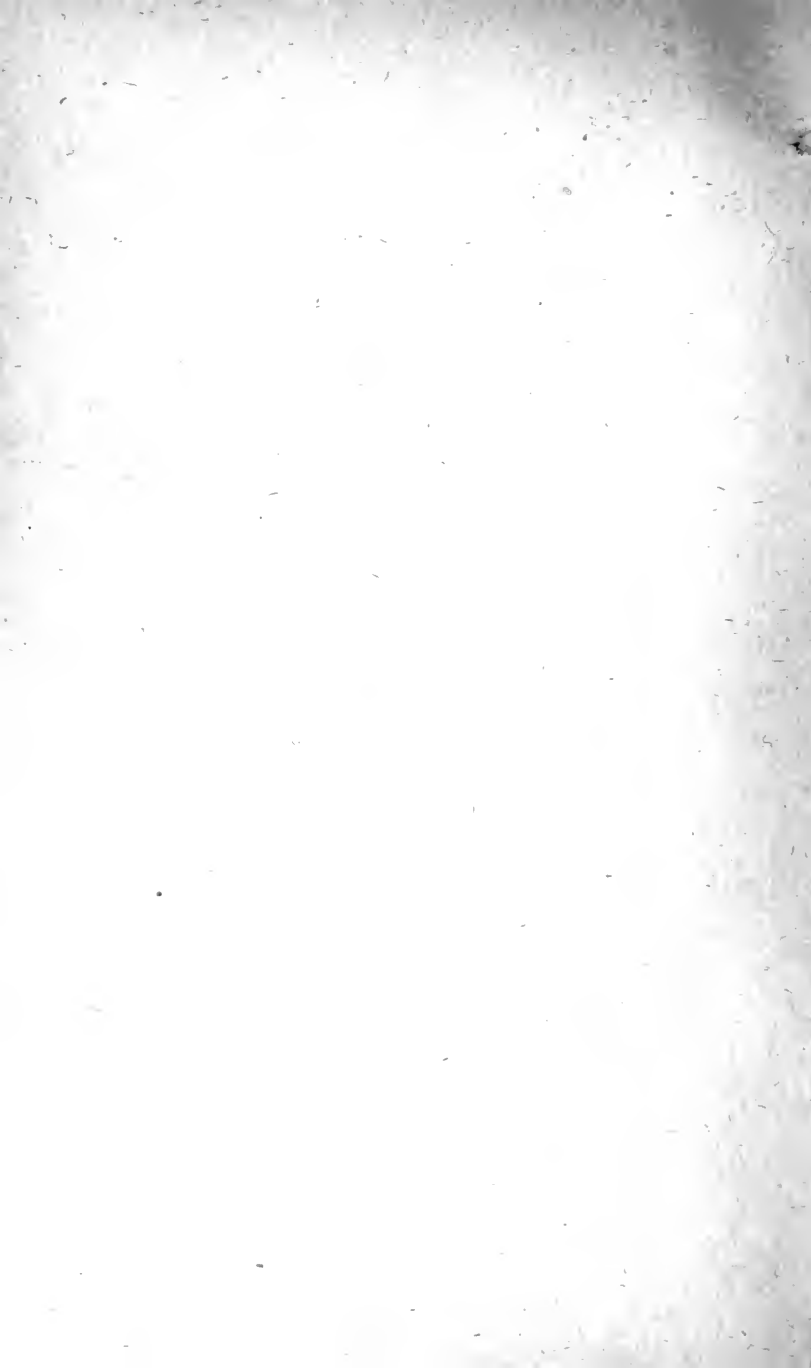
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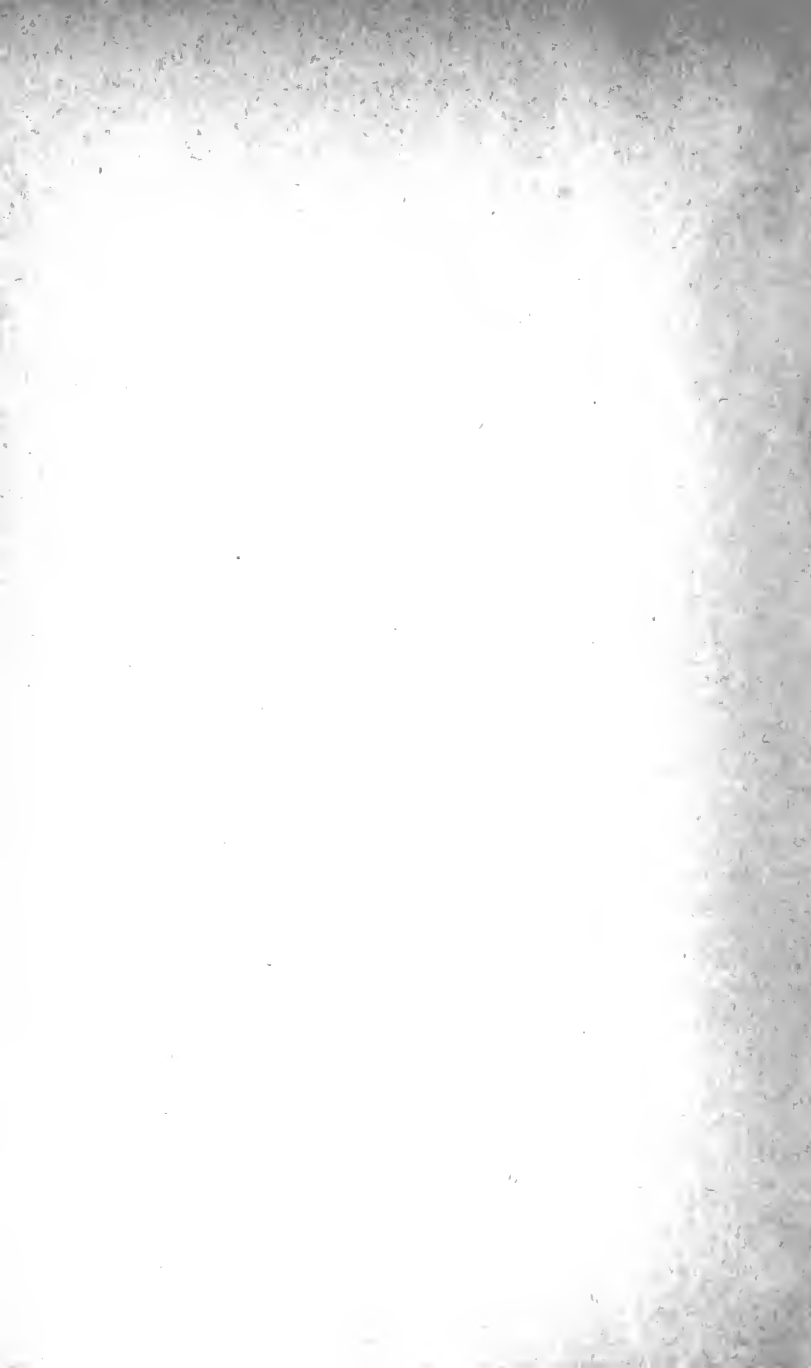
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IOWA BAPTIST SCHOOLS







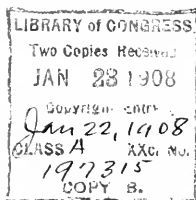
COL. ALONZO ABERNETHY.

A HISTORY
OF
IOWA BAPTIST SCHOOLS



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ALONZO ABERNETHY
OSAGE, IOWA
1907

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Introductory

The preparation of this history was begun at the request of the Iowa Baptist Education Society, at its annual meeting in 1905; though the work has taken a much wider scope than contemplated in the society's resolution. A like request was made many years earlier by my life-long friend, Rev. George J. Johnson, D. D., founder of Burlington Collegiate Institute, and has been often repeated since by others.

Having come to Iowa in April, 1854, and having made the history of its Baptist educational institutions a study since 1856, a large part of what is written is from personal knowledge, and original documents have been extensively consulted and used.

The primary aim has been to collect for preservation and future use the essential facts and factors in the origin, growth, and work of the several schools, with brief mention of the earnest, self-sacrificing men and women, who have given devoted service as teachers, administrators, and contributors, to carrying forward this most useful and necessary branch of Christian work, and made it possible and helpful to the young people of their time.

I have drawn freely from Rev. S. H. Mitchell's Historical Sketches of Iowa Baptists, published twenty years ago, a most valuable contribution to the early history of the denomination in Iowa. Others have given valuable aid, notably Presidents Osborn and Garrison, Principal Lee, and Mr. John M. Mercer, of Burlington, Iowa, to all of whom I desire to make due acknowledgement.

If the painstaking labor devoted to this volume shall receive the approval of former co-laborers, or prove in any measure interesting and helpful to the hosts of young people who have received intellectual or spiritual quickening in these schools, I shall be well repaid. If it shall further aid in stimulating more earnest and resolute effort among my brethren in the state to bring our educational work and institutions to the highest rank of efficiency and usefulness, I shall be doubly rewarded.

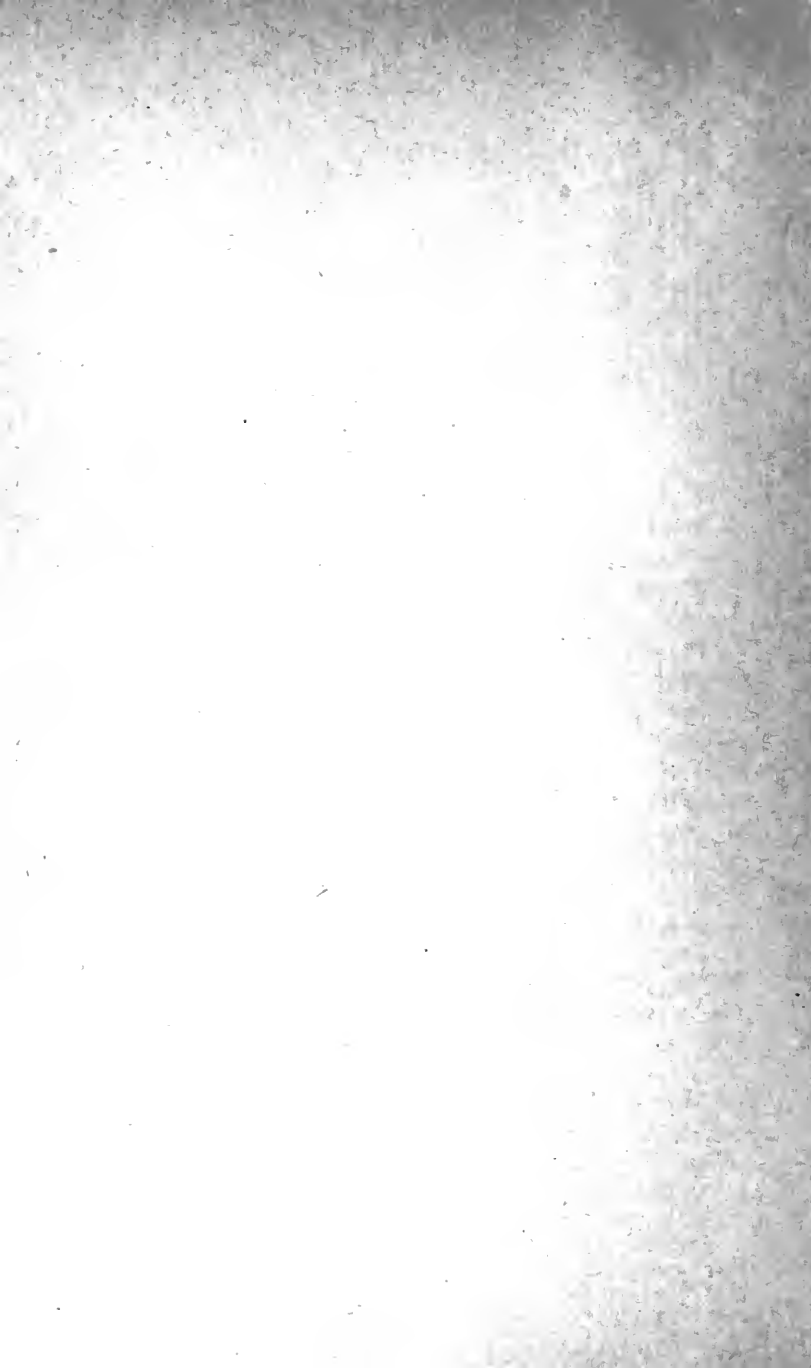
ALONZO ABERNETHY.

Osage, Iowa, June, 1907.



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CHAPTER I.

Pioneer Iowa

THE PURCHASE OF LOUISIANA.

The territory from which the state of Iowa was formed became a part of the United States through the Louisiana Purchase of April 30, 1803. The title was acquired subject to the rights of the Indians who were in possession.

This acquisition was a marvelous one in many respects. In area it more than doubled the territory of the United States; adding 1,171,931 square miles to its previous area of 827,844 square miles. The fertility of its soil and the possibilities of cultivation were incomparably greater. It came practically as a gift from the great Napoleon, to save him from the prospective humiliation of its capture by the English. The westerners had blazed their way down the Ohio, and into the Mississippi valley. New Orleans was the only outlet for their produce but an order had been issued to close the Mississippi. "The intendant at New Orleans deliberately threw down the gage of battle to the westerners." They at once united in earnest protest against this injustice. They threatened to organize an army of invasion to capture New Orleans. President Jefferson had dispatched Monroe to France to try to buy the city with a little terri-

tory adjoining on the east, but before he reached Paris Napoleon said to Livingston, our minister, "I will sell you Louisiana." Without authority to buy, without money to pay, Livingston hesitated. "Jefferson had led his party into power as the special champion of states' rights, and the special opponent of national sovereignty." Impatiently Napoleon pressed his offer to sell, and after some parleying, \$15,000,000 was named in the treaty of purchase. This province cost our government less than two cents an acre. It solved some national and some international problems that had already become acute and serious. Most of all, it settled in the simplest possible manner and for all time, the civil, industrial, and international status of North America. It dedicated the continent to governments "of the people, by the people, for the people." It made later acquisitions easy and natural. At the end of a century, the power and possibilities given this government by that purchase, over the destiny of humanity, are beginning to be revealed.

IOWA TERRITORY UNDER SUCCESSIVE GOVERNMENTS.

Our Iowa part of this territory, about one-twentieth, passed under various names in its progress toward statehood, eight altogether. In the original treaty of cession it was termed, the colony or province of Louisiana, or simply Louisiana. March 26, 1804, congress passed an act dividing the territory; that lying north of the 33d degree of north latitude being organized as the District of Louisiana, and attached for civil purposes to Indiana Territory, which at that time joined it on the east, and was under the administration of Mr. William Henry Harrison as territorial governor. The act to take effect October 1, 1804, and continue for one year.

This act of Congress vesting the executive power in the governor of another territory was not satisfactory to the people of the district. They held that they were being placed under "the dictates of a foreign government," that is, across the river. They objected strongly also to the provision authorizing the president to arrange with Indian tribes owning lands east of the Mississippi to remove and settle on the west side. Congress accordingly made haste to give them a territorial government of their own, changing the name to the territory of Louisiana, and providing for a governor, secretary, and three judges, and later some other civil officers. This act to take effect July 4, 1805.

This territory of Louisiana was continued until 1812, when the name was again changed to the Territory of Missouri, the act to take effect December 7 of that year, and giving additional powers to the governor and other executive officers, providing also for a legislative body to consist of two houses, the lower house to be elected by the people.

When Missouri was admitted as a state, August 10, 1821, the remainder of the territory of Missouri was left practically without any civil government. This was not, under the circumstances, so very serious an oversight, since about the only white people within its bounds, after Missouri had been cut off, were fur traders or trappers, who were as a rule scattered at long distances from each other over this vast territory. But now that Missouri was filling up on the south, and Illinois on the east, with the steady and ever-increasing army of invasion crowding westward, it was in the nature of things impossible for the fairest region in all this great western world to much longer remain the

happy hunting grounds of the roving and untutored red men, in their eager and exultant pastime of scalping each other.

June 28, 1834, congress rather tardily attached this region to the Territory of Michigan for the purpose of temporary government.

In the meantime, however, what is now eastern Iowa had been opened up for settlement, and for thirteen months a steady stream of immigration had been pouring across the river and spreading itself out everywhere miles away to the west.

Two months after the transfer of this territory a legislative council convened at Detroit and organized two counties west of the Mississippi—called the Iowa district—divided by a line running due west from the lower end of Rock Island. They were named Des Moines and Dubuque, and constituted each a township, namely, Flint Hills and Julien. This act gave the first semblance of government to this new district, and soon led to important results. George W. Jones was sent as a delegate to congress the next year and soon secured the law creating the Territory of Wisconsin, which took effect July 3, 1836, covering the same territory as the former, with a portion left out which a few months later became the state of Michigan. Governor Henry Dodge of the new territory ordered a census in the following August, which showed a population of 10,531 within the district. But meantime not a township of its land had been surveyed. This Wisconsin territory continued just two years, and was followed July 3, 1838, by the territory of Iowa, eliminating from the former territory what is now the state of Wisconsin. Thus cut down, Iowa embraced still all that portion of the original terri-

tory of Louisiana lying between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, extending from the northern boundary of the state of Missouri on the south to the British possessions on the north; that is, all of Iowa, all of Minnesota west of the Mississippi river and a line drawn due north from its source, and all of the Dakotas east of the Missouri and White Earth rivers.

At this date not a quarter section of land had been offered for sale by the government, though a census taken the previous May showed a population of 22,859. December 28, 1846, the state of Iowa was formed with its present boundaries.

INDIAN OCCUPANCY AND OWNERSHIP.

During the forty-three years from the Louisiana purchase to the organization of our state the Indians had exclusive control for thirty years and partial control the remaining thirteen. Their right to the territory occupied was recognized from the first, notwithstanding the slender grounds for any very valid claim, oftentimes based largely on their ability to drive away other claimants who also wanted the same territory for occasional use as hunting ground.

Forts were established and occupied by United States troops, successively on the border, at Fort Madison, Rock Island, and Prairie du Chien, at an early date; and later at Council Bluffs in 1839, Fort Atkinson in 1840, Des Moines in 1843, and Ft. Dodge in 1849, to protect the Indians from the encroachment of whites and to guard frontier settlements in territory already ceded, from depredations of the Indians.

The early presidents all voiced the sentiments of the people generally in their solicitude for the future of the aborigines found here at the time of the discovery. President Monroe, who had earlier proposed to colonize the Indians west of the Mississippi, "as they would never be disturbed there by white men," said to congress in 1825:

Being deeply impressed with the opinion that the removal of the Indian tribes from the lands which they now occupy within the limits of the several states and territories, is of very high importance to our Union, and may be accomplished on conditions and in a manner to promote the interest and happiness of those tribes; the attention of the government has been long drawn, with great solicitude to the subject. Experience has clearly demonstrated that in their present state it is impossible to incorporate them in such masses, in any form whatever, into our system. The great object to be accomplished is the removal of these tribes on conditions which shall be satisfactory to themselves, and honorable to the government.

It has been estimated that there were as many as ten thousand Indians who claimed their home in Iowa when the first treaties were made for their removal. Some estimates make the number as high as fifteen thousand. Prior to June 1, 1833, the entire territory of Iowa was in the undisputed possession of the Indians, the confederated tribes of the Sacs and Foxes mainly—while north of their territory, in what is now northern Iowa and Minnesota, were the hunting grounds of various tribes of the Sioux. Boundary lines were unknown to the savages and bloody conflicts between these hostile and warlike tribes were of frequent occurrence as they made incursions upon each other's territory.

Mr. Willard Barrows, United States deputy surveyor, Cincinnati, Ohio, in his Notes on Iowa, published in 1845 with map, says:

It was not till the summer of 1833 that any Indian title was extinguished to the territory of Iowa. The country had been in possession of various Indian tribes for centuries; its rich and fertilizing soil had for ages drank the blood of contending foes for possession. Its hills and valleys, its rivers and prairies, have witnessed the most bloody conflicts ever fought by the savages of our western world, as the numerous battle grounds that everywhere strew the land will testify.

THE BLACK HAWK PURCHASE.

The first land in Iowa acquired by the government from the Indians for the purpose of opening it to permanent settlement, consisted of a tract extending along the Mississippi from the northern boundary of Missouri to the southern boundary of the neutral ground, about 50 miles wide, and called the Black Hawk purchase. The Keokuk Reserve, a strip 10 by 40 miles in extent along the lower Iowa river, about half being on each side, and extending down to Wapello's village below the present site of Wapello in Louisa county, was reserved from this purchase. This tract was surveyed in October, 1835, by Charles DeWard, assistant surveyor; commencing at a point on the northern boundary of the state of Missouri, 50 miles west of the Mississippi, and 9.90 chains east of the 122d mile of the boundary, thence on a course north 28 degrees east, 95 miles and 43.15 chains to the intersection of the Red Cedar river 40 miles from the Mississippi, and thence north 29 degrees 15 minutes west, 75 miles and 14.50 chains to the intersection of the south line of the neutral ground; thence along that line 27 miles and 50 chains to the Turkey river, and along said south boundary to Painted Rock. The southern terminus of this line was 28 miles and 30 chains west of the Des Moines river, and about 5

miles west of the southwest corner of Van Buren county. The angle was near where the Cedar river crosses the east line of Johnson county, and the northwest terminus, in the northern part of Fremont township, 92-10 in Fayette county.

The treaty by which this tract was acquired was negotiated September 21, 1832, by Gen. Winfield Scott,¹ and Gov. John Reynolds of Illinois, with the Sacs and Foxes and Winnebagos, at a council held on the west bank of the Mississippi, where Davenport now stands.

The council had been called at Rock Island, but the meeting was changed to the west side of the river because the smallpox had broken out among the troops on the island. This purchase of some five million acres cost the government ten or twelve cents an acre. The treaty was ratified by congress February 13, 1833, and the Indians gave possession June 1. This tract seems to have been demanded of the Indians as a kind of indemnity for the expenses of the recent Black Hawk War.

September 28, 1836, Gov. Henry Dodge made a treaty with the Sacs and Foxes at Davenport, for the purchase of the Keokuk Reserve; and secured possession November 1, following. Young James W. Grimes, afterwards governor of Iowa and United States senator, was secretary of this council. This

¹ The writer well remembers seeing General Scott and being greatly impressed with the majestic appearance of this one of his early heroes, as he was passing through Ohio during the presidential campaign of 1848. The Gov. Lewis Cass, also previously mentioned, was another boyhood hero, viewed with awe at an earlier date as he was traveling through Ohio in his private carriage from Detroit to Washington while representing Michigan in the U. S. senate.

tract of 256,000 acres cost \$195,988, about seventy-seven cents an acre.

THE SECOND BLACK HAWK PURCHASE.

October 21, 1837, another treaty was made at Washington, D. C., for the cession of an additional 1,250,000 acre tract adjoining the Black Hawk Purchase on the west; the northern and southern points to correspond with the northwest and southwest corners of the former purchase, the lines to meet at a point west of the angle, and about twenty-five miles distant.

The south leg of the western boundary crossed the Des Moines river at the old town of lowaville, a mile above Selma in Van Buren county.

This tract cost some twenty cents an acre. Thus was opened for settlement five months after Iowa territory was created nearly three hundred townships of land, which was about one-fifth of what eight years later became the state of Iowa.

PURCHASE OF CENTRAL IOWA TERRITORY.

When, however, the government had once permitted the steadily advancing army of civilization to plant its feet on the nether banks of the Father of Waters, no second halting place could long be maintained within the beautiful land, short of the Missouri, and the government agents were kept busy seeking new treaties. At the end of another four years so many had come into the new territory to find homes, and crowding up to the borders, while wild game was seeking refuge in the forests of western rivers, that when Gov. John Chambers met

the Sac and Fox Indians at their agency near the Des Moines, ten miles west of the border, and a few miles east of where Ottumwa now stands, October 11, 1842, he was finally able to convince them that Iowa would no longer afford them hunting grounds suited to their needs; and a treaty was concluded by which they conveyed all their remaining lands in Iowa to the United States. They were to vacate the eastern portion May 1, 1843, and the remainder October 11, 1845. The line of division was to be: "A line running due north and south from the Painted or Red Rocks on the White Breast fork of the Des Moines river, which rocks will be found about eight miles, when reduced to a straight line, from the junction of the White Breast with the Des Moines."

The red rocks, however, were found to be, not on the White Breast which enters the Des Moines from the south, but on the north side of the Des Moines itself, about eight miles above the mouth of White Breast creek, to follow the river, or 5 1-3 miles in a direct line. There are no other such rocks in the county nor indeed in the state. They form a very conspicuous ledge of deep red sandstone, just such as would become a landmark to these roving peoples, and known far and wide; and are situated very near the center of section 35-77-20, in Marion county. The line ran about a mile west of Knoxville and struck the south boundary of the neutral ground three miles west of Ackley in Hardin county. The late Senator Alfred Hebard of Red Oak, Iowa, was present at the negotiation of this treaty and signed it as a witness.

The Indians generally removed as they agreed, only about two hundred remaining beyond the allotted time, and they soon left. Before the first day of May, 1843, large

numbers of white people assembled along the border, awaiting the hour when they could enter the portion of the new purchase then thrown open. Up to that date United States soldiers guarded the Indian country from intruders, as ten years previously they had guarded the Black Hawk Purchase. Eager for the choicest locations, some explorers, when the midnight hour struck, crossed the border with blazing torches, and set stakes, and blazed trees, to mark their claims. The rest of the purchase was guarded by United States troops until the time fixed by the treaty for the removal of all the Indians, when there was another rush for choice locations.¹

Two treaties of purchase and removal were made in 1846; one, June 5, by Col. Peter A. Sarpy, at Trader's Point on the Missouri river, in Mills county, with the Pottawattamies, for the re-purchase of the 5,000,000 acre tract on which they had been located by the government in 1835, and their removal within two years to Kansas; and another, by which the Winnebagos, October 13, 1846, ceded their lands in the neutral grounds along the Upper Iowa, Turkey, Wapsipinecon, and Cedar rivers, for territory on the St. Peters river in Minnesota, from which they were removed in 1848.

When the Sisseton and Wahpeton bands of the Sioux finally surrendered the Spirit Lake country, by treaty of July 23, 1851, more than 200,000 white people had homes in Iowa, yet a year later than that event, a fierce battle was fought six miles north of Algona in Kossuth county, between a band of Musquakies and a party of Sioux who had come to hunt on the Upper Des Moines. They defeated their enemies, leaving sixteen dead Sioux to be scalped by their victors, left on the field and never buried nor removed.

¹ Dr. William Salter's "Iowa, the First Free State in the Louisiana Purchase," p. 251.

Allusion was made above to the fact that when Iowa Territory was organized in 1838, 23,000 people were residing within its bounds on the 6,000,000 or more acres previously opened for settlement by the first and second Black Hawk purchases; and that the government was not yet ready to sell an acre of land. The people had simply gone in and selected their claims, some of them—many of them—had been there waiting to buy for more than five years. Homesteaders in those days had no special privileges, as in later years, of securing their homesteads without cost, nor even to buy at a fixed price. The law then provided that when the lands had been surveyed, and land offices opened, the lands must all be offered at public auction, to the highest bidder; no bid to be accepted for less than \$1.25 an acre.

The first surveyors who entered the Black Hawk Purchase to lay off township lines came in the autumn of 1836, after Governor Dodge's census takers had recorded the names of 10,531 residents.

At the end of two years' surveying enough land had been divided into quarter sections to open land offices. One was opened at Dubuque, November 5, 1838, and the other at Burlington, November 19, 1838.

At the Dubuque office twenty-three townships were placed on sale, in townships ranging from 78 to 92, and ranges from 1 to 8.

At the Burlington office twenty-five townships were placed on sale, in townships ranging from 67 to 77, and ranges from 1 to 10.

October 21, 1839, six more townships were placed on sale, all at the Burlington office; and

in 1840, 140 additional townships had been divided up and were placed on sale.

The following extract gives a very good picture of pioneer life in Iowa in the earlier years. It is taken from an article published in the April, 1868, number of the *Annals of Iowa*, one of a series of articles written by Capt. F. M. Irish, an early settler of Iowa City:

The pioneer settlers of a new country may be compared to the vanguard of an army, the majority of them being young men without families, who have left the parental roof in the older settlements, and set out in search of a home upon the frontier, there to commence the great battle of life. The representative of this class is not encumbered with extra baggage, often performing the journey on foot, provided with a gun and ammunition, an ax and an auger, he penetrates into a region recently abandoned by the savage, and selecting a location where wood and water are convenient, he erects his cabin, and from the nearest trading post or town he procures his furniture, consisting of a water bucket, two or three tin cups, as many plates, knives and forks, a cast iron bake oven, with cover, a coffee pot and frying pan. His provisions consist of as much corn meal as he can pack at one time, together with a side or shoulder of bacon. With this load upon his back he frequently travels thirty or forty miles before reaching his cabin.

He is now ready to commence the staking-off of his claim and preparing for improvements; and notwithstanding the great labor required to procure his little store of provisions, he shares it most freely with anyone who may come to him destitute. There is a custom universally observed among them, namely, when leaving the cabin in the morning, they leave provisions cooked for the benefit of the way-farer who may call during the day. The writer of this article has often realized the benefit and convenience of this custom. After traveling fifteen or twenty miles on foot, it was with pleasure I came in sight of a bachelor's cabin. My guide who was acquainted in this region, said, "Now, we will have something to eat." On entering, we found the owner absent. But my guide, examining the bake oven, found that it contained a fine "pone" well baked and yet warm. He then went to the cupboard, which had once done service as a dry goods box, finding there coffee. Putting that to boil, he cut and fried some bacon. We sat

down and ate a hearty meal with as good an appetite as is enjoyed by any epicurean visitor of Delmonico's. Then by the use of a piece of chalk, we left our names accompanied with our thanks, upon the door, and went our way. This was a universal custom among the pioneers, who were proverbial for their hospitality.

When any considerable number had settled in one vicinity, the first act toward the organization of civilized society was to form a "claim association" for mutual protection in the possession of their new homes. They drew up a constitution and by-laws, elected a president, secretary, and treasurer, and kept a proper record in which each member's name was entered, and the number of his claim recorded, in the possession of which the association were bound to protect him until he had an opportunity of purchasing at the government sales. There has been much said in certain quarters against these claim associations; but it is evident this was the only means by which the pioneer could secure his home and receive any compensation for the many hardships he had endured; and as an evidence of the justice of the custom, congress has from time to time passed pre-emption laws, and more recently the "homestead law," all of which are virtually legalizing the principle upon which the "claim associations" were founded, and serve to protect the early settler against the rapacity of the speculator and the more wealthy emigrant, who are sure to follow when the way has been opened and improvements commenced.

The pioneers of our county are fast passing away. Those that are left often look back with pleasure upon the happy days of the early settlements when our real wants were few and simple, and our pleasures and enjoyments had not the drawbacks of older communities, when there were no doctors, and very little sickness, no lawyers and disputes and quarrels very rare, those that did occur being justly settled by arbitration, without cost.

In the autumn of 1839, the location of the seat of government at Iowa City, attracted many travelers from the east and north to this point, and there being no roads, strangers found it difficult to keep the course they wished. In crossing our large prairies, they often became lost and wandered far out of their way. This was especially the case in traveling from Iowa City to Dubuque. To remedy this, the citizens employed Lyman Dillon, Esq., to plow a furrow between the two points, in as direct a line as practicable. Mr. Dillon started from Iowa City with his large breaking plow, drawn by five yoke of oxen, accompanied by his driver. He had also with him a two-horse wagon contain-

ing cooking utensils and provisions for the trip. Through the day they would plow, and at night turn the oxen upon the prairie to feed, sleeping in the covered wagon. In this way they continued until Dubuque was reached, a distance from the starting point of 100 miles. This is believed to be the longest furrow on record, and served as a guide to travelers, and a well beaten road was soon made along side of Dillon's furrow.

During the autumn of 1839, his excellency, Robert Lucas, governor of the territory, visited Iowa City, accompanied by two of his daughters and Gen. Fletcher of Muscatine, who acted as their guide. The whole party were on horseback, this being the most comfortable mode of traveling at the time, the roads being very rough. The governor and his party met with a most cordial reception from our small community, his party being quartered in the most commodious cabin in the city, and the only one boasting of an attic for a lodging room. This apartment was not reached by a spacious stair-way, but by ladder made in the most primitive style, by which a person ascended through a very narrow aperture in the upper floor. Here the governor and his party were very comfortably lodged. During this visit the governor purchased a claim near the city, and had the same recorded, becoming a member of the association. A few years later he built a comfortable residence upon this property, removed his family here, where he resided until the close of his life.

On the first of January, 1840, about twenty families were living in Iowa City, who had prepared as best they could, to spend their first winter in their new home, and though no one suffered for the absolute necessities of life, yet all were compelled to live very plainly and to observe the strictest economy. * No flouring mills were nearer than the Mississippi, and most of our flour and meal was brought from Warren county, Illinois, a distance of seventy miles.

CHAPTER II.

Pioneer Baptists

The first Baptist minister known to have settled in Iowa was Elder Hezekiah Johnson. He was born in Maryland, March 6, 1799. He came to Iowa territory in the spring of 1836 from Frankfort, Ohio, and served under appointment of the American Baptist Home Mission society from 1839 to 1844 as itinerant missionary.

He preached the introductory sermon at the organization of the first Baptist association organized in the territory at the Long Creek, afterwards Danville, Baptist church in August, 1839. October 2, 1841, he preached at the organization of the Washington Baptist church. His name occurs as delegate from the Pisgah church at the organization of the Iowa Baptist state convention, June 3, 1842, at Iowa City. Later in the year he was present at the ordination of Rev. Wm. Elliott. In 1843 he attended the second meeting of the convention and served as moderator. While the convention was in session the following year at Washington, on his motion a committee was appointed "to take into consideration the expediency of establishing an institution of learning." This committee of which he was a member, later brought in a report which is quoted in the following chapter.

When the convention met at Bloomington (Muscatine) May 3, 1845, the following was adopted:-

Whereas two of those beloved ministers who have been fellow-laborers in this territory have taken their departure for Oregon, and are now on their wearisome journey across the Rocky Mountains in order to preach Christ and Him crucified to the thousands who are congregating and have emigrated there, therefore,

Resolved, That while we lament the loss of the labors of brethren, Ezra Fisher and H. Johnson, from among us, we would commend them to God and the word of His grace, praying that the divine blessing may attend their labors in building up the Redeemer's cause in the distant territory of Oregon.

Elder Johnson organized the Baptist church at Oregon City and labored there under appointment of the Home Mission society from 1847 to 1851.

He traveled, preached, helped to organize churches and associations and lay the foundations of religious and educational institutions in the new state. He also wrote and published many sermons and pamphlets, completing the last on his death bed. He was one of the strongest Baptist preachers in the early days in Oregon, as he had been of Iowa. Over his grave and that of his faithful wife is placed a memorial stone with the simple inscription, Pioneer Baptist Missionaries. He was the father of Rev. Franklin Johnson, D. D., LL. D., of the University of Chicago divinity school.

His death occurred at Oregon City, Oregon, in August, 1866.

Rev. Alexander Evans seems to have come to Iowa as early as 1837, probably from Connecticut, and became pastor of the Danville church where he remained for several years. In Mitchell's Historical Sketches of Iowa Baptists it is stated that Elder Evans baptized Brother Elihu Chandler at Danville in 1837. He was elected first clerk of the old Des Moines association organized at Long Creek in August, 1839. He also attended the organization of the state convention at Iowa City

in 1842. Was present also at the Davenport meeting the next year. He removed to Oregon in 1845.

Rev. Ezra Fisher, another of the earliest pastors and missionaries in Iowa Territory, was born at Wendel, Mass., Jan. 6, 1800. He graduated from Newton Theological Seminary in 1829 and was ordained the following January. Two years later he was sent by the Home Mission society to Indianapolis, Ind., and in 1839 to Iowa. He organized the Bloomington (Muscatine) Baptist church. Was present at the first three meetings of the state convention and was its third moderator. After an active ministry in Iowa he crossed the plains in 1845 to Oregon and organized the first Baptist church west of the Rocky Mountains in Washington county, Oregon. He continued as missionary until 1852 when he became the general agent of Oregon territory. At one time was in charge of the Baptist school at McMinnville, returning later to the pastorate in which he continued until the time of his death, November 1, 1874, at The Dalles, Oregon.

Rev. Jonah Todd came to Iowa from a pastorate of some years' length in Pennsylvania, as early as 1839. He was chosen moderator at the organization of the first association in the territory at Long Creek in August, 1839. He was also present at the organization of the state convention in 1842. In 1848 was reported pastor of the Pisgah church and seems to have lost his health soon after. After some years' residence at Burlington he died near Dodgeville, Des Moines county, May 12, 1863.

Rev. Calvin Greenleaf was another of the earliest pioneers. He came to Davenport as a mission-

ary in 1839 from Griggsville, Ill., but no later mention of him is found in the early annals of Iowa.

In 1841 two more pastors came to Iowa: Burton Carpenter to Dubuque and Warren B. Morey to Iowa City, both under appointment of the Home Mission society. Carpenter was the first moderator of the state convention and Morey was its first clerk. No mention is made of Carpenter after 1843. Morey became pastor of the Iowa City church, July 24, 1841, soon after its organization. He remained there as pastor till 1851 when he removed to Columbus City.

In the year 1842 five additional ministers entered the territory: Charles E. Brown, Hiram Burnett, M. J. Post, Ira A. Blanchard, and Daniel Jewett, and William Elliott and William Sperry were ordained. Brown came direct from old Madison university with his young wife early in 1842 to the Fork of the Maquoketa in Jackson county, and remained in the territory and state most of the time for many years fulfilling a most useful ministry as a sturdy pioneer of those days. Fifty years after his coming he published an interesting little book of personal reminiscences of 130 pages, for distribution among his personal friends. It gives a graphic picture of pioneer missionary life in the early days. The Baptist Annual of 1901, page 64, contains the following:

Rev. Charles E. Brown died at the residence of his son in Ottumwa, July 23, 1901, at the ripe age of 88. In the death of Brother Brown we bid farewell to the last member of this state convention who was present at its organization in 1842. He was a pioneer of the pioneers, serving the state in its legislature; and in all questions of reform or religion he stood a tower of strength. We owe him a

debt we never can repay. We can truly say, Servant of God, well done: rest from your loved employ.

Hiram Burnett, born in Georgia, February 19, 1799, was ordained in Ohio in 1832, and came to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, in 1842, organizing that church and preaching there for twelve years. He aided in the organization and growth of a number of other churches in southeastern Iowa. "His piety was warm, manly and enlightened, and his cheerfulness a perennial spring. He was a daily, living exemplification of Christian cheerfulness." His death occurred at his home in Mt. Pleasant, January 8, 1881, in his eighty-second year.

M. J. Post was born in Franklin county, Vermont, June 8, 1812, and came to Iowa early in 1842, settling in Van Buren county, being ordained soon after. In June he rode horseback a hundred miles to attend the organization of the state convention at Iowa City. He preached the gospel with great earnestness and power until the time of his death. In 1847 he piloted the Hollanders seeking a home in Iowa to Pella and removed there soon after, where he died April 2, 1848.

Ira E. Blanchard aided in the organization of several churches in Delaware, Dubuque and Clayton counties and continued to preach in Iowa until 1850 when he removed to California, dying there two years later.

Daniel Jewett had come to Farmington, Iowa, prior to the meeting of the state convention in 1842, and was named one of the executive board. He attended the ordination of William Elliott at Rochester, Van Buren county, in October of the same year. After a residence of a number of years at Farmington he removed to Des Moines, but re-

turned before the date of his death in the spring of 1882.

William Elliott was a native of Ohio and was converted and licensed to preach March 17, 1839. He later removed to Iowa, settling at Rochester, Van Buren county. He traveled one hundred miles on foot to attend the organization of the Iowa Baptist state convention at Iowa City in June, 1842, and in the following October was ordained by a council of ministers at the Rochester church. He was by nature and choice an evangelist and missionary. He served a large number of churches for short pastorates in southeastern Iowa and was associational missionary. He spent some years in Nebraska and returned for a pastorate in 1897-1899 at West Chester in the Washington association. Later he removed to California and died at the home of his daughter in San Francisco, December 11, 1900. He was a man of great earnestness and a good preacher and baptized many hundreds of converts during his long ministry.

William Sperry came to Iowa in 1842, and was ordained the same year. He was present at the state convention in 1844 and 1845 from Agency City, and member of the executive board, but removed to Oregon about 1851.

John Bond came from Indiana to Iowa as early as 1842, and was present as delegate at the ordination of William Elliott in October of that year, a member of the executive board of the state convention in 1843 from Portland, also again from 1849 to 1852. Was a delegate to the state convention in 1846 as a licentiate from the Oskaloosa church, and was probably ordained there that year or the next, as in 1847 he was again reported present as

Rev. J. Bond, though no mention has been found of his ordination. He preached the introductory sermon at the organization of the Central association in 1852, and soon after left the territory for Oregon.

Rev. Jesse N. Seeley, was born May 15, 1815, studied at Hamilton and Granville, and graduated from the Hamilton Theological Seminary. He came to Iowa in 1843 and conducted a revival at Le Claire, twenty-two joining by baptism and eight by letter. This church was first named Bath. The next year he became pastor at Bloomington, and went to Keokuk in 1847. His health failing, he went south where he preached for eight years, and returning in 1864, accepted a call at Cordova, Ill. Later returning to Iowa he settled at Clinton, where he died April 15, 1898, at the ripe age of 83, most of his life having been spent in Iowa.

He occasionally attended our state conventions till near the end of his life, and his face had long been familiar in these gatherings.

Rev. Lyman Carpenter came as early as 1843, and attended the state convention that year and the following from Bloomington. He was ordained at the Blue Grass church, Scott county, February 11, 1847, where he remained as a much loved pastor until October, 1860, when failing health constrained him to resign and remove to California, where he died June 27, 1865.

In 1844 Revs. Daniel Dye, Hamilton Robb, and R. Cheedle were reported at the state convention, and Horace Eaton and Edwin S. Byron came the same year.

Daniel Dye came from Indiana, served as missionary pastor at Davenport part of the year, and

later at Keosauqua; removed the next year to Rock Island, Ill., and thence to New York.

R. Cheedle was a delegate to the state convention in 1844 from the Virginia Grove church, was moderator of the old Des Moines association in 1848, and soon after left for Oregon.

Hamilton Robb appears to have been ordained in Iowa in 1844, was missionary pastor at Keosauqua and Mt. Pleasant in 1844. He removed the next year to Illinois and died there a year later.

Horace Eaton was under appointment of the Home Mission society a part of the time from 1844 to 1846, residing at Andrew, and soon after left the state.

Edwin S. Byron succeeded Elder Burton Carpenter at Dubuque in September, 1844, as appointee of the American Baptist Home Mission society, but no later mention of him is found.

In 1845 at least two more notable brethren began preaching in Iowa:

Dexter P. Smith was born in the state of New York in 1810. He was a graduate of Hamilton in 1837, and entered the pastorate in his native state where his labors were blessed with many conversions. In May, 1845, under appointment of the Home Mission society, Mr. Smith commenced work in the Davenport association at Iowa City, then the capital of the territory. Speaking of this appointment in later years he says:

Iowa City, strange as it may now seem, was then the extreme western missionary outpost. There was no church or mission station between Iowa and the Rocky Mountains or the Pacific coast. Moreover, at that time, the Davenport association embraced all the Baptist interests in Northern Iowa and Minnesota.

This was truly pioneer service, and as we look back to it and its results, after more than sixty years of growth and expansion, we may realize something of its vast importance.

In 1851 he accepted an appointment from the American Sunday School Union, as general Sunday school missionary for the state. While in this service, continuing until 1858, he raised large sums of money which were applied to establishing Sunday schools and supplying libraries at many points in the territory. At a union meeting held by him in the Baptist church at Davenport a single subscription was made for these purposes of \$1,000, and later paid in twenty-dollar gold pieces. Nearly all these Sunday schools became a little later nuclei for churches. In 1858 he was prevailed upon to accept the financial agency of the Iowa Baptist state convention which had incurred a large debt in the effort to supply the call for gospel preaching in the new settlements and towns everywhere springing up. After serving the convention with great ability for two and a half years, he was compelled to resign by reason of ill health. He was twice elected president of the convention, and preached two of its annual sermons.

The doctor was a broadminded and useful man in every cause he espoused. He took great interest in the efforts of young men to prepare for the gospel ministry, had a prominent part in the organization in 1867, of the Iowa Baptist Union for ministerial education. He served as secretary of the union for twelve years, and was instrumental in securing funds to aid large numbers in their efforts to educate themselves for the Master's work. He was a genial and kind hearted Christian

gentleman, and with his lovely wife, had always a hospitable home alike for friend or stranger.

After a useful life of nearly forty years in Iowa, he removed to the Pacific coast in 1883, and resided at Santa Ana, Cal., with their son Carey. In 1887 they celebrated their golden wedding, he having been married and ordained on the same day, July 11, 1837. Dr. Smith's life work was largely in Iowa, where he left a great host of friends who loved and honored him, and who will cherish his memory as of an elder and greatly beloved brother. May his life and labors and example continue to inspire young men to the noble Christian manhood and service illustrated in his useful life.

Samuel Pickard was another young man of great force of character and of consecrated life. And he gave some to be evangelists. Such was the commission issued to Samuel Pickard; and faithfully he fulfilled the mission for more than fifty years. It is not so easy, sixty years later, to do justice to such a mission and its results, but it is written on high in a myriad of saved souls, and that is enough.

The following beautiful tribute was written by his old friend, Rev. S. H. Mitchell, for the Baptist Annual of 1899:

Rev. Samuel Pickard died at Berwick, Ill., August 20, 1899, in his 79th year. He was born in Indiana, of Quaker parents, who are said to have disinherited him because he became a Baptist. He came to Iowa when quite young, and though in recent years Illinois has been the scene of his active ministry, he spent many years in Iowa in very active work for his Lord. In the stirring revivals of thirty-five and forty years ago he was a prominent figure, along with Morgan Edwards, William Elliott, and Dr. G. J. Johnson. "The Stalwart Soul Winner," the latter calls him in an appreciative tribute since his departure. In many of the churches in southeast Iowa twenty and more years ago, and

even later, it would be found on inquiry that a considerable portion of the active workers and burden bearers had been converted in meetings held by Brother Pickard, a striking testimony to the value of the evangelistic method in church work.

The year 1846 brought to Iowa many emigrants, including doubtless many Baptists. Of the ministers who came that year we have the names of six who remained long enough to leave some record in the subsequent meetings held.

Rev. Peter Robinson probably sought both restoration of health and a useful field of labor by coming to the new territory, but the one could not be found, and the other was vouchsafed for a brief period only. His early friend, Dr. Dexter P. Smith, says in Mitchell's *Historical Sketches of Iowa Baptists*, page 471:

Rev. Peter Robinson died at Marion in September, 1846. I was associated with him as a student at Madison University, and in 1846 hailed him as a fellow laborer in Iowa. But while admiring his work of faith and brightening prospects at Marion, the summons came. It only remained to comply with his request, go to Marion and preach his funeral sermon, comfort the bereaved church, accept the situation, be faithful unto death and meet him in Glory.

Rev. Isaac Whitemore, another Baptist minister, fell by the way in Lee county, as reported by Rev. B. F. Brabrook in his obituary report to the Davenport association for that year.

Rev. B. F. Brabrook had been coming over into the territory since 1843, from Rock Island, to attend various services and now became pastor at Davenport, and is made secretary of the state convention that year. In 1849 he was elected president of the convention. He was also chosen that year moderator of the Davenport association and several times later.

There were at this time thirteen churches and seven pastors in the association, and a note appended to the statistical report published in the minutes gives a characteristic view of pioneer life in those days:

Pastors in the association, seven. Note, of these one has left the state, another has removed from the bounds of the association, another is in the east making collections to aid in the erection of a meeting house, another is suffering under protracted indisposition, another is occupied mainly in the practice of medicine, and still another relies chiefly upon the cultivation of his lands for support. Surely we may say, the laborers are few, but the harvest truly is great. The Davenport association comprises the whole country lying between the Mississippi and the two Iowa rivers.

Mr. Brabrook was a man of rare ability, insight, and spirit, and a natural leader. He rendered a useful service during the seven years' labor in the church, association, and state, and completed his labors June 9, 1853. The minutes of the association that year contain the following:

Whereas in his infinite wisdom, God has removed our esteemed brother, Rev. B. F. Brabrook from his important field of labor as exploring agent of the Baptist Home Mission Society, in this place; therefore,

Resolved, That this association while they bow to the will of God, and record their gratitude to him for his goodness, in permitting his labors so long within this state, cannot but mourn his death and their loss; and they would express their sense of his talents, piety, usefulness, and devotion to the cause of Christ, especially in Iowa.

Rev. Horace Worden, came from Illinois in 1846. He attended the convention that year, as pastor from the Round Point church, which seems to have been changed the next year to the Agency City church. In 1848 and 1849 he was reported pastor at Keosauqua and in 1850 and 1851 at Keokuk, and 1852 he returned to Illinois.

Rev. George W. Bond came to Iowa with his father, Rev. John Bond. He was licensed to preach at Eddyville in 1846. The church sent a letter that year to the association for his ordination, but after examination the request was denied. The next year, he attended the state convention as a delegate from the Princeton church, and was ordained in 1848, Rev. William Elliott preaching the ordination sermon. He served the Aurora church near Pella one year and the Knoxville church one year, and in 1852 removed to Oregon.

Rev. William Knapp attended the state convention in 1846 as a licentiate of the church at Farmington. He was present at the three following sessions of the convention, in 1847 as pastor at Farmington, and in 1848 and 1849 at Mt. Zion, an early and notable country church near Keosauqua. A little later in the latter year he was stricken with cholera while away from home on duty. Brother Mitchell tells the pathetic story on page 172 of his sketches:

Rev. William B. Knapp of Charleston and his entire family, consisting of wife and two or three children, died of cholera in 1849. The family had entertained a stranger at their home, who either before or immediately after leaving, sickened and died with the fatal disease. They had entertained an angel unawares but it proved to be the angel of death. Mr. Knapp left his home to fill an appointment at Denmark, and while there was attacked with the cholera and died in a few hours. About the same time death smote his wife and one of the children, and while a messenger was bearing to his home the sad news of his death, another was on the way to convey to Denmark the sorrowful tidings that he never received.

Rev. S. H. Mitchell, in describing the annual meeting of the old Des Moines association in 1846, says:

Elder Shaply Elmore and J. Moore are among the ministers not named above.

But no other mention of these names has been found.

Rev. William Rutledge, died at Le Claire, October 27, 1868. Born in England August 19, 1804; he rendered excellent service in London in the temperance cause, and as a lay preacher in Essex county. He came to America in 1845, and the following year was ordained in Philadelphia. He came to Davenport in 1847 as a colporteur of the American Baptist Publication society. He was pastor of the churches at Le Claire and Princeton, Iowa, and Cordova and Port Bryon, Ill., laboring in this vicinity for twenty-two years. He preached his last sermon October 18, and died just nine days later, in his sixty-fifth year.—*Historical Sketches*, p. 483.

Rev. A. H. Taylor, came in October, 1847, under appointment of the Home Mission society, to labor at Bloomington, but remained little more than a year. When the convention of 1849 was in session at Iowa City, June 2, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That this convention unanimously records their high appreciation of the worth and labors of the esteemed Rev. A. H. Taylor, who in consequence of the continued illness of his family since his first arrival in Iowa, October, 1847, has felt constrained to return to his native New York.—*Baptist Annual*, 1849, p. 5.

Rev. T. H. Archibald, came to Dubuque in 1847, and was elected clerk of the Davenport association in October of that year. He remained there through 1848, going in 1849 to Davenport, where he labored for two years more. At the May convention in 1851, Dr. George J. Johnson offered the following, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That with unfeigned regret we have learned of the intention of our brother, T. H. Archibald, to leave our state, and we do hereby particularly request him to reconsider his intention, and if possible to remain among us. But should he however on doing so, still feel it his duty to go; be it also

Resolved, That he carry with him our hearts' desires for his welfare and the hope of a speedy return to us.

Mr. Archibald returned to Vermont, and in 1900 he was still living at Middlebury that state.

Rev. James M. Hope, came from New York to Iowa in 1848, and was present at the June meeting of the convention at Davenport. He came under appointment of the Home Mission society to Dubuque. But he was not permitted to remain long in the state. Seriously impaired vision compelled him the following year to leave the ministry in Iowa where he had won many friends, and return east.

Rev. Leonard Hsley came to Farmington the same year from New York, but remained only a short time returning in 1849.

Rev. S. B. Johnson came November 28, 1848, to Bloomington, succeeding pastor Taylor. The name of the town and church was changed in 1849 to Muscatine. Mr. Johnson after three years' successful pastorate, removed in 1851 to Missouri.

Rev. A. Thompson was ordained in Indiana in 1847, and came to Iowa in 1848, and located in the new and destitute region southwest of the Des Moines river. In 1857 he was appointed missionary of the Eden association and the state convention, and labored with great success, baptising within the year 'not less than ninety-nine converts with his own hands.' He died in the Eden association in 1859.—Historical Sketches.

During the year 1849 the Asiatic cholera scourge spread over the whole land east and west, paralyzing every enterprise, and especially immigration.

Rev. George W. Gorham and O. S. Harding came to Iowa. Gorham from Connecticut to Dubuque, and Harding to Fairview. Gorham returned to Connecticut the following year. Hard-

ing seems to have remained at Anamosa several years, but no mention has been found later than 1855.

Rev. Elihu Gunn, came from Massachusetts to Keokuk in October, 1849, and remained there as pastor until called to Pella for the presidency of Central University in 1857. In 1862 he returned to the pastorate at Mt. Pleasant, remaining there until about 1870. He then removed to Kansas for twelve years, returning to Iowa for short pastorates at Ft. Madison and Keokuk. His marked ability as preacher and pastor is spoken of elsewhere. He was for one year president and two years secretary of the convention.

Rev. George J. Johnson, came from New York to Burlington in 1848 under appointment of the Home Mission society. After a few months he organized a church of twelve members, and built and paid for a good house of worship. At the end of a ten years' pastorate he resigned, leaving a church of more than two hundred members, the largest and strongest in the state. Going to Ft. Madison he remained five years, baptising nearly two hundred more into the church's membership. He later spent nineteen years in the service of the American Baptist Publication Society, mostly in the west; raised a hundred thousand dollars for Shurtleff college; returned in 1886 for a second three years' pastorate at Burlington, helping them to erect and pay for another elegant house of worship; dedicated a hundred churches or more, and in a marvelous way maintained his unbounded energy almost to the end of his long and most useful life.

In addition to the ministers named above there were doubtless many lay members, both men and

women, who took an equally active part in promoting the spiritual interests of their time. In the meager records of that period now available, a few names only can be added.

Deacon Edwin Cady of Long Creek, came to the territory probably in 1839, and his name appears at a number of the early sessions of the state convention as trustee of the convention, and of Burlington University, and a most liberal supporter of church work. In 1840 Mrs. Lydia Cady, his wife, is said to have made the first Iowa contribution to the American Baptist Missionary Union, in the sum of \$1.50. Two years later Mr. Cady gave \$5 of the second contribution from Iowa, amounting to \$11.67.

When the Burlington association met at Pisgah church in 1881, Danville mentioned in their letter the loss by death of Deacon E. Cady, who has been an active member of that church for forty-two years. Few meeting houses or other Baptist enterprises anywhere in this part of Iowa, but have some offering from him registered within their walls.—Historical Sketches.

William B. Ewing was born at Gettysburg, Pa., May 1, 1793, and came to Burlington in 1839. He first went into the dry goods business, and at the end of five years changed to the hardware business in company with Mr. John G. Foot, which he continued for many years. For over fifty-two years he was a devoted member of the Baptist church, a true standard bearer, and to his many friends one whom they loved and respected.

Deacon Henry A. Ritner, son of Governor Ritner of Pennsylvania, was at the organization of the state convention, from Rochester, Van Buren county. His name appears often as a delegate at the early meetings of the convention, and member

of its executive board for years. He later removed to Danville, and was accidentally killed in April, 1864, on the railroad, while on his way home from Burlington, where he had been to send some relief or token of love to his sons in the army.

Deacon Major W. Rudd came to Iowa in 1841, was also at the organization of the state convention, walking there a distance of near one hundred miles, and afterwards attending many of its annual sessions. He taught school at Rochester in 1843, and afterwards traveled extensively in the territory selling religious books. He died at his home in Washington, March 25, 1885.

Joseph T. Fales was another active and very useful, public spirited citizen, and honored member of the denomination in its earliest history in Iowa. In 1842 and 1843 he resided at Dubuque, and was at different times both moderator and clerk of the state convention. In 1846 and 1847 he resided at Iowa City, and later at Burlington, from which place he received an appointment from the government and removed to Washington, D. C. He took great interest in all religious and educational enterprises of his time, and died in the city of Washington at an early day. The writer well remembers his three beautiful daughters, Carrie, Sarah, and Emma, who used to sing in the choir of the Baptist church at Burlington. One later married Mr. E. A. Van Meter, another A. G. Barrett, and the third F. T. Parsons.

Deacon Calvin Craven and his good wife were the first Baptists in Washington county in the early forties, where they remained for many years to serve wisely their day and generation. They

came in 1840, and aided in the organization of the Washington Baptist church, October 2, 1841.

Other names made prominent in that pioneer period, deserve mention by devotion to the public interests of their time: Deacon Benjamin Rupert of Dubuque, Dr. J. M. Witherwax and Deacon C. G. Blood of Davenport, H. H. Hawley and Alvin Parsons of Burlington, all personally known to the writer, in the later fifties, belong to this class, but one more mention must suffice.

Judge Joseph M. Beck of Ft. Madison belonged also to this period, as also to all Iowa at a much later period. He came to Iowa in 1847, and at once became prominent in religious and all other enterprises for promoting the public good. He was born in Ohio, April 21, 1823; was educated at Hanover college, Ind., and taught school for a time in Kentucky. He came to Montrose, Iowa, in 1847, and two years later removed to Ft. Madison. In 1850 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Lee county, and in 1867, to the Iowa supreme bench. In this high office he served twenty-four years, his fourth term ending in 1891, "the peer of any member old or new." He was a man of the highest character, broadest learning, and kindest spirit, devotedly attached to the church of his choice, to education and everything tending to promote honesty, morality, and temperance. May 30, 1903, he came in peace to his grave in a full age—80 years—in his beautiful home in Fort Madison.

It was the original intention to extend this list through the years 1850 and 1851, so as to include all the Baptist ministers who had served up to the time when the movement began for establishing the school at Burlington. This would have added

the names of about twenty more pastors besides some lay brethren and sisters. It finally seemed better to limit these introductory chapters, in order to keep the whole within smaller bounds.

The following excerpts are taken from Rev. Charles E. Brown's *Personal Reminiscences*, published in 1893, and present a real picture of pioneer life in the forties.

In October 1841, our wish was laid before the board of the New York State Missionary convention, at its annual meeting, held in Whitesborough. In the application nothing was said about salary or any local field—only send us to Iowa territory. The convention endorsed the application and recommended an appointment by the board of the American Baptist Home Mission Society. In due time the appointment came, designating the Forks of the Maquoketa, Jackson county, territory of Iowa, as the field, on a salary of one hundred dollars per annum and seventy-five dollars for traveling expenses to the field. As household goods could not be transported so far, we sold all except clothing, bedding, a common table and stand, which could be conveniently packed in boxes, and a kitchen rocking chair, for the comfort and convenience of the mother in caring for the two children on the journey. We also bought a cook stove of small size, which we took to pieces and packed in straw. Our goods, well packed in boxes, weighed about 1600 pounds. Monday, May 2, 1842, we left Utica on a canal line boat for Iowa.

We had pleasant sailing to Chicago, where we arrived Sunday at 1 p. m., and put up at a small two story tavern called the New York house. In the evening we attended meeting at the Baptist church, and heard Elder Thomas Powell preach. The house stood upon the lot now occupied by the Chamber of Commerce building.

On Monday we hired a man from Rockford who had been in with a load, to take us and our goods to Savanna, on the Mississippi river. It was a lumber wagon. After loading the boxes, the rocking chair which we had brought from our New York home was fastened on top of one of the boxes; a little chair from a furniture store was fastened to the side of the rocker. My good wife cheerfully mounted and took her seat in the rocking chair and the youngest child in her lap and the other one by her side, remarking: "Now this is first rate." I took a seat on the box beside the driver with our feet resting on the whiffletrees, ready for a

trip of 200 miles to our future home in the territory of Iowa.

We met a cordial reception, not only by the Baptist families, but by the settlers generally. We arrived on our field Thursday night, May 26, 1842, having been twenty-four days on the journey.

An appointment had been arranged at the Des Moines association for a meeting at Iowa City, commencing June 3, 1842, for the purpose of organizing a territorial missionary convention.

We were furnished by Brother Doolittle with horse and wagon, a kind of half-and-half vehicle between a buggy and a lumber wagon. We started June 1, and were directed to take a trail at the west side of Reuben Riggs' field, which would take us to Bergoon's ford, on the Wapsipinicon river—no inhabitants on the route. We missed the trail, but, having a correct idea of the direction, we did not get lost. When in sight of the Wapsy settlement we came up to one of the peculiar brooks from three to five feet wide and from three to four feet deep, with perpendicular banks or sides. We tried to coax the horse to jump, but there was no go. He was willing to go back, or in almost any direction, rather than to jump the chasm. But we were not to be balked in that—twenty miles on our road, on an uninhabited prairie. So I got Mrs. Brown across and our baggage. Then, starting far enough away to get the horse on a fast trot, on reaching the bank I gave him a hard blow with the whip and over we went, and, of course, the wagon followed, while the seat and some other things left in the wagon took various directions. But, mind you, the driver took the precaution to be on his feet when that run was made. We got over and stopped at the first house for dinner. We left an appointment for preaching Tuesday the next week, at 1 p. m., on our return, and proceeded on our journey, and stopped for the night at Tipton, the county seat of Cedar county, where we left an appointment to preach on the following Monday evening. There was a log court house and a log tavern. The next day, Thursday, we arrived at Iowa City. There were no railroads then west of the state of New York. The western boundary of lands open for settlement at this time was about eighteen miles west of Iowa City, and the western border counties of Iowa were, beginning at the south, Van Buren, Jefferson, Washington, Johnson, Linn, Buchanan, and Fayette, and Clayton on the north. It was good to meet the brethren and sisters at the meeting from different and distant parts of the territory. The business was soon and easily attended to, so

that the sessions extending through Friday, Saturday, and Sunday were mainly for preaching and devotional exercises.

The settlers very generally and generously turned out, with teams and axes, and went five or six miles west to a small grove and cut and hauled logs for a house about twelve by sixteen or eighteen feet. In a week or two the body of the house was up, logs hewed on two sides.

With rough, loose boards for lower and chamber floors, we moved in without doors or windows. -I had to go to Dubuque, forty miles, for stove pipe. But we were happy when we were settled in our own house, although without furniture except table, stand, stove, rocking and a little chair, and a few dishes, all of which we brought with us. Our first bedstead was made of hickory poles. We, fortunately, brought a few carpenter tools along, with which we could make such needful articles of furniture. With one of our boxes we made shelves for dishes; with another we made a cupboard for books, etc.; with another we made a place for the oldest little boy to sleep. We, including our neighbors, went right to work and put up a log school house. This was located a few rods south of our house, and before there were any floor, door or windows, we started a Sunday school, with Thomas Flathers superintendent. This was the first schoolhouse built either in Clinton or Jackson counties, and this was the first Sunday school organized in Clinton county. This school house furnished a place for one of my preaching appointments.

On the 31st of August, a meeting was held at the house of Brother Earl for the purpose of organizing a Baptist church. The organization was effected and embraced the following members:

C. M. Doolittle and wife.
Jacob Pangborn and wife.
William Y. Earl and wife.
Levi Decker and wife.
Elder C. E. Brown and wife.
Esquire Taylor and wife.
Mrs. Eliza Mallard.
Mrs. Mitchell.

At the meeting in June at Iowa City, arrangements were made for a meeting the 16th of the next September at Davenport, for the purpose of organizing an association, embracing all the churches north of the Iowa river. When the time came to prepare to go to Davenport, our good Brother Doolittle would furnish a horse, but the wagon we had for the trip to Iowa City had left the settlement. The horse I could ride but that would not fill the bill. All

were anxious that Mrs. Brown should go. So I secured the loan of the hind wheels and axletree of a Hoosier lumber wagon, went to the fence and got poles suitable for thills, and with a board on wooden pegs, we were soon ready for the forty mile trip. We had a bundle of oats for a cushion and enjoyed the ride across the prairies and through groves unmarred by the vandalism of man. The first human habitation after leaving our immediate neighborhood we saw was at Point Pleasant, where we crossed the Wapsy river by Kirtley's ferry. A few miles further on was Long Grove. Here two or three families, brothers, lived—Scotchmen, by the name of Brownlee, and here we stopped for the night with very kind good people. The next day we arrived at Davenport in good season. Although road carts were not as common and popular then as now, we felt not the slightest embarrassment in riding along the main street of that young city and in driving up in front of the residence of Dr. Witherwax. The meetings were held in the chamber of a small frame building on Front street. The following churches were represented: Bath, now Le Clair, organized June, 1839, with six members; Davenport, organized September, 1839, with seven members; Dubuque, organized August, 1840, with eleven members; Bloomington, now Muscatine, organized October, 1841, with eleven members; Iowa City, organized June, 1841, with eleven members; Forks of the Maquoketa, organized August, 1842, with fourteen members. Also the church at Rock Island, Ill. Every church north of the Iowa river was represented except one on the line between Jones and Delaware counties. The following named pastors were present: B. Carpenter of Dubuque; W. B. Morey, Iowa City; E. Fisher, Muscatine; T. Gillet, Rock Island; C. E. Brown, Maquoketa. The pastor of the church not represented was Ira Blanchard. The following which we quote expresses the spirit of this meeting, which continued through Friday, Saturday, and Sunday: "This first meeting of the Davenport association was one of sweet and precious interest. After singing the hymn at the close, From Whence Doth This Union Arise, the brethren reluctantly parted to their homes and to their work." These were not days of railroad coaches and cushioned carriages, but emigrant trails, unbridged rivers, creeks and sloughs, old lumber wagons, prairie schooners and old dilapidated saddles. But precious enjoyment in this pioneer missionary life and work. How sweet the memory still.

CHAPTER III.

Early Interest in Denominational Education

As already stated in the introductory chapter, white people were first permitted to cross the Mississippi to settle in territory north of the Missouri boundary June 1, 1833. Thirteen months later congress attached this part of the Louisiana purchase to Michigan territory for purposes of temporary government.

Settlers were crowding over the border all the way from Fort Madison to Dubuque, and October 20, 1834, the Long Creek Baptist church was organized with eleven members in a settlement thirteen miles west of Burlington, where the town of Danville now stands. The next Baptist church organized seems to have been the Rock Spring church about six miles southwest of Burlington in 1838 in what had then become Wisconsin territory. The third was probably the Pisgah church organized early in 1839 twelve miles north of Burlington at that date in the territory of Iowa. So that of these first three Baptist churches, one was organized in Michigan territory, another in Wisconsin territory, and the third in Iowa territory.

In August 1839 at the regular monthly meeting of the Long Creek church, they were met by delegates from the Rock Spring and Pisgah churches and the first associa-

tional organization took place. The place of meeting was in a grove about fourteen miles west of Burlington. The entire membership of the three churches was less than ninety, the number of delegates present, ten. The organization was effected, and the entire business of the meeting transacted while nine of these delegates sat in a row on a log, and the moderator stood before them, supported by the back of a chair.¹

The next organization formed from Baptist churches in the territory was the Iowa Baptist state convention at Iowa City, June 3 and 4, 1842. It was first called the Baptist General Association, but at the third anniversary in 1844 the name was changed to the Baptist Convention of Iowa, and at the fifth, to the Iowa Baptist Convention, and again at the tenth anniversary to the present form, the Iowa Baptist State Convention. At this first organization in 1842 eleven churches were represented and twenty-four delegates, including eight ministers, as follows:

Iowa City—Elder W. B. Morey, I. M. Choate, J. Brown, A. Dennison, J. Parks, and J. Wolf.

Pisgah—Elders Hezekiah Johnson and J. W. Todd.

Bloomington (Muscatine)—Elder Ezra Fisher and Stephen Headly.

Long Creek (Danville)—Henry A. Ritner.

Davenport—John Porter.

Dubuque—Elder B. Carpenter and Amos Matthews.

Rochester (Van Buren county)—Elder M. J. Post and M. W. Rudd.

Virginia Grove (Louisa county)—R. C. Mason.

Columbus City (Louisa county)—Joseph Downing and E. Whipple.

Forks of the Maquoketa—Elder Charles E. Brown.

South Fork of Maquoketa—Elder Ira Blanchard.

Johnson county—Henry Headley and John N. Headley.

Parkhurst (Scott county)—Benjamin F. Pike.

Ohio—William Elliott.

The next year the meeting was held at Davenport. The committee on resolutions submitted the following:

¹ Mitchell's Historical Sketches of Iowa Baptists. p. 23.

Shurtleff College at Upper Alton, Illinois, has facilities for imparting a sound education. Ten or twelve young brethren are there studying with a view to the ministry, some of whom are sustained by the churches, others by their own labors. The whole annual expense from \$80.00 to \$100.00.

The third anniversary was held at Mount Pleasant, May 31 and June 1, 1844. The minutes of this meeting show that there were then two associations—the Davenport association having been organized at Davenport in 1842—27 churches, 13 ordained ministers, and 657 members in the territory. At this convention the following records appear regarding denominational education:

On motion of Elder H. Johnson, a committee consisting of Brethren Brown, Ritner, and Johnson were appointed to take into consideration the expediency of establishing an institution of learning.

The next day this committee reported the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the establishment of an institution of learning at some eligible point in this territory by the Baptist denomination, is a subject of vast importance and that it is the duty of this convention to take immediate and vigorous measures toward the consummation of this object. Brethren H. Burnett, Mt. Pleasant; H. A. Ritner, Hartford; C. Hendrix, Washington; Stephen Headly, Bloomington; Dr. H. Brown, Davenport; C. E. Brown, Le Claire; J. T. Fales, Dubuque; W. B. Morey, Iowa City; G. Hampton, Iowa City; were appointed a committee to confer with citizens in this territory and receive proposals towards procuring a site for and defraying the expense of erecting suitable buildings for said institution.

The convention for 1845 was held at Bloomington (Muscatine) where the following action was recorded, on report of the committee:

Whereas, but little is being done in Iowa for the cause of general education; Therefore, Resolved, That this convention cherish a deep interest in this subject, and feel bound as individuals to do all in our power for its promotion.

Later, the following named brethren were appointed a committee to take the preliminary steps for commencing a literary institution adequate to the wants of Iowa territory, viz., Luther Stone, of Burlington, chairman; J. N. Seeley, H. A. Ritner, C. E. Brown, E. B. Houghton, W. Elliott, M. J. Post, George Hampton, and Dr. H. Brown.

In 1846 the convention met at Iowa City. Luther Stone having left the state, Chairman J. N. Seeley made a report for the committee presenting the various proposals received by the committee, recommending that the subject be referred to the convention in committee of the whole to discuss and decide upon their respective claims.

After considerable discussion and several adjourned meetings, a committee of fifteen was appointed to draft a constitution for an Iowa Baptist education society to be submitted at the next anniversary. When the convention met at Farmington in Van Buren county, June 2, 1847, the education society was formed and officers elected. The minutes of this society state that

In consideration of the donations and subscriptions of the citizens of Agency City, Wapello county, it was on motion resolved, that an institution of learning be located at Agency City.

This first effort to establish a Baptist school in Iowa did not succeed. Agency City was one of the first towns located on the new purchase opened May 1, 1843. Among its earliest settlers was Lewis F. Temple. In April, 1844 he was elected one of the three first county commissioners of Wapello county. In 1846 he was a delegate to the Baptist state convention from the Round Point church, and the next year, from the Agency City church. Agency City was probably selected for

the site of the school largely through his influence, but a year later he went to California in the great gold rush of that period, and died of cholera at New Orleans on his way home in 1849.

The general and laudable interest early manifest among pioneer Baptists in favor of providing means for the education of their children, and especially of those who should eventually enter the ministry, had already degenerated into local ambitions for securing the coveted "university," and it soon became evident that the introduction of these questions tended toward division, and depression of the common interest in missionary work.

BURLINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

Several years elapsed before the subject of education came again under discussion at the annual meetings, but at the May convention held at Muscatine, 1851, Rev. T. H. Archibald, who was about to leave the state after three years' service at Dubuque and Davenport, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with Baptist ecclesiastical bodies of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, in regard to the establishment of a Baptist theological institution for the northwest, and report at the next session of this anniversary.

S. B. Johnson, G. J. Johnson, and D. P. Smith were appointed on the committee. The convention voted to hold a second session that year, and at the conclusion of its program, adjourned to meet in Burlington, September 26, following.

In this latter convention, seventeen churches were represented out of forty-six reported that

year; by seventeen pastors, and twenty-two laymen; thirty-nine altogether, as follows:

First Des Moines association; organized 1839.

Burlington—Rev. G. J. Johnson, Rev. Isaac Leonard, Joseph T. Fales, William B. Ewing, Edward Marlow, W. R. Hinckly, Thomas W. Newman, William Clark, Thomas Sawtell.

Charleston—John Holton, J. N. Morris.

Danville—Rev. William A. Wells, Edwin Cady, J. Alter, H. A. Ritner.

Farmington—Rev. W. H. Turton.

Keokuk—Rev. H. Worden, Rev. E. Gunn.

Mount Pleasant—Rev. H. Burnett, W. W. Harker, J. Tyner.

Pisgah—Rev. Thomas J. Penny, K. Turner, N. B. Rhodes.

Second Des Moines association; organized 1851 (afterwards named Oskaloosa association).

Brighton—Rev. William Elliott, A. Fisher, S. T. Fisher.

Fox River—Rev. O. Ormsby.

Keosauqua—J. Beesecker, O. F. Jones.

Knoxville—Rev. G. W. Bond.

Oskaloosa—Rev. John Bond.

Davenport association; organized 1842.

Davenport—Rev. B. F. Brabrook.

Marion—Rev. John Williams, Michael Cramer.

Muscatine—Rev. S. B. Johnson, George Alexander.

Cascade—Rev. John Bates.

Ft. Des Moines—Rev. J. A. Nash.

Two visitors were also present who later became pastors in Iowa, namely, Revs. A. G. Eberhart and T. S. Griffith.

During the sessions of this convention the committee previously appointed on establishing a theological institution in the northwest made its report. After giving reasons why it seemed impracticable to join with any other state in such an enterprise, they conclude their report as follows:

We would immediately set about the establishment of a university to be strictly under the control of the Baptists of Iowa. Pedo-Baptists know from the history of other states with their flourishing institutions, what is the true policy in this matter. The Congregationalists, Presbyterians, and Methodists have each a college prospectively in this state. Shall a denomination whose regular communi-

cants number more than any other in the Union consent that others may do the work of educating the youth of this state? Or shall we do our share in this great work?

Believing, as we do, that it would be inexpedient to unite with any other state in our educational operations, we recommend to the convention the adoption of the following:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to make investigations, solicit proposals, etc., with reference to the immediate establishment of a denominational university in this state, and that this committee be authorized to call an educational convention at such time and place as they may deem expedient, when the whole subject can be considered in detail. Respectfully submitted, S. B. Johnson, chairman.

The report, after remarks sustaining it by Brethren G. J. Johnson, Nash, Brabrook, Griffith, and Burnett, was unanimously adopted. A committee of five was then appointed in accordance with the recommendations of the report, after which, on nomination of the chairman of the committee, the president of the convention was added to the committee as its chairman, making the committee to consist of the following six: Brethren J. T. Fales, B. F. Brabrook, S. B. Johnson, J. A. Nash, G. J. Johnson, and John Williams.

This committee took the matter up, and called an educational convention, which met at Iowa City, April 13-14, 1852. The convention was attended by delegates from Ft. Des Moines, Davenport, Brighton, Muscatine, Knoxville, Pella, Burlington, Le Claire, Iowa City, Marion, Columbus City, Wapello, and from St. Louis, Mo., under an invitation of visiting friends, to a seat in the convention.

The proceedings of this convention leading to the founding of Burlington University are given elsewhere in the history of that school.

LOCATION OF CENTRAL UNIVERSITY.

The Central University of Iowa, like Burlington University, had its origin within the pioneer period of the history of the state, and of the denomination; both of them in the year 1852, before the state was six years old, and but nineteen years after the first Indian title had been extinguished along our eastern borders permitting white settlements any where upon the soil of our state.

The Iowa Baptist state convention held its session that year, September 24-26, at Marion, Linn county. It was the eleventh annual gathering of that body, but a perusal of its proceedings published in the minutes shows clearly the pioneer character of both the state and denomination at that date. Eighteen churches were represented by thirty-five delegates, seventeen pastors and eighteen laymen, of whom one pastor, Rev. John C. Ward, and four laymen, Deacon E. Ives, W. Vingan, N. C. Gageby, and E. C. Whipple, were from the Marion church.

The Des Moines association, organized in 1839, was represented by delegates from five churches, namely, H. A. Ritner, Sr., and H. A. Ritner, Jr., Danville; Rev. Elihu Gunn and A. W. Putnam, Keokuk; Rev. Obed Sperry, Pisgah; Rev. G. J. Johnson, Burlington; and Rev. E. O. Towne, Isaac Ayres and B. Swan, Mt. Zion.

The Davenport association, organized in 1842, was represented by J. A. Telfair, First church, Davenport; Revs. B. F. Brabrook, and E. M. Miles, and Dr. J. M. Witherwax, Second church, Davenport; Rev. George Scott, Maquoketa; Rev. J. Currier, LaMotte; J. P. Shirley, Hickory Grove; and

Revs. Dexter P. Smith, and A. R. Belden, Dr. E. Metcalf, and John Higgins, Iowa City; and Rev. John Bates, Cascade.

The Oskaloosa association, organized in 1851, was represented by Rev. John Bond, Nelson Davis, and A. J. Morrow, Oskaloosa; Rev. George W. Bond, Knoxville; Rev. A. N. Atwood, and M. C. Vanlandingham, Middle Creek; and Rev. I. C. Curtis, and Dea. A. Foulk, Aurora. This Aurora church was dropped from the minutes a year or two later, the Pella church taking its place. Also Rev. J. A. Nash, Ft. Des Moines.

The associational tables report the names of thirty ministers and fifty churches, with a total membership of 1,878.

The report of the executive board published in the minutes, contains many items of historical interest. Space may be given for the following paragraphs illustrating the pioneer conditions then existing:

The past year has been one of unusual healthfulness. That fearful epidemic and scourge, the cholera, which two years and also three years since prevailed so fearfully among us, not only in our larger towns and commercial points, but also in several instances in sparse neighborhoods and agricultural districts, removing many of the loved ones in our families and promising ones in our churches, from the watchman upon the walls to the citizen within the gates, during the year now closing has rarely been permitted to find a victim in our ranks.

So far as we have been able to gather there have been baptized 178, making our net increase the past year 252.

Three years ago our convention numbered only about one thousand members in the churches composing it. Since then over one thousand have been added, making our general summary for the present year 2,032.

We have no agents for collecting, no funds for appropriation by our board, no missionaries under our appointment, and no churches looking to us for support. This work in our state is done by the Home Mission society. Our part is simply to give to the society as we may be able.

At the last anniversary it was resolved to raise the coming year if possible \$1,000 for the society. The whole sum and over has since that time been pledged, and about \$500 paid as shown by the report of the treasurer at this date, a result, under the circumstances, of which we are not ashamed.

It is to be remembered that with very few exceptions our churches are all yet so feeble as to be necessarily dependent upon the Home Mission society for help, and that most are either without houses of worship, or in the hard struggles of erecting them, or liquidating debts upon them, which, together with what they are doing toward maintaining the ministry, supporting the Sabbath school, and meeting the incidental expenses of public worship, are making unusually large drafts upon a people as a general thing poor at first, and made poorer by the initiatory taxes of a settlement in a new country.

The Home Mission society has supported in our state the past year in part or entirely eighteen different missionaries, and one exploring agent and general itinerant.

Emigration though for several years continued and rapid has not as yet spread itself to any considerable degree over less than half the state, and yet already we have a population numbering but little less than 250,000. In our state, as our last census shows, are about 33,000 dwellings, 15,000 farms under cultivation, and 500 manufacturing establishments. In twelve years our population has increased from 43,111 to 240,000.

The usual committees were appointed on home missions, foreign missions, Bible cause, and Sabbath schools; all making reports which were discussed and acted upon.

The educational committee appointed the previous year on location of Baptist school, made its report of the establishment of the school at Burlington. The report was referred to a committee consisting of Brethern Belden, Towne, Curtis, and Miles. This committee later brought in the following report:

After due consideration of the proceedings of the committee of five appointed at the last session of the Baptist state convention of Iowa, and of the educational meeting held in Iowa City in April last, your committee would recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention can not sanction the proceedings of the educational meeting held in Iowa City in April last in locating an institution of learning. Report accepted and adopted.

During the sessions of the convention, or after its adjournment, some brethren united in calling an educational meeting, at which fourteen of the thirty-five delegates were present. As a result of this latter gathering, the following call was issued for another educational convention:

To the Baptist church in.....,

Dear Brethren—You are requested to appoint at least three delegates and not more than five, with your pastor, to meet delegates of all other Baptist churches in the state of Iowa, in a convention to be held at Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, on Wednesday, the 10th day of November, 1852, to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of locating a college to be owned by, and subject to the control of the Baptist denomination of the state. Proposals of great value and importance will be made to the convention, and it is expected that a location will be selected before the adjournment of the meeting.

The following names were appended to the call:

E. O. Towne, J. C. Ward, G. W. Bond, H. Burnett, A. N. Atwood, A. Foulk, E. M. Miles, J. Currier, I. C. Curtis, E. Metcalf, John Bates, O. Sperry, John Bond, H. Ritner, G. S. Hampton, S. Ayers, B. Swan, F. A. Barker.

In the minutes of the Iowa City convention, given on subsequent page, it was stated that the vote of that body on location was unanimous, but this later call contains the names of two of the members of the former convention.

The convention met at Oskaloosa on the day named and was attended by delegates from Des Moines, Washington, Keokuk, Mahaska, Marion, Jefferson, and Van Buren counties. However, in view of the inclemency of the weather and therefore sparse attendance, a resolution for adjournment was passed to meet at Pella on the first Thursday of June, following. They also invited every Baptist church in the state to send delegates to the adjourned convention.

There were present at this Oskaloosa meeting, H. A. Ritner and E. Cady, Danville; A. Fisher, Brighton; J. Waldriss, Steady Run; J. Bond and

N. Davis, Oskaloosa; G. W. Bond, J. Jones, G. Jones, and William Jones, Knoxville; I. C. Curtis, F. A. Barker, A Foulk, B. F. Millen, and J. Millen, near Pella; A. N. Atwood, T. Corner, M. P. Crowder, and J. Jeffrey, Middle Creek, near Oskaloosa; P. Goff, Libertyville, and E. O. Towne, Bonaparte.

The adjourned convention met in Pella, June 2, 1853, and at the second day's session voted to locate the school at that place, by the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention accept the proposed donation of the citizens of Pella and vicinity and hereby locate our denominational institution at said place.

The delegates were I. C. Curtis, J. Miller, S. S. Mangrum, M. Reynolds, E. O. Towne, from in and near Pella; H. A. Ritner, Danville; William Elliott, Brighton; P. Goff, Libertyville; M. Stoner, and D. J. Guthridge, Oskaloosa; and W. H. Turton, Farmington.

From a comparison of these lists it will be seen that but seven of the sixteen who signed the call attended the Oskaloosa meeting, and but three of them were at the later meeting at Pella; while but four of the twenty-one present at Oskaloosa in November returned for the June meeting at which the location was finally made.

The next session of the state convention was held at Keokuk, October 21, 1853. The subject of education was again brought up, this time by the friends of Burlington. The record is as follows:

The convention listened to the reading of a memorial of the trustees of the Burlington university in behalf of that institution. The memorial was referred to a committee consisting of Brethren Miles, Blood, and Hornish. The committee submitted a report. The following resolution

was offered by Brother Wilber as a substitute for the report of the committee:

Resolved, That the resolution in the minutes of last year, as follows: Resolved, That this convention can not sanction the proceedings of the educational meeting held at Iowa City in locating an institution of learning, be rescinded.

The resolution was adopted. The yeas and nays being called for by Brother Sperry, they were announced as follows: Yeas—John Penny, W. B. Rhodes, J. Livermore, H. R. Wilber, J. B. Jobs, J. Bailiss, H. Srout, J. Tyner, N. Blackington, J. F. Johnson, T. Slade, J. A. Martin, W. Parker, T. W. Newman, J. Otten, A. G. Bassett, S. E. Taylor, B. Stahl, J. A. Nash, H. Burnett, S. M. White, R. Cole, R. Stockton, E. Cady, W. Matthews, H. N. Kendall, Isaac Leonard, J. Warren, J. S. David, R. Storer, G. J. Johnson, E. W. Ewing, R. Chalfant; total, 33. Nays—E. M. Miles, C. G. Blood, E. Bookenoogen, P. Goff, W. H. Turton, D. Jewett, H. A. Ritner, J. Philpot, E. O. Towne, E. Gunn, O. Sperry; total, 11.

Any study of Iowa Baptist history reveals the constant recurrence to the discussion of its educational problems. The misfortune has been that such discussion has been focussed on the merits or claims of our denominational schools, rather than on the need and value of the education itself to the denomination. Nearly all of our denominational organizations are for missionary purposes purely, and the introduction of divisive topics, however important, tends to depress and hinder their proper work. This fact has frequent illustration in our Iowa history.

In 1856, when the state convention was held with the church in Fremont, Mahaska county, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, president of the University of Chicago, visited the convention as corresponding delegate from the Illinois General association. He was asked to give an account of the origin and present condition of that university; at the close of which:

Brother Brenton Hughes offered a set of resolutions having reference to the educational interests of the state. After several substitutes had been offered and rejected or withdrawn, the following, offered by Brother Gunn, was adopted:

Resolved, That while the action of a large number of associations in this state has been such as to indicate sufficiently that a large majority of the Baptists of Iowa are disposed to support the institution located at Pella, yet in view of the paramount importance of our domestic mission work, we do not think it on the whole best to take any further action in this body on the subject.

Brother Brenton Hughes of Brookeville, was probably a friend of Central College and sought by his resolution to secure an endorsement of that school. This was the first time since the adverse vote at Keokuk, three years before, that the convention had come into Pella territory, Fremont being a little town near Oskaloosa. Rev. Elihu Gunn, who had been pastor at Keokuk since October, 1859, was secretary of the convention that year. He doubtless wrote the resolution to prevent contention, and keep the subject out of the convention for the future. A year later he became president of Central College. The resolution served its purpose well.

As the resolution offered by Secretary Gunn has been the subject of considerable discussion in later years, the following account written by Rev. H. R. Wilber, of Mt. Pleasant, and published in the *Christian Times*, October 22, 1856, may have interest:

An unfortunate division of interest has existed for a few years past in reference to educational interests. Two schools have been originated, one at Burlington on the river, another at Pella, a flourishing inland town. The friends of each have naturally regarded theirs as the institution about which the Baptists of Iowa ought to rally. Many fears have been excited among the friends of domes-

tic missions in this state, lest the apple of discord in the shape of this "vexed question" should be introduced into the convention, and at the very commencement of its appropriate and most noble work, the minds of brethren should be embittered and alienated. On Monday morning this subject was brought forward in the form of a resolution, recommending but one of the schools, that at Pella, to the favorable notice of the convention. For this resolution a substitute was offered, by Rev. E. M. Miles of Davenport, recommending both institutions. Without pausing to account for the action, we will simply say that the subject was not carried. Various substitutes and amendments were offered by different brethren not identified with either interest, but before action was taken, a resolution was introduced by Brother Gunn, which calling for some concessions on either side, and ruling the contested subject out of the convention, was favorably received and, by a large majority carried. Thus is this bone of contention at length removed, and whatever of private feeling and preference may remain, we may rejoice in the prospect of united counsel and effort hereafter in our enterprise of domestic missions.

At the annual meeting of the Burlington board held June 26, 1860, Rev. T. S. Griffith offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this board to whom shall be referred the consideration of the educational interests of the Baptist denomination of this state and any propositions that may be submitted for the reconciliation of the divided feelings and various interests of education among us, aiming to effect the union and concentrate the entire efforts of Iowa Baptists in their educational movements.

Rev. T. S. Griffith, J. K. Hornish, Esq., Rev. G. J. Johnson, Rev. S. H. Worcester, Rev. C. H. Remington were appointed the committee required by the above resolution.

The Standard of July 4th says in an editorial report of the meeting:

The board at Burlington has appointed a committee to have under advisement the subject of a combination of Baptist strength in Iowa for the promotion of collegiate education. The committee is made up of members of the board, with some who are not members, judicious brethren, who we trust will be able to devise some scheme whereby

the denomination may be brought together, as a unit, in this important work.

This committee seems to have been appointed on the basis of some reasonable hope that a plan could be mutually agreed upon for securing unity of action in our educational work. In the following March representative men both of Burlington and Pella agreed mutually to abandon those places and unite in purchasing Oskaloosa college and concentrate there; and the compact failed because the property could not be secured.

At the annual meeting of the Burlington board, Chairman Griffith reported the failure of the effort begun the previous year.

Again in 1864 a call was sent from Pella for a meeting, 'to consider whether it will be for the denominational interests to vigorously take hold of our educational matters in Pella, or give up and get out of the way of the denomination uniting on some other point.'¹

At the convention held in 1865 at Burlington, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we rejoice over and commend the interest felt by the Baptists of Iowa in the work of denominational and ministerial education, and that we hope this interest will be deepened, and a still larger benevolence and enterprise exercised in this direction.

In 1867, the convention met with the Second Baptist church of Pella. Vice-president L. W. Hayhurst and Secretary J. A. Nash of the Des Moines College board had been authorized, if they deemed it expedient, to present a memorial to the convention regarding that school. These brethren requested that a committee be appointed to confer with them as to the advisability of their making a brief report to the convention. Brethren Darby, Eaton, C. Craven, Wilson, and Holmes,

¹ Rev. J. A. Nash, in *Standard* Oct. 25, 1874.

were appointed such committee. This committee reported the following resolutions which were adopted without dissent:

Resolved, That this convention cordially endorse the University of Des Moines as one of the denominational institutions of the state, and commend it to the Baptists of Iowa as worthy of their confidence and support.

Resolved, That the effort about to be made to secure for it an endowment of \$20,000 meets our entire approbation.

This hearty endorsement by the state convention at the home of Central University indicated the existence of friendly sentiment toward the new school throughout the state, and particularly among the special friends of Pella and Burlington, both of which were well represented in the convention. This was the first official action of the denomination regarding Des Moines College.

The Iowa Baptist union for ministerial education was organized at this meeting, taking the place of earlier local organizations of similar character.

At the Marshalltown convention of 1868, the following record was made:

By the courtesy of the convention, Brethren Westover and Hayhurst were invited to speak in relation to the Des Moines University.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we as a denomination do earnestly unite in paying off the indebtedness of our educational institution at Des Moines.

The later history of the denomination in relation to its schools is given in subsequent chapters.

CHAPTER IV.

Burlington Collegiate Institute

At a meeting of the state convention in May, 1851, in Muscatine, it was resolved:

That a committee of three be appointed to correspond with the Baptist ecclesiastical bodies of Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Illinois, in regard to the establishment of a Baptist Theological Institution for the northwest, and report at the next session of this anniversary.

The committee named was as follows: Rev. S. B. Johnson, Muscatine; Rev. G. J. Johnson, Burlington; and Rev. D. P. Smith, Iowa City.

The convention held a second session in Burlington the ensuing September of the same year, at which the committee made a lengthy report, at the close of which they say:

Believing as we do that it would be inexpedient to unite with any other state in our educational operations, we recommend to the convention the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to make investigations, solicit proposals, etc., with reference to the immediate location of a denominational university in the state, and that this committee be authorized to call an educational convention at such time and place as they deem expedient, when the whole subject can be considered in detail.

The report, after remarks sustaining it, by Brethren G. J. Johnson, Nash, Griffith, and Bur-

nett was unanimously adopted. President Fales named B. F. Brabrook, S. B. Johnson, J. A. Nash, G. J. Johnson, and John Williams to serve on the committee, after which on nomination of Mr. Brabrook the president of the convention was added to the committee as its chairman.

This committee issued in the following January a call directed

To all interested in the establishment of an institution of learning in Iowa under the auspices of the Baptist denomination.

After quoting the authority and commission delegated to them by the state convention they say:

We are confirmed in the conviction that we need a denominational school in this state. The sons generally of Baptist parents and many of the younger members of our churches are growing up without the advantages of a liberal education. Our fathers in the field and all those upon whom now rests the responsibility of the church will soon be gone. We need a generation to succeed them equally, and more so, if possible, enlightened and qualified to do the work of the ministry, the deaconship and the laity. In order to do this, it is necessary that, while we seek for the conversion of our young men, that we also provide for their education. Several other denominations in our state are moving bravely forward in this work, and shall we consent that the multiplying youth of our denomination shall go uneducated, or even be left to seek elsewhere what ought to be found at home? Nothing less than a school of our own with a collegiate charter and privileges will meet our wants.

We believe that our denomination ought to immediately establish such a school. Not only do the facts that we need it and can do it make it our duty, but our obligations to the general cause of education, to the cause of religion, to the cause of denominational truth, and especially the cause of ministerial education, demand it at our hands.

We have satisfactory reasons to believe that, if we now had a school in progress in Iowa, ten young men at least could be immediately gathered in this state who would gladly enter upon a course of study preparatory to the work of the sacred ministry. A few of these brethren may be induced to go abroad and prepare, but most could not.

Their pecuniary inability, generally, to bear the expense, their unacquaintance often with men and things beyond their own state, and not infrequently their exceeding deficiency in the first rudiments of an education would effectually embarrass their doing this.

The committee are unanimous in calling a mass educational convention of the Baptist denomination and friends in the state of Iowa, to be held on the 13th and 14th days of April, 1852, at Iowa City; the opening sermon to be preached on Tuesday the 13th at 7 o'clock, p. m., by the Rev. J. A. Nash, of Fort Des Moines, or his alternate, Rev. John Bates, of Cascade; and the following days, Wednesday, the 14th, to be devoted to the special consideration of this subject, in its detail.

Be sure and come to the convention and bring a large delegation along with you from the church and community where you live. But little time now remains before we must assemble to decide upon this matter, and to commence operations if anything is done the present year.

May the Lord crown this great and good enterprise with success, is the prayer of your fellow servants in truth and good works.

J. T. Fales, B. F. Brabrook, S. B. Johnson, J. A. Nash, G. J. Johnson, John Williams, college committee of the Iowa Baptist state convention.

The convention was held at Iowa City, April 13 and 14, 1852. Without railroads, with streams and sloughs unbridged, following a violent storm of rain and snow, and with fearful roads, yet representative men from different parts of the state were present, the leading churches, especially, being quite generally represented.

As this convention was held at so early a date in our history, and the spirit manifested was so characteristic of early Iowa Baptist sentiment, it seems worth while to insert the records of the meeting in full.

MINUTES OF THE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.

Iowa City, Iowa, Tuesday, April 13, 1852.

In pursuance to a call of a committee of six brethren appointed at the last session of the Iowa Baptist state con-

vention, an educational convention assembled in the house of worship of the Baptist church, at 7:30 o'clock, p. m., to consider the subject of ministerial education, and if thought proper, to proceed to the establishment of a denominational university.

An exceedingly appropriate introductory sermon was preached by Rev. J. A. Nash, founded upon Matthew 5:14, "Ye are the light of the world." At the close of the sermon the convention organized for the evening, by the appointment of Brother Nash, chairman, and G. J. Johnson, secretary. The following committees were then appointed, to report at the opening of the morning session:

On nomination of permanent officers for the convention, Brethren John Williams, Obed Sperry, and S. B. Johnson.

On resolutions expressive of the sense of the convention, Brethren B. F. Brabrook, G. J. Johnson, and William A. Wells.

On propositions for the location of the university, Brethren Elihu Gunn and D. P. Smith.

Prayer was offered by Rev. A. R. Belden, and after a voluntary from the choir, the convention adjourned, to meet again in the morning, for a season of prayer, at 8:30 o'clock, and for business at 9.

Wednesday, April 14.

Assembled agreeably to adjournment, at 8:30 o'clock, a. m., for prayer meeting, and at 9 o'clock for business; prayer was offered by Rev. E. D. Brown.

The names of delegates being called for, the following were enrolled: J. A. Nash, Ft. Des Moines; B. F. Brabrook, Davenport; William Elliott, Brighton; S. B. Johnson, Muscatine; G. W. Bond, Knoxville; A. E. Dudok Bousquet, Pella; J. T. Fales, Burlington; William A. Wells, Muscatine; William J. Parkhurst, Le Claire; A. R. Belden, Iowa City; John Williams, Marion; G. J. Johnson, Burlington; William Crowell, St. Louis; G. S. Hampton, Iowa City; E. D. Brower, St. Louis; William B. Morey, Columbus City; Obed Sperry, Wapello; D. P. Smith, Iowa City; J. Bronson, Wapello.

On motion of S. B. Johnson visiting friends and citizens of the place were invited to a seat in the convention.

The committee on nomination, through Brother Williams, reported the following officers: Rev. William Crowell, president; Rev. J. A. Nash, vice president, and Rev. G. J. Johnson, secretary.

The report was accepted, and the nomination adopted; whereupon Brother Crowell took the chair, and made a few appropriate remarks.

Brother G. J. Johnson presented the following, in behalf of the committee on resolutions:

Whereas, We regard an educated ministry as inseparably connected with the more speedy and universal extension of the kingdom of Christ; education in general as most highly conducive to the interests of men, next to evangelical religion; and that to the Baptist denomination above all others, the education of the people is indispensably necessary, and,

Whereas, We believe that an institution of learning of the highest order, under the control of this denomination, is especially needed in this state, and that under God, we are fully competent to establish such an institution; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the deep and settled conviction of the Baptists of Iowa, that the time has now come when an institution of liberal and sacred learning, under the control of the Baptist denomination, should be established in this state. Also,

Resolved, That we will proceed immediately to this work, and untiringly, laboriously, and self-denyingly, if need be, persevere in it, until, by the blessing of the Lord, it shall be accomplished. And, finally,

Resolved, That in all questions that may arise in regard to the location and character of this institution, a full and free opportunity shall be given for the expression and interchange of opinion, after which, however, the decision of the majority, fairly expressed, shall always be considered unanimous, and that we will thenceforth faithfully and heartily co-operate to carry out every such decision.

The report was accepted, and on motion of Rev. S. B. Johnson, accompanied with remarks by Brethren Brabrook, Nash, Sperry, Bonsquet, Brower, Williams, Gunn, Hampton, G. J. Johnson, Parkhurst, and Crowell.

The preambles and resolutions were separately and unanimously adopted.

The committee on propositions for location, next reported, through Brother Gunn, propositions for the location of the university from Ft. Des Moines, Pella, Mt. Pleasant, New London, Burlington, Wapello, Davenport, and Le Claire.

The report was accepted, and after prayer by Rev. Mr. Hazard, president of Des Moines College, the convention adjourned to meet at 1:30 o'clock, p. m.

Met pursuant to adjournment; prayer was offered by Rev. J. A. Nash. The report of the committee on propositions was again taken up and discussed at much length by different brethren. On motion of Rev. J. A. Nash, after an extended, free, and full interchange of opinion, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the contemplated university be located at Burlington.

On suggestion of Rev. Brother Brabrook, the president of the convention, led in a prayer of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the happy and harmonious conclusions to which the convention had been brought in its deliberations.

On motion of the secretary, the two following committees were appointed:

A committee to present a draft of articles of incorporation, and a constitution for the government of the university, Brethren G. J. Johnson, J. A. Nash, G. S. Hampton, E. Gunn, and John Williams.

A committee to nominate a board of trustees and their officers, for the first year, Brethren D. P. Smith, S. B. Johnson, B. F. Brabrook, William A. Wells, and J. T. Fales.

Prayer was offered by Rev. B. F. Brabrook, after which adjourned to meet again in the evening at 7:30 o'clock.

Assembled according to adjournment. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. R. Belden. The committee appointed to present articles of incorporation and constitution, etc., reported through their chairman, as appended on subsequent page.

The report was accepted, and recommended to the incorporators of the university for adoption.

The committee on nomination of board of trustees and officers, for the first year, etc., reported through their chairman, as also appended on subsequent page. The report was accepted, and the nomination recommended to the incorporators for adoption. On motion of Rev. B. F. Brabrook,

Resolved, That this convention entertains a high and grateful appreciation of the enlightened liberality and enterprise of those several places that have presented propositions to this convention for the location of our proposed university.

The minutes of the proceedings of the convention were read and approved, and the secretary was instructed to publish and distribute the same, together with a catalogue of the board of trustees, the articles of incorporation and the constitution.

William Crowell, president.

J. A. Nash, vice president.

G. J. Johnson, secretary.

The leading articles of incorporation are as follows:

Article I. Incorporators—J. T. Fales, D. P. Smith, B. F. Brabrook, William Crowell, S. B. Johnson, E. Gunn, G. J. Johnson, J. A. Nash, William A. Wells, William J. Park-

hurst, A. R. Belden, and John Williams, do hereby associate themselves for the purpose of establishing the following named institution, in common with all others who may become interested, in accordance with these articles of incorporation formed and adopted under and in pursuance of the 43d and 44th chapters of the code of Iowa.

Art. II. Name and object. The name and style of this incorporation shall be the "Burlington University," and its object shall be the establishment, holding and government of a literary and theological institution in Burlington, Iowa, under the particular auspices of the Baptist denomination, yet offering equal advantages to all students having the requisite literary and moral qualifications, irrespective of denomination or religious profession.

Art. IV. Board of trustees. The government of the university shall at all times be vested in a board of trustees, which shall consist of twenty-four members; one-third of whom and not more than one-half shall be ministers of the Baptist denomination in good standing and full fellowship; and three-fourths, at least, members of Baptist churches in good standing and full fellowship.

Art. VI. Election of trustees. The following persons shall be trustees of the first class: B. F. Brabrook, H. W. Starr, Richard F. Barret, Edwin Cady, G. J. Johnson, John Bates, A. L. Brown, and William A. Wells. Of the second class, S. B. Johnson, J. A. Nash, William B. Ewing, J. S. David, William Elliott, John Williams, H. N. Kendall, and J. K. Hornish. Of the third class, Dexter P. Smith, J. T. Fales, Isaac Leonard, Lyman Cook, Elihu Gunn, T. W. Newman, William McKay, and J. M. Witherwax.

Art. IX. Amendments. The board of trustees shall have power at any regular meeting to amend these articles, provided due notice shall have been previously given to all the members, of the proposed amendment, and it shall pass by an affirmative vote of not less than twelve; except that part of article II, which defines the object of this Incorporation, and that part of article IV, which requires three-fourths of the members of the board to be members of Baptist churches, etc., which parts shall be unalterable.

An address was at once issued to the friends of education in Iowa and elsewhere, from which a few sentences are copied:

A building must be erected, a library and philosophical apparatus must be secured, before the institution can be put in successful operation. Money is needed and must be had. We wish to have the building begun the coming autumn, and to open it for the reception of students in the autumn succeeding.

December 9, 1852, another address was issued in which it is stated:

A location has been secured in the largest, wealthiest and one of the most beautiful and enterprising towns of Iowa. Its trustees had come into certain possession of an invaluable property, provided only we should improve it, consisting of about six acres of town lots, most eligibly situated on an eminence in the central part of the corporation overlooking the city and commanding a pleasant view of the Mississippi river in front, and the wide prairies of the country beyond. This property was considered then worth at least \$5,000, and all believed that in the course of a few years it must become worth many fold that amount.

The only real embarrassment that has from the first darkened our prospect has been our poverty. This we deeply felt at the commencement. There was but one Baptist church in the state that supported its ministry all the time without help. We had been trying for nearly a whole year to raise \$1,000 for the Home Mission society to be expended on the feeble churches of our state, and as yet had not raised the half of it.

Our board has unanimously resolved to go forward and build a tasteful edifice of brick at a cost of about \$6,000.

The plat selected for campus contained about six acres, consisting of an abandoned cemetery of 3.35 acres on the hill south of Valley street, originally given to the city by the Hon. Jeremiah Smith, an early resident of Burlington, and a number of lots lying west and south of it, some donated and some purchased. The city conveyed its title in consideration of other grounds to be used for cemetery.

The first annual meeting was held May 11, 1853, J. A. Nash being elected president of the board, G. J. Johnson, secretary, and T. W. Newman, treasurer.

Work was begun on the new building early in the year.

A copy of the first annual report of the executive committee of the board of trustees was pub-

lished in 1853. The report states that a contract had been made for the erection of a beautiful and substantial edifice, designed for the preparatory or academic department. In dimensions it was 65 by 44 feet upon the ground, three stories in height, or 40 feet above the foundation. The walls to be of brick, the whole to be surmounted by a cupola and dome, 26 feet in height above the roof.

It contains an account of the laying of the corner stone July 4, 1853, "in the presence of vast multitudes of citizens and friends who honored the occasion with their attendance." The history of the origin of the institution was given by Secretary Johnson; the Declaration of Independence read by Senator A. C. Dodge; a poem given by G. S. Barton, Esq., of Burlington; and the oration by C. Ben Darwin of the same place.

The report gives also a list of the articles deposited beneath the corner stone.

PRINCIPAL GUNNISON,
1854-1856.

October 26, 1853, Rev. George W. Gunnison of Newton Center, Mass., was elected principal at a salary of \$400, which a year later was increased to \$500, and Mrs. M. A. P. Darwin, lady principal, to receive the tuitions of her pupils for her pay. The following year her salary was made \$450. The two departments of the school were opened January 4, 1854, Prof. Gunnison in charge of the boys in the basement of the Baptist church, and Mrs. Darwin in charge of the girls in the basement of the Congregational church. About ninety students were enrolled, thirty of them engaged in

the study of the ancient languages, and twenty in modern languages.

The following items of interest connected with the earliest period of the existence of the university are gleaned from a copy of the second annual report of the executive committee and abstract of exercises of the second anniversary, published in July, 1854:

The second annual meeting of the board of trustees was held in the lecture room of the new college edifice, July 3, 1854. The second annual report of the executive committee was read and adopted.

A plan for an endowment of \$100,000 was presented by the secretary and adopted. On motion of Mr. Newman it was voted that we commence upon the work of endowing Burlington University by raising within the ensuing year at least \$5,000 to be paid or secured, and draw interest as soon as all is subscribed. The book was then opened and \$1,200 were immediately pledged.

At 8 o'clock p. m. of the same day, in accordance with a widely extended notice, a convention of friends favorable to the formation of a Ministerial Education society was held in the Baptist house of worship. An excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. A. R. Belden of Iowa City, after which the convention began by the appointment of Rev. H. Burnett, president, and Prof. G. W. Gunnison, secretary.

After a season of free conference, and the announcement of the fact that two young brethren having the ministry in view had made application to the friends of Burlington University for aid, it was unanimously resolved, that preliminary steps be now taken for the formation of an Iowa Baptist Ministerial Education society.

A collection was taken amounting to about \$50.00 in pledges and cash, which amount has since been appropriated to a young brother studying in the university.

Tuesday morning, the 4th of July at 10 o'clock, a large congregation of citizens and visiting friends assembled in the chapel of the new college edifice to attend upon the exercises appointed for the celebration of the completion and dedication of the building. The Declaration of Independence was then read by Rev. James M. Morgan of Burlington. Rev. J. C. Burroughs of Chicago, next delivered an excellent and appropriate oration, after which a poem was read by Dr. Philip Harvey of Burlington. At 8 o'clock on the

evening of the 4th a public literary festival of the Eonadelphian society of the university was given in the chapel to a large and appreciative audience. The young gentlemen were much applauded and performed their parts with credit to themselves and the institution.

The erection and completion of the building had cost \$7,838.73, and \$281.35 had been spent in improving and enclosing the grounds, making the total expended \$8,120.08. Of this amount Mr. H. N. Kendall of St. Louis, Mo., gave \$1,000. The building was later named Kendall Edifice in recognition of this generous gift.

The faculty was increased by the addition of the following named instructors: Rev. R. M. Fish, Dr. John H. Rauch, Mr. A. E. Van Meter, Mrs. C. Augusta Hickok, Mrs. Sarah L. Gunnison, and Miss Larissa M. Hill. The first annual catalogue issued in January, 1855, reported 167 pupils.

At the opening of the fall term, 1855, Mr. Leonard Brown, a student from Ft. Des Moines, was elected tutor, and later taught two years in the school, Prof. Fish retiring later to accept another position.

A second annual catalogue was issued in 1856, giving the names of ninety-two gentlemen and seventy lady students. Among the number are recognized the familiar names of Leonard Brown, Addison C. Williams, George C. Remey, his brother, William B., and Thomas G. Troxel. Mr. Brown has been well known in Iowa as a teacher, lecturer, and writer for near half a century. Williams afterwards won a national reputation as Methodist divine and pulpit orator. Remey, beginning at the U. S. Naval academy, went successively through all the grades of promotion by faithful and distinguished service to highest honors his government could bestow—admiral in

the navy. Troxel became an able and eloquent lawyer in southeastern Iowa.

PRINCIPAL IND,
1856-1857.

June 9, 1856, Rev. Thomas M. Ind was elected principal, succeeding Prof. Gunnison, resigned. Mr. Ind was a genial, earnest, cultured young Englishman who remained one year and then resigned to accept the pastorate of the South Hill Baptist church, Burlington.

September 4, 1856, the chronicler of these historical data entered Burlington University (academy) as a student, and the record of the next three and a half years may possibly assume somewhat the hue of reminiscence. The instructors for that year, 1856-1857, were, besides the principal, who taught the ancient languages, Mr. George W. Dow, professor of mathematics and the natural sciences; Horace H. Hawley, vocal music; Leonard Brown, a student from Ft. Des Moines; Misses Anna M. J. Chamberlain, Maria M. Parmenter, Anna G. Monroe, and Emma Taylor.

During the anniversary exercises of the Eonadelphian society, July 7, 1857, Rev. Dr. W. G. Howard, of Chicago, delivered the oration, and Jesse Clement, of Dubuque, a poem. In the student program which closed the exercises the final oration was delivered by Addison C. Williams, of Burlington, and a poem read by Leonard Brown, of Ft. Des Moines, entitled "Our Country," which was worthy of even wider publication than it received in the author's *Poems of the Prairies* published some months later. Space can be given here for the opening stanza:

On a shore far remote, in days now long past,
Some God-fearing men, whose possessions were vast,
Bade adieu to their homes and fields of bright grain,
In a small ship of burden to cross the rough main.
Nor treasures nor plunder they sought o'er the seas,
The flag of religion they spread to the breeze,
Displaying this motto, expressive and odd,
'Rebellion to tyrants is duty to God.'

Though the state was not yet ten years old, many of the settlements widely separated, the roads were merely trails over the prairies, and through the brush and woods, the streams generally unbridged, conveyances in the most part limited to lumber wagons drawn by oxen or horses, all the people, pioneers, living for the most part in rude log houses of their own building, and struggling to plant and harvest sufficient produce for themselves and their animals, yet boys and girls were nowhere lacking, eager to enter whenever a school was opened. Of the eighty-two young men and seventy-six young women who entered Burlington that year some came more than 150 miles, and one or two at least, more than 300 miles. They were of all ages from fourteen to thirty years. Among the number were at least two who later entered the ministry, H. S. Cloud, from Toledo, and Uriah R. Walton, from Dubuque. Some went into law and a larger number entered the teachers' profession and made good records. One of the number, Thomas Hedge, afterwards served his district for a number of terms with credit in congress, and another, John H. Hungate, became a leading banker in Peoria, Ill., also James B. Gregg began the foundation for his future law practice.

At a meeting of the executive committee in December, 1856, it was decided to undertake the

erection of a second building to be used for ladies' seminary and boarding hall. The corner stone of this building was laid July 4, 1857, Gov. James W. Grimes delivering the oration on the occasion. With \$8,000 subscription to erect the building and pay off a small indebtedness the committee completed the foundation. Then came the unparalleled financial embarrassment of 1857 which spread a pall over the entire business of the country. The work was abandoned and never renewed.

Rev. John A. Nash of Ft. Des Moines, so well known afterwards in Iowa as the loved president of Des Moines College, was president of the board of trustees; Rev. George J. Johnson, secretary, and Thomas W. Newman, treasurer, both of Burlington.

PRINCIPAL ALLEN,
1857-1865.

The next year the school lost Principal Thomas M. Ind and Prof. George W. Dow, a good teacher, a good man, and a very good friend and counsellor of the students, who accepted the principalship of one of the Chicago schools, but gained Rev. Lorenzo B. Allen, D. D., of Yarmouth, Me., where he had served the Baptist church for nine years as pastor; Rev. Joseph T. Robert, M. D., of Ottumwa, in place of Prof. Dow; Mrs. Jane P. Hawley, piano; and four student assistant teachers, William A. Eggleston, Alonzo Abernethy, and the Misses Annie Norris and Julia E. Blood. One hundred and seventy-two students were enrolled this year, fifty-nine ladies, and one hundred and thirteen gentlemen. Among the number were five young men who later entered the Baptist ministry, namely, John E. Clough, William A. Eggleston,

Jerome B. Knight, Thomas Martin, and Alexander D. McMichael. One of the number, Clough, as all Christendom knows, became forty-two years ago, and remains to this day, the great apostle to the Telugus. Another, McMichael, after fifty years of useful ministerial and other labor in the far west is still living at Spokane, Wash., in 1907. Some of these boys entered the school as Christians, and one or two to prepare for the ministry, but young Clough had never made any profession, probably had never had the benefit of any religious training or instruction. Several years before, he had joined a surveying party and spent his summers out on the frontier, working his way up to the position of surveyor. At the close of the surveying season for 1857 his employer, a Mr. Anderson, living at Tivoli, near Dubuque, desiring to place his own son, who was disposed to be a little wild, in some school for the winter where he would be surrounded by good associations, suggested to Clough that he should go to Burlington with his son. Clough was converted there the first winter in a college revival, and decided to remain at school.

God moves in a mysterious way,
His wonders to perform.

After two years' service the gifted and cultured lady principal, Miss Chamberlain, resigned and was soon after married to Prof. George W. Dow of Chicago. Later they removed to Moline, Ill., where they still live in person, as they live also in the memory of many an old-time Burlington student.

In 1858 Dr. Richard F. Barrett of St. Louis, Mo., pledged the university \$20,000 conditionally

for endowment. A portion of the gift was realized after his death, two years later.

At the opening of school in September, 1858, the names of two more north Iowa boys appear for enrollment. Alva Bush, from Strawberry Point, was under conviction that he ought to preach the gospel, and Omar T. Conger had been found at work in a wagon shop at Decorah by that Nestor of Iowa Baptist pioneer preachers, Charles E. Brown, and pointed toward a place of preparation for his life work. Both names have been household words for nearly half a century among Iowa Baptists.

At the following January public literary exhibition Conger and Clough were matched in debate, and Bush gave an oration on Neglect of Mental Powers. Again, March 16, at another entertainment Conger delivered an oration on The Cancer of America, and Bush on Integrity of Purpose. Bush was ordained at his home church, Strawberry Point, in November, 1859, preached and taught in Fayette county until 1863, when he removed to Osage. After nineteen years of heroic labors in founding the Cedar Valley Seminary, he went home to enjoy the treasures laid up in heaven. Conger, after a long life of successful pastoral labor in Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana, during which time many hundreds of young people were converted under his ministry, closed his earthly labors at Indianapolis, Ind.

In the catalogue for 1859-60 another teacher appears in the faculty. Rev. S. W. Marston, whose name is yet well remembered as an earnest teacher, preacher, and missionary laborer in Iowa, and later in Missouri. Miss Mary E. Burn-

ham is teacher of French. 178 students are enrolled, 60 ladies, and 118 gentlemen. Here appears some more names that become familiar in Iowa, in later years, such as Austin D. Bush, Loren T. Bush, and Jabez T. Sunderland. All of them, after completing their education here or elsewhere, spent years of successful pastoral and other labor in Iowa and other states. Other names well remembered were, among the girls, Julia and Lucy Allen, Carrie Rogers, and Matilda Williams, and among the boys not before mentioned, William P. Allen, Elisha P. Hickok, Wesley C. Hobbs, T. J. R. Perry, John T. Remy, Thomas J. Turlock, and Eugene Ware, all from or near Burlington. Everyone of them honored the institution where they got their initial training, and, with marked distinction; the first named, Wm. P. Allen, ex-state senator and wealthy lumber merchant of Minnesota, still lives in St. Paul, and the last named, Eugene F. Ware, the brilliant poet, historian, and late U. S. Commissioner of Pensions at Washington.

We have lingered on these few earlier years of our earliest Baptist school, partly because it was to the writer hallowed ground, full of precious memories, and also because it affords a real though partial picture of what a denomination secures when it maintains a school of higher learning in any grade for its own young people.

The school was probably maintained, by the Baptists of Iowa and western Illinois, as adequately, possibly more adequately, than during any other four years in its fifty years' history. There were many evidences of personal interest and instances of personal



BURLINGTON INSTITUTE COLLEGE.

sacrifices to help the school along in those days of small beginnings.

Following this period came the war, then the financial depressions, and the bickerings regarding location, all of which tended to paralyze effort everywhere. In this brief four year period the school attracted and helped and inspired at least fifteen young men to enter the gospel ministry in our churches, out of probably not far from 500 young men and women. How many went out from this number as physicians, lawyers, teachers, or laborers in other fields, or to establish Christian homes, can never be known. But this may well be assumed, that every one of the number went into life's labors better fitted therefor, often in many ways, by reason of the high ideals maintained and diffused alike by teachers and students. The school was maintained in pioneer territory and in true pioneer spirit. Its students were often stirred to enthusiasm and consecration by those matchless pioneer preachers and princely fishers of men, Jacob Knapp, Lewis Raymond, and Morgan Edwards, who were always welcome in Burlington.

What was accomplished in this school in this four years has been accomplished probably, and will be accomplished with variations by every Christian school adequately maintained by any people. It is a lesson that our people both of to-day and tomorrow ought to learn.

For the school year 1861-1862 the teachers were: Principal Allen, Dr. Robert and his son, James A., Rev. F. Fansel, German; Miss Josephine A. Cutter, principal of the ladies' department; Misses Emma R. Brown, Martha A. Robert, and Martha

R. Cutter besides Mr. H. H. Hawley, and his wife; Mrs. Jane R. Hawley, in music.

For a number of years during the Civil War the school continued substantially under the same management. The number or names of students attending is not now attainable as catalogues or other student records are not preserved. For the year 1861-1862 the number exceeded one hundred. Of this number, thirteen were preparing for the work of the gospel ministry and received aid from the Educational society, heretofore mentioned, amounting to \$316. The same society paid that year \$200 for theological instruction at the school.

In June, 1862, the tenth annual report of the executive committee was published. It gives some account of the first

Ten years of arduous labor amid many embarrassments. For the first five years the work moved on prosperously. A boarding hall was erected, a new edifice was begun. Several thousand dollars of the endowment has been secured and invested. The library of 2,000 volumes embraces the best literature of the age. We have a \$500 telescope, and valuable apparatus.

And now came a change in the financial affairs of the country. In the midst of prosperity, like a hurricane at the close of a fair day, occurred the financial crash of 1857. Then came in 1860 the currency collapse. Upon the rear of all this have fallen the adversities of a gigantic and prolonged civil war. Twenty-five of our boys are today in the Union army. Still, over 100 pupils have been in attendance during the past year. Professors Allen and Robert, and Tutor Robert, and the Misses Cutter and Brown are in charge of the school.

As the income was no longer adequate to support the school on the old basis, and it was impossible to raise money, and they must not imperil the property, the board decided to give the use of the buildings to such teachers as could remain and take the receipts for compensation.

Dr. Allen decided to stand by the ship through the storm, and remained at the head till April, 1865, near the close of the war. During these years his eldest daughter, Julia, proved a most efficient helper. He had brought to the school broad scholarship, a dignified and kindly demeanor, and the lofty zeal and piety of one whose life was wholly devoted to his Master's service. After eight years of service here he removed to Minneapolis, Minn., accepting the call of the First Baptist church of that city. During this pastorate a new church edifice was erected, but soon after, his health failed, compelling him to resign. He became greatly interested in educational matters and frequently with voice and pen urged the establishment of a denominational school by the Baptists. He was a member of several committees and chairman of one, appointed by the state convention to interest the Baptists of the state in this subject. In 1870 Dr. Allen went to Wasioja, a small town in the south-eastern part of the state and opened a school named Groveland Academy, carrying on this school for several years, largely with the assistance of his wife and two daughters. Meantime he continued actively his efforts for the establishment of a denominational school, which finally after his death culminated in the Owatonna academy.

Dr. Allen was born June 14, 1816, at Jefferson, Maine, where his father, Rev. William Allen, was for forty years pastor of the Jefferson Baptist church. He was a graduate of Colby and entered the ministry in 1839. After nearly thirty-five years of consecrated service this good man was called up higher.

In 1864 the executive board decided, in view of the academical character of the school, to name it Burlington Collegiate Institute, without changing the articles of incorporation.

September 28, 1864, treasurer Newman reported receipts of \$5,000 from Mr. E. Gove of Quincy, Ill., on endowment and invested in U. S. bonds, and \$5,400 on paying debts, and at the next annual meeting he reported the institution entirely out of debt with a little more than \$5,000 in the treasury.

November 19 and 20, 1864, a foreign missionary mass-meeting was held at the First Baptist church, Burlington, in connection with a council for the ordination of John E. Clough about to sail with his wife for India. Dr. S. M. Osgood of Chicago, western secretary of the American Baptist Missionary Union, was present, and Rev. Dr. Nathaniel Colver, of Chicago, delivered the missionary discourse.

PRINCIPAL HAYHURST.
1865-1866.

August 10, 1865, Rev. L. W. Hayhurst was elected principal to succeed Dr. Allen. Desiring to re-enter the ministry, and having received a call to the First Baptist church, Des Moines, Mr. Hayhurst presented his resignation early in 1866 to take effect at the end of the spring term, which request was granted by the board.

PRINCIPAL HENDERSON.
1866-1869.

August 3, 1866, Prof. James Henderson, A. M., of Monmouth, Illinois, entered into a contract

for the management of the school for a period of five years. At the beginning of the fall term, 1867, Dr. Joseph T. Robert who had served as professor of Greek in the State University for several years re-entered the Burlington school as teacher of theology. His daughter, Miss Martha A. Robert, and Miss Laura Derby were elected in place of Miss Allen resigned. Rev. Elisha P. Hickok and Edward A. Van Meter taught during the year. Dr. Robert remained in the school three years, resigning June 30, 1870, going from Burlington to Georgia, where he served another long period as president of the Atlanta Baptist Seminary, supported by the American Baptist Home Mission Society for the education of colored ministers, where he died prior to 1886. "A scholar of the highest order and a perfect Christian gentleman."

At the annual meeting of the board June 24, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas there are so many growing divisions among the Baptists of Iowa in educational matters as to cut off all hope that any sufficient endowment can very soon be realized from abroad for the support of the institution, and

Whereas the community immediately surrounding the institution has from the beginning manifested so little interest in its welfare, and yet is so indifferent as to give no hope of endowment either from this source; therefore,

Resolved, That the executive committee be instructed to sell the building and grounds occupied by our school including one lot east of Boundary street, and also so much of the personal property as they may find expedient at such prices as they may be able to obtain but not less than \$35,000 for the whole, and with part of this money to purchase or rent another building, and the other part invest in some productive manner for the support of the school, or if to make such sale of the school is not immediately practicable, then the committee be instructed to divide up the grounds into small lots, as may be most saleable, and sell so fast as they may be able at prices that

shall secure \$30,000 for the whole, excepting that part upon which the main building stands.

August 5, 1868, a plat was sold off the east end of the campus to the city school board for \$2,000. The Burlington high school building was later erected on this plat.

Professor Henderson continued at the head of the school for three years, during which time apparently no catalogues or other publications were issued. If the records were preserved of the teachers and students of that period they are not now available.

PRINCIPAL FRIESE,
1869-1872.

At the annual meeting of the board June 7, 1869, Dr. Johnson declined a re-election as secretary since his residence at St. Louis, was at too great a distance from the institution. Judge T. W. Newman was elected secretary, and Mr. Erastus Chamberlain, treasurer.

At the same meeting Rev. V. Friese, A. M., of Norristown, N. J., was elected principal, taking Prof. Henderson's place by mutual agreement, for the two remaining years of his contract. In addition to the principal, the following named instructors were elected: Dr. Joseph T. Robert, Prof. James A. Robert, Misses Elizabeth L. Geiger, and Mrs. Louise Blatchley. Later Rev. L. W. Hayhurst and Mrs. M. A. P. Darwin. The following year Principal Friese, L. W. Hayhurst, Miss Geiger, and Mrs. Darwin, were placed in charge of the school. In 1871, Mrs. Darwin withdrew and was replaced by Mrs. J. A. Woods.

The same lack of records exists during Principal Friese's administration as during the previous one. Annual written reports were made by the principals to the executive committee but seem not to have been recorded or preserved.

PRINCIPAL WORTMAN,
1872-1879.

September 7, 1872, Mr. L. E. Wortman, a scholarly young man from New Brunswick, was elected principal. His assistants in the teaching force were as follows: Miss A. S. A. Norwood, preceptress, mathematics and English; Miss Isolde Schilling, German; Miss Florence Littlefield, English; L. W. Williams, music. A catalogue was issued for the year 1872-1873, giving the names of seventy-two students enrolled the first year, fifty-five in the advanced department and nineteen in the primary. The catalogue for 1873-1874, shows the faculty increased by the addition of C. C. Pratt and Hattie E. Newman. Sixty-four students were enrolled, fifty-two in the advanced department and twelve in the preparatory.

The next year the same teachers remained, with an enrollment of ninety-one students, sixty-nine in advanced work and two completing the course, Miss Emma Coombs and Miss Anna M. Nesbit.

At the annual meeting in 1875, the treasurer reported that the paid up endowment fund exceeded \$12,000.

In the catalogue for 1875-1876, there were seventy-seven students, fifty-nine in the academic department and eighteen in preparatory and music.

Prof. Wortman was an excellent teacher and school man, and with his associates was doing thorough work in the school, while the number of students continued rather small. Miss Norwood, his chief assistant, had proved a most competent and valuable teacher and assistant in the school. After some four years' work she resigned to accept an appointment from the American Baptist Missionary Union for missionary service in China, where she went soon after giving up her work at Burlington. Later she married a minister who was also an American missionary in that country.

A frame building adjoining the main college building used for boarding teachers and students having recently been burned, the board decided in 1877, to erect a brick addition to the rear of the main building 32 by 32 feet and three stories in height, to be paid for out of the endowment fund.

This gave them much better accommodation for boarding hall and some needed additional rooms.

The catalogue for 1877-1878 gives the instructors Prof. L. E. Wortman, Rev. J. C. Hurd, M. D., Miss Amelia A. Field, and Miss Mary E. Taylor, Louis Richards, and Mrs. L. W. Williams, music. There were eighty-seven students, seventy-one in academic department and three graduates receiving the degree of bachelor of science, R. A. King, Emma F. Parsons, and George S. Russell.

Prof. Wortman closed his seven year headship of the school by resignation at the end of the school year in June, 1879, having made a very excellent record of faithful and efficient service under the conditions in which it was given. He was exceeded, in the length of service, in the history of the school only by Principal Allen.

PRINCIPAL STEARNS,
1879-1882.

At the annual meeting of the board, June 13, 1879, Dr. George J. Johnson resigned his membership on the board as he had removed to Philadelphia. He had given the school twenty-seven years of eminent and unrequited service and now felt compelled to retire from the number of its active supporters. To his indefatigable labors it owed first its existence, and afterwards chiefly also its rapid and substantial growth.

May 19, 1879, Prof. Edward F. Stearns of Chicago, was elected principal of the institute for the ensuing school year. Associated with him were Miss Amelia A. Fields as his chief assistant and preceptress, and several others.

March 3, 1880, a bequest of \$500 was received from the estate of Martha Rogers of Middleton, Conn.

For the succeeding year Principal Stearns had also associated with him Thomas C. Roney, a most excellent Christian gentleman and teacher.

At the close of his second year's work the board passed the following:

Resolved, That this board returns thanks to Prof. Stearns and his wife for the labor, energy, and money expended in improving and adorning the college grounds and for their interest and efficiency in the management of the school, buildings, and grounds.

Mrs. Stearns is the daughter of the late ex-president J. C. Burroughs, D. D., the founder and builder of the old University of Chicago, and is a woman of rare ability, attainments, and charm.

Prof. Stearns remained another year at the head of the school, having as assistant Mr. W. M. Ege, in place of Mr. Roney, and then resigned,

the income of the school not seeming to warrant his remaining longer. Prof. Stearns was and is a born teacher and has given his life to teaching, for the last fifteen years as principal of one of the public schools of Chicago.

The following named students received diplomas by vote of the board June 8, 1882, for completion of their courses of study:

Moses H. Neally, Bertha E. Ball, Mary A. Cady, Laura McFarland, Josephine M. Newman, and Estella Woodworth.

PRESIDENT SPINNEY,
1882-1887.

September 4, 1882, Rev. Edmund C. Spinney, D. D., who had been pastor at Pella from 1871 to 1873, and pastor of the First church in Burlington since 1880, was elected president. He was ably assisted this and the following year by Mr. Ernest W. Clement, a son of Mr. Jesse Clement, for many years a brilliant and poetical writer, and prominent Baptist, residing at Dubuque. Other members of the faculty were, Misses Ina Elder and Mary C. Alexander, A. J. and Mrs. Florence Goodrich, Dr. H. G. Griffith and Rev. C. E. Higgins, who was at that time pastor of the Walnut street church in the city.

Dr. Spinney took up a task of no light proportions as Professors Wortman and Stearns and others before them had done. Both these men had come to Burlington with excellent equipment for the work, and both had given to it energy, courage, patience, and endurance. Both had asked to be relieved when they felt the burden was too heavy to carry longer. The board was willing to

give him, as they had given them, all the income from tuitions, interest on endowment, rents, etc., and help in other ways as they could, but were unwilling to promise the payment of fixed salaries and other expenses which might, by the accumulation of debts, imperil the existence of the institution. He was well acquainted with the conditions in Iowa, and entered upon the work under a five year contract because he had faith in himself and in the character of the work the institute was doing. During the first year one hundred students were enrolled.

At the beginning of the school in September, 1883, there were some changes in the teaching force, Misses Elder and Alexander retiring, and Mr. Higgins had removed as pastor to Independence. Mr. Joseph G. Gardner was added, also Miss Martha E. Rudd, Mrs. Jesse Clement, and Albert B. Zimmermann. The number of students was greater than for the preceding year, one hundred three being enrolled in the literary department, besides large classes in music and art, as shown by an announcement issued July 1, 1884. There were six graduates this year, Howard R. McCullough, Mary A. Scholes, Hattie I. Sheldon, Stella M. Smithers, Emma J. Taylor, Minnie L. Mitchell.

At the end of this second year Prof. Clement resigned to accept the chair of Latin at Wayland Academy, Beaver Dam, Wisconsin. Later he went to Tokyo, Japan, where he has labored for many years, and done a great work as principal of Duncan Academy, established and maintained by the American Baptist Missionary Union. With the close of the school year two other instructors

retired, Mrs. Clement and Mr. Zimmermann; and their places were filled by Mr. Clarence Gardner for Latin and Greek, and Miss Florence Frazee for German and French. Dr. S. H. Stutsman taught physiology for several years about this time, and Miss Alice M. Brown in the department of art. By these additions the strength of the faculty was maintained, and additions made as fast as the increased enrollment would warrant. There was an increased number of students for 1884-1885, but the total number cannot be given. The graduating exercises were held at the opera house, June 10, 1885; the graduating class numbering seven, as follows: Harry D. Stoddard, Nelson Stull, Leroy M. Coffman, Letta McCrary, Lillie B. McChesney, Nellie Burrows, Mollie K. Duke.

Several changes in the faculty occurred in 1885, Joseph and Clarence Gardner and Miss Rudd retiring, their places being filled by Mrs. Josephine C. Spinney, Benjamin F. James, and Miss Myra E. Call, the two last named remaining for a year. Two hundred fourteen students were in attendance during the year, two of them were preparing for the ministry, and there were eight in the class of 1886, as follows: Libbie P. Danner, H. Maze Schofield, Sadie P. Frey, Grace A. Wood, Anna J. Collen, Inez L. Goodin, Charles F. LeBrock, and William D. Ketchem.

For the school year 1886-1887, the faculty was further strengthened by the addition of such able teachers as Professors Albert Loughridge, DeWitt D. Forward, and Misses Grace E. Harvey and Fannie E. Forward. The catalogue issued in 1887, gives the names of one hundred and seven stud-

ents in the literary department, also nearly as many more in music, art and shorthand, containing many names given more than once. In the annual exhibition this year the names of two students appear, Samuel F. Tracy and Homer E. Norton, who afterwards made excellent records, one in business, the other in the ministry. Twelve seem to have completed the literary course: J. L. Benbow, Theo. Forbey, Carl A. Stutsman, Frank Segner, Mae Hayden, Lizzie Frame, Mame McCullough, Nellie Wyman, Mamie Gilbert, Ernest Coad, William McClintock, Harlan S. Frey.

PRINCIPAL FORWARD.
1887-1888.

At the annual meeting of the board June 8, 1887, Prof. DeWitt D. Forward was elected principal at a salary of \$700. The other members of the faculty were William H. Stutsman, Miss Sophia Forward, Miss Fannie Forward, Miss Maud Love, and Mrs. Grace Forward.

At the close of this year's work as principal, which had been highly satisfactory, Prof. Forward declined a re-election, and the board placed on record a vote of thanks for his services for the past two years, and their regret at parting with him.

PRINCIPAL BALLARD.
1888-1889.

The board found it difficult to secure a competent person to take charge for the ensuing year. Several efforts were made without success. Finally August 3, 1888, a contract was executed with

Prof. S. H. Ballard of Huntsville, Mo., to have charge of the school for a period of five years.

The school during the ensuing year was evidently small and the outlook discouraging. In the following May, Mr. Ballard asked to be permitted to surrender his lease at the close of the school year. The request was granted on condition that he maintain the best school he could and give the best closing exercises practicable.

The school was suspended in 1889, and remained closed for three years. Dr. Johnson, president of the board, in a report dated June 19, 1890, explains the causes leading to the suspension.

The following excerpts give the causes in brief and the views of the board regarding its future.

First: The changes in the times. The public schools, both municipal and state, have not only greatly increased in number and efficiency during the last twenty-five years, but as a rule, have come to furnish instruction free of all expense to pupils or in consideration only of the smallest fees.

Second: Crushing taxation by the city. This was for constructing a sewer, curbing with stone, and paving with brick the long street bounding one whole side of the campus that was being preserved as a public ground.

In closing allow me to suggest a few considerations which I am sure would weigh largely in our minds as against any idea that the institution has already accomplished its mission or should upon any pretext whatever be allowed at this point to finally close its history.

1. The truth universally admitted by evangelical people, that institutions of Christian learning are today among the most potential and hopeful agencies existing on earth for promotion of Christianity and human welfare, and that, therefore, instead of the blotting out of any of these already established institutions for which continued existence and usefulness are possible, many additional ones rather should be planted.

2. This institution has a property too well located where the school has flourished in the past, and where if properly provided for, it could unquestionably as largely again flourish in the future, and also a property already acquired that is too valuable (consisting of a school edifice and

campus and five residence houses and a number of unoccupied lots and a tract of land in an adjoining state, altogether estimated to be worth at least \$50,000, and if full prices could be realized, probably worth nearer \$75,000, and all practically unincumbered), all too valuable, as well as too favorably located, to be sacrificed or in any manner perverted from the direct purpose for which it has been acquired.

In 1891 an effort was made on the part of some Iowa friends of the school in the state to have the property transferred to the American Baptist Education Society to be held until the debts could be paid, the property sold, and the proceeds used to establish a Baptist academy at some other place in or near Burlington, if found practicable, if not, then at some other point in southeastern Iowa. Mr. Fred T. Gates, the corresponding secretary of the society, came to Burlington, examined the property, the liabilities, etc., and afterwards proposed that if the board would transfer the property in trust to the society they would pay the debts, pay whatever might be necessary to put the property in repair, and care for it until it could be sold to advantage and then use the proceeds to establish a Baptist academy either in Burlington or in some town in southeastern Iowa where the citizens would make a suitable contribution to found such a school.

The board, however, declined to make such an arrangement.

PRINCIPAL BROADDUS' HEADSHIP.
1892-1893.

April 29, 1892, Rev. M. E. Broaddus of Missouri, entered into a contract with the board to take charge of the school as principal, and man-

age it for the period of five years, and another contract to act as financial agent.

Mr. Broaddus took possession of the buildings and made a vigorous effort to re-establish the school. He brought Prof. Edward M. Goldberg, of Stephens College, Columbia, Mo., to be associated with him in his work. The board put the buildings and premises in good repair and spent considerable money in improvements suggested as necessary by the principal. The school opened in the autumn with a fair attendance.

DEATH OF JUDGE NEWMAN.

Judge Newman had been a wise, faithful, and liberal friend of the institution from the beginning. He was elected treasurer of the board at its organization, and during the whole forty-one years served continuously either as treasurer or secretary, except for the period when he was absent in the army.

Thomas W. Newman was born in Somerset county, Maryland, January 23, 1829. He received his early education at Washington academy, Princess Anne, Maryland; studied law in Baltimore and was admitted to the bar in 1850. He came at once to Burlington, Iowa, and began the practice of his profession. He was elected county judge of Des Moines county in 1855, and served for two years. August 5, 1861, he was commissioned by President Lincoln as captain in the Eleventh United States infantry, and served at Burlington, Iowa, and Indianapolis, Indiana, until the spring of 1863. He then resigned on account of impaired health, and returned to the practice of law at Burlington. In the fall of 1874, he was appointed by Governor Carpenter to the judgeship of the first judicial district of Iowa, and remained upon the bench until January 1, 1879. He continued in active practice from that time until his death which occurred at his residence in Burlington, November 2, 1892.



Yours Most Truly
G. F. Johnson



At a meeting of the Des Moines County Bar, November 3, the following truthful and loving tribute was noted:-

Thomas W. Newman who, during the long period of over forty-two years, has pursued his active career among us, on Wednesday, the 2d of November, 1892, answered the inexorable call to which we must all respond. He came to this city in 1850, and here commenced the practice of his profession. He was young, vigorous, full of energy, and ambitious. His education had been good, his habits were studious. His faculties were such as justified his anticipations of success as a lawyer, and would enable him to make his mark among men. He was industrious, acquainted with business, social, good tempered, and very soon secured a standing among his fellows not often attained in so brief a period. Only five years after his advent among us he was elected county judge and he subsequently occupied many other positions of trust and responsibility, in all of which he bore himself so as to secure the approbation of the public. For over four years he presided over the deliberations of this court with general satisfaction to its members and then declined re-election, preferring the active practice of the profession to the duties of the bench, and from that time to his decease, he continued to make his presence familiar to us all. His legal career began and ended here, and the standing he attained was prominent and enviable.

An early and fortunate marriage, a happy home, success in business and the esteem of a large circle of friends induces the belief that the life which has just ended was exceptionally felicitous and leaves little to be regretted but the fact that a husband's love and a father's affection no longer bless the home they but recently made so happy.¹

¹ Newman Memorial.

Mr. John M. Mercer, a leading attorney of Burlington, was elected secretary to succeed Judge Newman.

June 3, 1893, Mr. Broadus transferred a half interest in the management of the school to Rev. John W. Luke.

PRINCIPAL LUKE.
1893-1897.

In the catalogue issued soon after, in addition to the names of the two associate principals are

the names of Mrs. R. C. Luke, Miss Ethel J. Luke, and Miss Maud Burt, besides a music faculty of five, headed by Bertram C. Henry. It contains the names of ninety-seven students, not counting duplicates, seventy in the literary department, and thirty-seven in music.

Nov. 1, 1893, Rev. Broaddus transferred his entire interest in the school to Mr. Luke.

In 1895 Burlington reports one hundred seventy students. At the annual meeting of the board, June 10, 1896, the record contains the statement of some recent expenditures and present liabilities, showing that the city assessments on the college property during the last six years for street grading, paving, and sewerage had exceeded \$4,350, and that more than half that sum had also been expended in the same time for repairs and improvements, and that the present debt was about \$5,379. These facts reveal some of the burdens under which the board was staggering to maintain the school. A catalogue was issued this year which showed some changes among teachers, and the coming of Perry E. Burt, Mary Burg, Mary L. Donnohue, Mrs. J. P. Royal, and Mrs. C. S. June. There were seventy-six students in the literary classes, and still larger numbers in music, elocution, and kindergarten. The board granted diplomas to the following graduates: Linda G. Avery, Amanda D. Dover, Harriet E. Gunn, Thomas J. Kaster.

Early in June Mr. and Mrs. Luke presented a request to the executive committee for authority to secure funds and erect an addition, 20 by 24 feet and two stories high, to Clough cottage for the accomodation of the art department, and for

recitation rooms. Leave was granted and these two indefatigable workers raised the money and erected and paid for the needed addition.

MRS. R. C. LUKE'S HEADSHIP,
1897-1898.

November 12 of the same year, Mr. Luke who had worked assiduously for three and a half years, found his health entirely broken and asked for and received an indefinite leave of absence. Mrs. R. C. Luke assumed control by the advice and consent of the executive committee and went courageously at work to carry forward the school.

July 12, 1898, Mr. Luke was accidentally killed on the railroad in Burlington while walking from the station to his home.

In the 1897 catalogue Prof. and Mrs. H. H. Severan's names appear, also those of Ella C. Gill, Rose Talbot and Louise M. Smith as teachers. There were one hundred forty-seven students including eleven graduates, as follows:

Rebecca E. Donahue, Olive C. Huey, Ethel Mary Burg, Mary L. Donohue, Mrs. J. P. Royal, M. Huff, Erma Jewell, Nellie Z. Leacock, John R. Ping, Mary A. Powell, Carrie Talbot, Cynthia Talbot, T. D. T. Umberger, and Agnes Weinrich.

Mrs. Luke continued in charge of the school for another year, reporting at the annual meeting, June 3, 1898, the list of teachers serving during the past year, and the number of students as one hundred twenty-seven. She declined to continue in charge of the school for another year.

Finally, August 18, Mr. H. L. Atkinson of Philadelphia, Penn., entered into a contract to take charge of the school for one year, a considerable

portion of last year's faculty remaining. The school went on till the holiday vacation, when Mr. Atkinson returned to Philadelphia, was taken sick and did not return. The other teachers carried forward the work to the end of the year, Secretary Mercer taking charge of the finances, and bringing the school through to the summer vacation in good financial condition, having generously given a large amount of time and labor without compensation.

DEAN PENTUFF,
1899-1901.

June 24, 1899, Rev. James R. Pentuff was elected dean of the institute at a salary of \$1,000. A graduate of Furman University and of the Louisville Theological Seminary, he afterwards studied at the University of Chicago. He was a dignified, scholarly young gentleman, and said to be a good instructor. Of the old teachers, Mrs. Luke, Mrs. Royal, Miss Luke, and Miss Talbot remained; the first two, one year; the others, two years. Several new teachers were added but only two, Mr. Frank L. Rainey and Miss Cora Probst, seem to have remained beyond one year, according to the annual announcements issued.

The income had always been inadequate for the proper maintenance and up-keep of a first class academy, depending as it did to a considerable extent on the tuition of students; especially was this the condition in recent years, requiring the utmost economy in management, including salaries of teachers. Mr. Pentuff accepted the headship with the understanding that the citizens of Burlington should contribute by subscription not

less than \$2,000 a year for three years, a percentage of it to be used in the purchase of new books, apparatus, and supplies. He was quite successful in his effort, reporting at the annual meeting in June, 1900, the sum of \$7,800 subscribed, and even more needed. He also reported an enrollment of students for the year of one hundred sixty-eight.

The board had assumed direct management, fixing teacher's salaries and assuming responsibility for all expenses. The income including the subscriptions, it was hoped would be fairly adequate. Dean Pentuff at the time of his coming had taken up the question of the affiliation of the Institute with the University of Chicago, and the board had, at the annual meeting in 1899, by resolution, heartily approved the project, and authorized the executive committee to take the necessary steps to bring it about. At the next annual meeting in 1900, the president of the board reported little progress toward affiliation, and a resolution was again passed re-endorsing the project and conferring full power upon the executive committee, but the committee found itself powerless, and nothing was done. The dean submitted a report urging that immediate provision be made for unpaid bills, not apparently realizing that the more appropriate appeal would have been from the board to the dean, to make bills and means correspond. So far as the records show neither remedy was applied.

The announcement issued June, 1901, shows an enrollment of one hundred eighty-one students for the school year. The faculty list shows an entire

change in the teaching force except the dean and the music teachers.

The institute opened in September but it soon became evident that there was too wide a gap between bills and funds. By October 12th, resignations began to come from members of the faculty, and on the 28th Dean Pentuff presented the following:

I hereby wish to tender to you my resignation as dean, trustee, and treasurer of Burlington Institute. The reason for this action is sufficiently evident to you. The task of building up a school here on the present basis seems now to me quite impossible. If a good beginning toward new buildings and a permanent endowment could have been made before the present term opened, and the incumbrance on the school property paid, the future of the school would appear very different. This is what we tried most strenuously to do but failed.

At a special meeting of the board held October 31, 1901, it was voted to close the school.

The board met again November 1st and ordered all personal property sold to pay debts, and thus ended the history of our school at Burlington. The trustees subsequently transferred the property, or its net proceeds to the American Baptist Education society for the benefit of Des Moines College, adding thereby a few thousand dollars to its assets.

Allusion was made on a previous page to the retirement of Dr. Johnson from active service for the school on his removal to Philadelphia in 1879. Ten years later he was again asked by the board to assume responsibilities and accepted for a time the service. Among all the good friends who contributed to the building and successful work of Burlington Institute Dr. Johnson was always and easily foremost. From the inception of the enterprise in 1851, to its close fifty years later he

stood ready to give time, thought, means, and labor to help the school to fulfill its high and holy mission. He was a man of profound convictions, of marvelous energy, endurance and perseverance. He was founder and builder of the school and always its enthusiastic friend and helper. He was born October 9, 1824, at Trenton Falls, N. Y., was a graduate of Madison University and Hamilton Theological Seminary, the latter in 1848. Missionary zeal brought him to the frontier, then in eastern Iowa, the day after Taylor was elected president in November of the same year. For fifty years he wrought heroically, mostly in the west, and then lingered four years more, his death occurring July 7, 1902, his wife having gone on before, December 28, 1898.

A sentence in the editorial announcement in the *Standard* of July 19, 1902, illustrates the sweet spirit of this noble man of God:

He has continued to make his sick room melodious with songs about heaven up to within a few days of his death. He passed away fully ready for the beginning of his new life, having served faithfully his God and his fellow men on earth.

CHAPTER V.

Central College

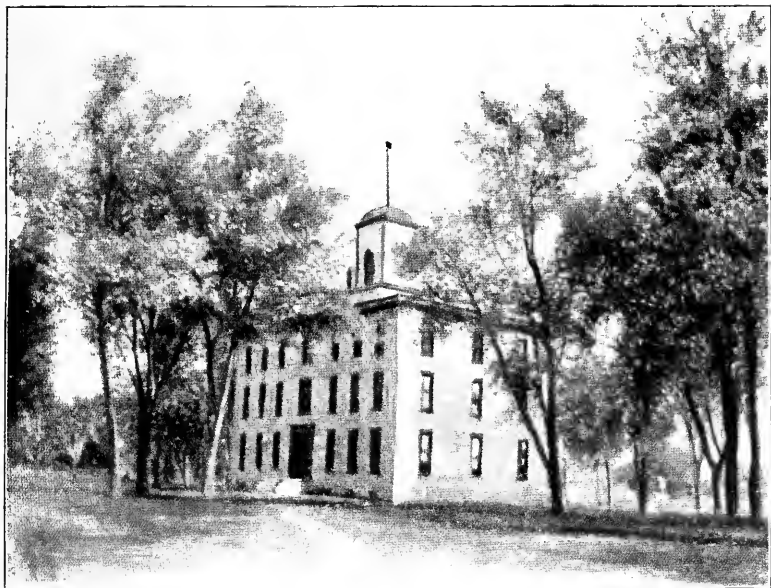
The following brief history of the founding of Central College, is taken from Mrs. Kate Keables Beard's historical sketch, published in Central College Alumni Record, July 20, 1904:

Before entering upon our sketch proper, it may not be out of place to review briefly the history of educational interests among the Baptists of Iowa, preceding the founding of our institution.

In looking over the annual reports of the Baptist state conventions of the early days, we find much of their thoughts and efforts was centered upon mission work, home and foreign. Educational matters were a secondary consideration.

In a new country where there is an imperative call for active, aggressive Christian work; sowing the seed of Christian truth and doctrine; visiting scattered brethren and building them up; organizing and establishing local churches; such a state of things is not at all strange—indeed it is the true Christian attitude. Nobly and faithfully did the early brethren work for the salvation of souls and the building up of the Kingdom. The heart glows as one reads of the journeys of those early missionaries traveling through forest and over lonely prairie, through storm and sunshine, stopping at lonely hamlet and bustling village ever and always proclaiming the story of the cross. Verily they shall have their reward.

The yearly meetings were given largely up to listening to the reports of these brethren and discussing ways and means for carrying out plans suggested by them. One looking over the field, at this late date is hardly able to appreciate the pressing exigencies of those early days, and can not but express a regret that the early fathers did not devote one whole session to the careful consideration of a



"OLD CENTRAL."

definite, permanent, educational policy for the state, thus averting later complications and making it possible for the cause of higher education to advance steadily in keeping with the wonderful progress of our state.

Although, as has been said, the cause of education could not hold first place, yet we find that as early as the third annual meeting a committee was appointed to look into the matter of establishing an educational institution. At the meeting in 1846 a motion carried that an institution of learning be located at Agency City. At the same meeting the motion was reconsidered. The first definite action was taken in 1851. The state convention held at Burlington appointed a committee, whose duty and privileges were defined as follows:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed whose duty it shall be to make investigations, solicit proposals, etc., with reference to the immediate establishment of a denominational university in this state, and that this committee be authorized to call an educational convention at such time and place as they may deem expedient, when the whole subject may be considered in detail.

This committee called a convention to meet at Iowa City, April 13, 1852. Owing to the condition of the roads few delegates were present. However, the matter of founding an institution at once was pushed with vigor and by an almost unanimous vote the institution was located at Burlington. The convention had hardly closed its sessions when many of those present began to feel that they had gone beyond the limits of their instructions, and that they had made a mistake in locating a college on the extreme border of the state.

At the next meeting of the state convention held at Marion in September, 1852, the committee to whom was referred the report on educational matters made the following statement:

After due consideration of the proceedings of the committee of five appointed at the last session of the Baptist state convention of the state of Iowa in April last, your committee would recommend the passage of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this convention can not sanction the proceedings of the educational meeting held at Iowa City, April last, in locating an institution of learning.

Report accepted and adopted.

The friends of education felt that the subject should not be kept in abeyance, but should be agitated until a definite result was obtained. At this same session of the state convention an educational meeting was held at which fourteen of the thirty-four delegates were present. As a result of

this gathering the following call was issued and a copy sent to every known Baptist church in the state:

To the Baptist church in.....:

Dear Brethren—You are requested to appoint at least three delegates, and not more than five, with your pastor, to meet delegates of all other Baptist churches in the state of Iowa, in a convention to be held at Oskaloosa, Mahaska county, Iowa, on Wednesday, the tenth day of November, 1852, to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of locating a college to be owned by and subject to the control of the Baptist denomination of this state. Proposals of great value and importance will be made to the convention, and it is expected that a location will be selected before the adjournment of the meeting.¹

The convention thus called convened at the appointed time and place. Possibly realizing the unsatisfactory haste and action of the last committee and convention, they determined to be more deliberate for we find the following resolution spread upon their minutes:

Resolved, That in view of the inclemency of the weather, which has caused a sparse attendance of delegates from the churches, it is deemed inexpedient to make a location of the college at this time.

Resolved, That we feel a more lively interest in the cause of education than ever, therefore, we recommend the appointment of a committee of fifteen (five of whom shall constitute a quorum) whose duty it shall be to visit and examine the various points within the central portion of the state and ascertain what amount of reliable subscriptions and donations can be secured from each, carefully weighing the advantages and disadvantages connected with each point which shall offer a site, and report the result of their investigations at an adjourned meeting of this convention to be held at Pella, Marion county, Iowa, on the first Thursday in June next, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Resolved, That we earnestly solicit every Baptist church in the state in connection with our denomination to send a delegation of not less than three nor more than five with their pastor to said adjourned meeting.

¹ The following eighteen names were appended to the call: E. O. Towne, J. C. Ward, G. W. Bond, H. Burnett, A. N. Atwood, A. Foulk, E. M. Miles, J. Currier, I. C. Curtis, E. Metcalf, John Eates, O. Sperry, John Bond, H. Rilner, G. S. Hampton, S. Ayers, B. Swan, F. A. Barker.

The committee provided for in the resolutions was appointed, and the convention adjourned.¹

Pursuant to adjournment, the convention met in Pella, June 2, 1853, at 10 o'clock, a. m. The introductory sermon was preached by Brother Turton of Farmington, after which the convention was called to order by the president, H. A. Ritner.

Delegates being called for appeared and took their seats as follows:

From Brighton, William Elliott; Aurora, I. C. Curtis, S. S. Mangrum, and J. Miller; Union, M. Reynolds; Oskaloosa church, Milton Stoner; Oskaloosa city, D. J. Guthridge; Bonaparte, E. O. Towne; Farmington, W. H. Turton; Danville, H. A. Ritner; Libertyville, P. Goff. Brethren and friends present not delegates from churches were invited to take seats in the convention and to participate in its deliberations, which invitation was accepted by J. A. Nash, of Fort Des Moines; H. P. Scholte, A. E. D. Bousquet, and Prof. L. Dwight, of Pella. Communications relative to the object of the convention were received from G. S. Hampton of Iowa City, B. Luce of Fort Des Moines, and D. Jewett of Farmington. The minutes were read and approved. References were made by several members of the convention to the wishes of brethren and churches in different parts of the state. Propositions for the location of an institution of learning under the direction and auspices of the Baptist denomination were read from Oskaloosa and Pella, each of which was particularly considered by the convention. The question, "Shall we proceed to locate?" was then considered and the following resolution passed:

Resolved. That the interests of the denomination, the circumstances by which we are surrounded, and the wants of the rising generation of our state call loudly upon this

¹ There were the following named twenty-one delegates present at this Oskaloosa meeting:

H. A. Ritner and E. Cady, Danville.

A. Fisher, Brighton.

J. Waldriss, Steady Run.

J. Bond and N. Davis, Oskaloosa.

G. W. Bond, J. Jones, G. Jones, and William Jones, Knoxville.

I. C. Curtis, F. A. Barker, A. Foulk, B. F. Millen, and J. Millen, near Pella.

A. N. Atwood, T. Corner, M. P. Crowder, and J. Jeffrey, Middle Creek, near Oskaloosa.

P. Goff, Libertyville.

E. O. Towne, Bonaparte.

convention to locate an institution of learning at the present time.

After the subject had been seriously and patiently considered and before putting the question it was proposed that the convention spend some time in prayer to Almighty God for direction. Brother Elliott led the convention in prayer. The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Propositions were received from Oskaloosa and Pella. The proposition from Pella was to put up a building suitable for a college, and to donate it and a large campus to the Baptist denomination of Iowa. This proposition together with the beautiful site of the proposed location was strongly urged. Both the Oskaloosa and Pella propositions had been duly considered, when it was resolved,

That this convention do now proceed to vote by ballot upon the question, but before doing so a short time be spent in prayer, Brother Turton leading.

It was then agreed that the churches near Oskaloosa should be entitled to the same number of votes as those near Pella, and that the question be determined by simply voting for one place or the other, as they were the only contending points. The ballots being examined, the president declared the decision to be in favor of Pella, whereupon it was unanimously resolved that Pella be the place of location. A committee of three was then appointed to draft articles of incorporation and constitution.

Articles of incorporation were prepared and signed. Two of the articles are appended to show the purpose of the incorporators:

Article II. Name and object. The name and style of this incorporation shall be the Central University of Iowa, and its object shall be the establishment and holding and government of a literary and theological institution at Pella under the particular auspices of the Baptist denomination.

Article X. Amendments. The board of trustees shall have power, at any regular meeting, to amend these articles, provided due notice shall have been given to all the members, of the proposed amendment; and it shall pass by a majority vote, except that part of article second, which defines the object of the incorporation, and that part of article fourth, which requires that twenty-four members of the board shall be members of Baptist churches, and which shall be unalterable.

The convention also appointed a board of trustees of thirty members. This board organized at once by the election of the following officers:

president, Rev. H. P. Scholte; vice-president, W. Nossaman; secretary, Rev. I. C. Curtis; treasurer, J. Smeink. An executive committee was appointed to consist of the above named officers, and the three following named additional members: L. C. Conrey, Ira Kelsey, and B. F. Miller; also a committee to commence the work of erecting a suitable building. A resolution was adopted to open the academic department of the school as soon as practicable.

At the first annual board meeting held in June, 1854, plans were made to secure the necessary teaching force, and, even though the college building was not ready for occupancy, to open the academical department of the university in September of that year. Rev. E. H. Scarff, of Dayton, Ohio, who had been highly recommended, was secured as principal of the department, with Miss Julia Tolman, of the Monticello Seminary, and Mr. Caleb Caldwell, of Marietta College, as assistants.

The school was advertised to open on the 17th of September, but when the principal arrived upon the field of action a short time before this date, he found scanty preparations had been made. However, willing hearts and active hands co-operated, and in a short time most satisfactory results were apparent. A school room was secured four blocks west of the public square on Washington street. It was a two-story brick about 20 by 30, and without partitions. Dr. Scarff writes:

The school furniture was still growing in the Des Moines timber, yet in three weeks after our arrival in Pella the timber was cut, drawn to the mill, sawn into lumber, made into two-seated desks, and placed in the school room.

Thus supplied with teachers, school room, and furniture, the academical department of Central

University was opened to students October 8, 1854,

I can do no better than present a picture of those first days in the words of Dr. Scarff:

The enrollment the first day was only thirty-seven. I quote from memory: quite a number of these were from abroad, the nine American resident families then in Pella gave us a few, and the Holland families the rest of our patronage. This small beginning was, however, increased almost daily, till at the close of the term our enrollment had attained to seventy-three. This was one of Iowa's most prosperous years. The crops were good, money was plenty, and the immigration large. This last was most favorable to our infant school. About twenty of these immigrant families wintered in Pella and gave the school their patronage—there was no other American school in town that winter.

Though most of our students were young men and women, they range down from these classes to beginners in the common branches. In those days school privileges were of a very inferior nature. Many teachers did not pretend to teach English grammar, and many who did make the pretence, did it with the dictionary ever open before them, in order to determine the part of speech a word might happen to be marked; from the dictionary there could be no appeal.

PRINCIPAL SCARFF'S ADMINISTRATION,
1854-1857.

Principal Scarff submitted his first annual report showing that the preparatory department was opened October 8, 1854, the instruction being given by himself and two assistants, Mr. C. D. Caldwell, and Miss Julia R. Tolman, and that the first academic year closed May 29, 1855, with an enrollment of one hundred twenty-two students, seventy-one boys and fifty-one girls.

Prof. Scarff remained at the head of the school for two years more, assisted by Miss Tolman, Mr. Caldwell, and later by Mr. Waterman.

The second annual meeting of the board convened June 7, 1855. Rev. I. C. Curtis, the financial agent, submitted his report, showing three months' service with bill of \$125 for salary.

Secretary E. O. Towne reported as follows:

Efforts to push forward the building of the college edifice have been made, but partly on account of the subscriptions for this object being in yearly payments, and partly on account of tightness in the money market, the necessary funds could not be raised to accomplish that which otherwise might have been done. While we have failed in completing the building which was so much to be desired, it is a source of gratification to your committee that the valuable services of Rev. E. H. Scarff as principal of the preparatory department have been obtained. The school was opened last October. It was well attended, considering the want of suitable accommodations.

The sublime faith and courage of those hardy young pioneers who began a half century ago to lay foundations in Iowa, is well illustrated by the following excerpt:

Your committee on endowment would present the following as their report: Having examined with some care the plan of endowment at the last meeting of the board, we are decidedly of the opinion that it is altogether feasible, and admirably calculated to secure the highest prosperity and success of the school. The income of fifty thousand dollars well secured and invested at ten per cent. will amount to five thousand dollars a year. This sum will pay the salaries of the following teachers:

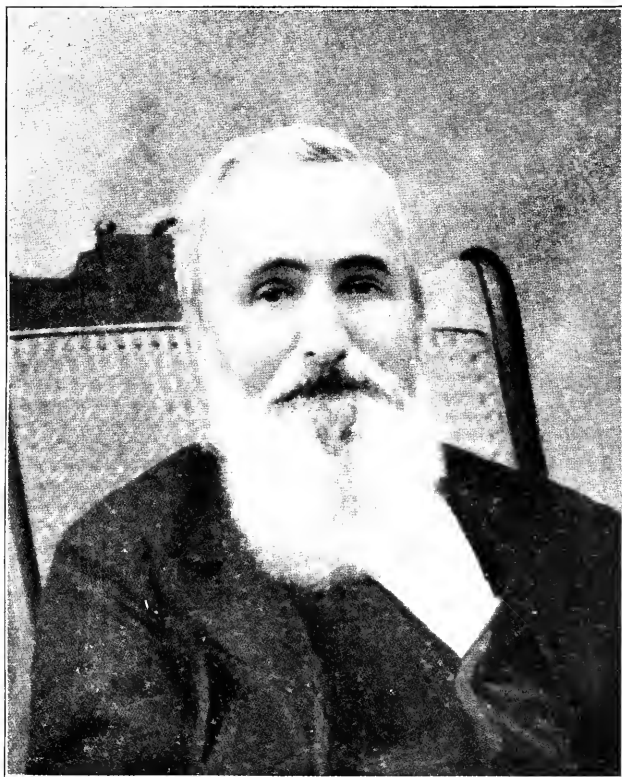
A president at \$1,000, two professors (at \$750) \$1,500, two tutors (at \$500) \$1,000, one female principal at \$500, and three females assistants (at \$333,33) \$1,000; total, \$5,000.

On the supposition that every one of the five hundred scholarships are full at any one time, and that there are in the school no paying scholarships aside from those on scholarships at the same time, the above faculty of nine teachers would be amply sufficient to give instruction to five hundred pupils. We would recommend that efficient measures be taken for filling up at the earliest possible day the endowment, putting the school in operation upon this basis. In behalf of the committee, E. H. Scarff, chairman.

In a country where everything was in the beginning, where there was little money of any kind, even for home building or support, and indeed of what little there was, except a small fraction in gold, no one could be sure that the money that he received today from his scanty store of produce would be good tomorrow; yet every locality was filling up with newcomers, and already there were, as the above shows, plenty of young people ready and eager to enter the first school. If some seer had risen up in that enthusiastic board meeting and expressed the opinion that after the lapse of a half century their grandchildren would still be struggling to secure that \$50,000 endowment, he would have been laughed at, if nothing more. If, however, he could have divined some of the other results of those early builders, such as the steady flow of students to the halls, and class rooms of their founding, with all its helpful training in knowledge, and character and power for the ensuing half century the total issue would present another aspect.

Any study of Iowa Baptist history reveals the constant recurrence to the discussion of its educational problems. The misfortune has been that such discussion has been focussed on the merits or claims of our denominational schools, rather than on the need and value of such education to the denomination. Nearly all of our denominational organizations are for missionary purposes purely, and the introduction of divisive topics, however important, tends to depress and hinder their proper work. This fact has frequent illustration in our Iowa history.

In 1856, when the state convention was held



REV. EMANUEL HENGSTENBERG SCARFF, D. D.

with the church in Fremont, Mahaska county, Rev. J. C. Burroughs, president of the University of Chicago, visited the convention as corresponding delegate from the Illinois General association. He was asked to give an account of the origin and present condition of that university, at the close of which

Brother Brenton Hughes offered a set of resolutions having reference to the educational interests of the state. After several substitutes had been offered and rejected or withdrawn, the following offered by Brother Gunn was adopted:

Resolved, That while the action of a large number of associations in this state has been such as to indicate sufficiently that a large majority of the Baptists of Iowa are disposed to support the institution located at Pella, yet in view of the paramount importance of our domestic mission work, we do not think it on the whole best to take any further action in this body on the subject.¹

PRINCIPAL GUNN'S ADMINISTRATION,
1857-1862.

In the summer of 1857, Rev. Elihu Gunn, an alumnus of Colgate, and of Hamilton Theological Seminary, N. Y., who had been pastor at Keokuk since October 1849, was elected principal and assumed the headship of the school. Hon. Joseph K. Hornish, an alumnus of Colgate, who had come to Keokuk in 1855, gave the university \$10,000 this year to endow the president's chair. Amos N. Currier a recent graduate of Dartmouth, had been added to the faculty at the opening of the spring term.

In the catalogue issued at the close of the school year, one hundred ninety students were enrolled, one hundred nine gentlemen and eighty-

¹ Iowa Baptist Annual, 1856, p. 10.

one ladies. Among the list is noticed the names of Emery F. Sperry and Nathan C. Towne, familiar and honored names in later Iowa history, also Sylvester S. Howell, who later became a teacher in the college. The catalogue names the following faculty for the ensuing year: Rev. Elihu Gunn, A. M., principal; A. N. Currier, A. B., Greek and Latin; John Peter Peters, A. M., French; and Miss Ellen E. Mitchell, and Mrs. Amy B. Gunn.

Miss Mitchell later went to the foreign field as a missionary to Burma where she served for many years in medical missionary work. Her home was still at Moulmein in 1898.

The catalogue for 1858-1859, gives the name of a new teacher, Mrs. D. C. A. Stoddard, a graduate of Troy Female Academy, N. Y., and a returned missionary from India, as principal of the ladies' department. The roll shows sixty-five gentlemen and thirty-five ladies, ten collegiate, thirty preparatory, sixty academic; total, one hundred.

In this list appears the name of David Ryan, from Prairie City, who remained in the school till the war broke out, when he enlisted in the 8th Iowa Infantry, was captured at the battle of Shiloh, and remained many months in southern prisons. He later rose to the rank of colonel, and at the close of the war was elected to the Eleventh General Assembly from his county, entered the profession of law, and in 1866 was elected district judge, serving several terms. Judge Ryan was a splendid example of the best type of American citizen. Doubtless his early training and associations at Central College contributed its full share to his excellent record.

For the year 1859-60 a catalogue was also issued. Prof. Scarff occupied the chair of mathematics, H. Neyenesch became instructor of German and French, and C. C. Corey teacher of vocal music. The list of students gives: gentlemen, twenty-two collegiate, seventeen preparatory, sixty-two academic, thirty-three primary; ladies, nineteen collegiate, forty-eight preparatory, twenty-six primary. Total two hundred twenty-seven. In this list is seen the name of H. G. Curtis, another Iowa boy who left his classes to carry the musket against the revolt of a slave holding oligarchy bent on either rule or ruin. He too brought home the insignia of brave and brilliant service, a major's commission, and lived to honor his profession and his alma mater.

The Central Record of July 3, 1861, gives the faculty about the same as the previous year, and the number of students two hundred twenty. Here appears at least one other Central hero of the civil war, Capt. E. G. Barker, a generous benefactor of the college in later years.

At the opening of the war in 1861 many of the students responded to the call for volunteers, and at the close of the summer term in 1862 there was not an able bodied man of sufficient age to bear arms left in the school. One hundred fourteen students had enlisted in the army and two teachers, Profs. A. N. Carrier and S. S. Howell.

The school greatly decimated by the war, lost most of its financial support, and in 1862 President Gunn resigned to return to the ministry. "His energetic labors in the school and through the state, had gathered students from every quarter. His spirited gospel sermons were blessed in

the salvation of many souls. The blessed revival spirit of those years remains as a sacred legacy to the institution," says one writer. Dr. Gunn was born January 3, 1818, at Montague, Mass., and died at Fort Scott, Kan., October 31, 1895, at the ripe age of seventy-eight after a most useful life in the ministry.

PRESIDENT SCARFF'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.
1862-1871.

With the departure of Dr. Gunn, Prof. Scarff was again placed at the head, and the school for the next three years was chiefly under his instruction and that of Mrs. Stoddard. Prof. Scarff says the school did not miss a term during the long war period, but that while the boys were in the army the school kept on graduating girls, though more boys fell in battle than girls were graduated.

Though the school was kept up, the debts continued to grow.

Rev. Ira J. Stoddard served the college eight years as financial secretary and treasurer without compensation. He traveled at his own charges in the interest of the college, especially in 1864 and 1865 to save it from impending ruin, which was averted by the liquidation of a \$12,000 debt.

In 1865 Prof. Currier returned from the army and resumed his place in the school. For ten years, minus his four on the tented field, as scholar, teacher, and disciplinarian, he proved that he was a college builder of the first class in every respect, and that he had no superior in his profession.

He served until called in 1867 to the chair of Latin in the state university.

At the close of the war many of the former students returned, and the school was greatly enlarged. In the catalogue published in June,

1865, the student list was reported as follows, not counting duplicates: Collegiate, gentlemen five; ladies thirty-one; academic, gentlemen eighty-nine, ladies ninety-seven; total, two hundred twenty-two.

The teachers were: E. H. Scarff, A. N. Currier, F. W. Corliss, S. S. Howell, Mrs. D. C. A. Stoddard, J. B. Cotton and Miss Mary P. Johnson.

This year's catalogue contains the army list of the institution, and a most creditable one it is in fact, of the gallant boys who left the school to help save their country. They laid down the books and took up the muskets thinking only of home and country and right. When they came back four years later, one, David Ryan, was a colonel; eight, C. J. Amos, E. G. Barker, J. A. P. Hampson, Albert Hobbs, Warren Olney, William A. Rankin, John L. Ruckman, and William A. Stuart were captains; H. G. Curtis was adjutant. Two teachers, A. N. Currier, and S. S. Howell, and fourteen students had won lieutenants' shoulder straps; seventeen were non-commissioned officers, and seventy-one enlisted men made the total one hundred fourteen. Ten of this number, though, had fallen on the field of battle never to return, and eleven had succumbed to disease.

For the year 1865-1866, the faculty remained, with two or three exceptions. Miss Ellen E. Mitchell, who later went as a missionary to Burma, becomes principal of the female department, and Miss Fannie Barker takes charge of history and geography, with Miss Lizzie W. Cleveland in instrumental music. C. C. Corey becomes principal of the grammar school.

Three were graduated, seventy-six were reported in the scientific and ladies course, fifteen in preparatory, and two hundred nineteen in grammar school, making a total of three hundred thirteen.

Rev. and Mrs. Ira E. Stoddard had come to Pella in 1858, on their return from India on account of his broken health. Mrs. Stoddard at once took up her work in the school as lady principal. She was in the prime of life, an experienced teacher of scholarly habits and fine presence. During her eight years service at this time her influence over students was very marked and always helpful. Many of them learned to love her and have treasured the memory of this noble woman long after her great heart had responded to appeals to duty elsewhere.

Mrs. Anna Howell Clarkson, the brilliant wife of Hon. James S. Clarkson, of New York City, has written a loving tribute to her old teacher, entitled, *A Beautiful Life*, an interesting volume published by the state historical department of Iowa. Mrs. Clarkson is the daughter of Dr. John G. Howell, for many years a prominent attorney of Pella, and was a member of the class of 1867.

In the spring of 1866, Mrs. Stoddard felt it her duty to lay down her college work and return with her husband to their labors among the Garos of India. They remained about seven years, when failing health again required their return to this country. Coming to Pella, Iowa, Dr. Stoddard served Central College for some twelve years as financial secretary or treasurer, and recently removed to the east.

The following year the instructors remained about the same, one or two being added who taught part time. There were four graduates; sixty-four in the scientific and ladies' course, eighteen preparatory, and two hundred nine in the grammar school; total, two hundred ninety-five.

Miss Kate F. Keables' name appears in the list of students. She afterwards gave long and distinguished service as a teacher in the college.

PRESIDENT DUNN'S ADMINISTRATION,
1871-1881.

At the annual meeting in June 1870, the board resolved to raise \$10,000 as the nucleus of an endowment fund. The effort was successful. At the annual meeting of the board in June, 1871, the \$10,000 having been secured, the board resolved to prosecute the work of endowment, and elected Rev. L. A. Dunn of Fairfax, Vt., president of the college. At the opening of the winter term he delivered his inaugural and entered upon his labors.

The faculty consisted this year, 1871-1872, of the president, Prof. Scarff, Prof. William H. Smith, Mrs. D. C. A. Stoddard, Miss M. C. Manning, Prof. Cotton and Miss A. E. Cotton. The number of students was: academic, one hundred thirteen; music, one hundred nineteen. S. F. Prouty was one of the students. Five years later he completed his course, began teaching Latin and science in the college, and not many years afterwards had won front rank at Des Moines as a lawyer, jurist, and platform orator.

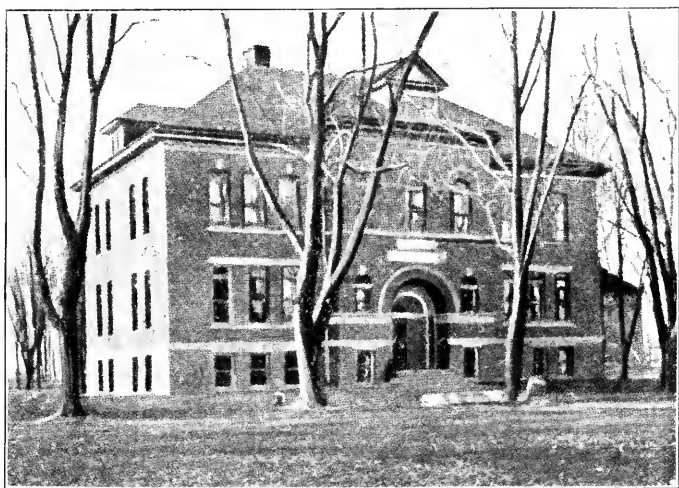
The reports of the superintendent of public instruction give the number of students enrolled for 1873-1874, as thirty-five in college work and fifty-nine preparatory, with a total of two hundred forty. In 1874-1875, the total was two hundred fifty-eight. Miss M. C. Manning, after teaching five years in the college, went in 1874 to Burma as a missionary, and taught in Rangoon College.

In 1875, occurred the death of Rev. E. O. Towne, one of the earliest and best friends of Central, and one of its first secretaries. Rev. Scarff preached his funeral sermon.

A catalogue issued during the first term of the school year, 1875-1876, names the following faculty: Rev. L. A. Dunn, D. D., president, mental and moral science, Rev. E. H. Scarff, mathematics and natural science, Rev. Albert Loughridge,¹ A. B., languages, Rev. K. A. Ostegren, A. B., classics, Mrs. D. C. A. Stoddard, principal of ladies' department, Miss E. C. Hunt, Latin and mathematics, Miss Lucy A. Dunn, preparatory department, Prof. J. B. Cotton, music, Miss A. E. Cotton, music, and W. H. Price, penmanship.

¹ A star placed after Prof. Loughridge's name directs attention to the line at bottom of page, "Resigned at close of summer term for a foreign field."

Neither this good man nor his saintly companion could quite satisfy their abiding sense of duty to remain at home even in performance of the real and effective missionary service they were already performing, in face of the greater call to the distant Telugu mission. After ten years' service there, climate compelling a change, Prof. Loughridge returned to school and missionary work at Burlington College, and later at the State Normal at Cedar Falls, Iowa. From this work he was called in 1898 by the American Baptist Home Mission Society to the headship of Bishop College, Marshall, Texas, until the apparent recovery of Mrs. Loughridge's health again impelled them to return to the perishing Telugus. A still later breakdown again brought them home in the hope of prolonging life and service.



JORDAN HALL OF NATURAL SCIENCE.



In December, 1875, Rev. F. Adkins, who had been pastor at Iowa City since 1870, entered the faculty temporarily to fill a vacancy, and remained until 1877. He was a man of scholarly attainments, genial spirit, and an admirable teacher. The catalogue names three hundred fifty-six students, but there are many duplications, and the list appears to contain the names of students enrolled for at least a part of two school years.

The catalogue published in the autumn of 1877, contains the new names of S. F. Prouty, A. B., who had just completed his course in the college, as professor of Latin and natural science, Rev. H. R. Schermerhorn, A. M., in rhetoric, and Miss Martha E. Rudd, another member of this year's class, as instructor in Greek and mathematics; a list of students also, of two consecutive years.

In 1879, Dr. Scarff resigned on account of partial paralysis, and at the annual meeting June 10, when his retirement was announced, the board adopted the following resolutions:

Whereas Rev. Dr. Scarff has been compelled on account of severe and protracted bodily affliction to resign his position as professor of mathematics which for so many years he has successfully and satisfactorily filled, and,

Whereas, the institution owes much of its present prosperity and standing, if not, its very existence to his influence, clinging to it in its days of adversity as well as prosperity, and often with but small pecuniary reward. Therefore, Resolved, That while accepting his resignation we express our regrets at the necessity which compels him to sever his connection with our board of trustees.

He had served the college for twenty-four years, fourteen years as nominal head of the school. Prof. I. M. DeLong, A. B., took his place in mathematics. Miss Rudd remained two years as instructor in Greek and mathematics, and then

resigned. Later she taught in Burlington institute for two years, 1883-1884.

President Dunn served faithfully until 1881, when he resigned because of advanced age, and a desire to secure relief from responsibilities of leadership. He afterwards spent a year in the Orient, and published a book entitled, *The Foot-steps of the Redeemer*, an interesting and valuable little work describing his observations and conclusions from a visit in the Holy Land.

PRESIDENT GARDNER'S ADMINISTRATION,
1881-1884.

In February 1881, the management of the university was reorganized by the choice of Rev. George W. Gardner, D. D., as president, and Mr. T. E. Balch as chancellor, with full charge of all financial interests. At the same time it was determined to raise permanent endowments to the amount of \$100,000. Mr. Balch took up his work in June following, and soon succeeded in placing the finances of the college in a much improved condition. Debts were paid, current expenses met, and considerable endowment secured under his energetic labors. President Gardner had the courses of study re-arranged, enlarged, and strengthened. Numerous and valuable additions were made to the library; the reading room was supplied with a good selection of the best magazines. The laboratories were strengthened by the addition of a new 3.5 inch reflecting telescope, microscopes, surveyors' compass, and sets of chemicals and apparatus. The catalogue issued in 1882 gave the names of the faculty in addi-

tion to president Gardner, as follows: Robert H. Tripp, M. A., Latin; Ira M. DeLong, M. A., mathematics; Alfred B. Price, M. A., physical science; Mrs. S. L. Thickstun, lady principal; Miss Leona Call, Greek and French; Miss Ada G. Gardner, rhetoric and English; Miss Kate F. Keables, music; Miss Carrie L. Thickstun, English.

A much more advanced class of students was attracted to the school. The four college classes were all represented. We see the familiar names of Susie J. Pratt, of New Harford, who completed the classical course that year, Cyrenus Cole, and John S. Nollen, of Pella, among them. There were two graduate students, thirty-six collegiate, fifty preparatory, thirty-six English academic, and fourteen in music; a total of one hundred thirty-six.

President Gardner and Chancellor Balch worked heroically to build up the school and make it worthy of the patronage of the denomination in Iowa, and to place its finances on a solid basis. At the end of three years, Dr. Gardner's health was so broken that he was compelled to surrender his work and seek rest. Mr. Balch continued his efforts a year or two longer, when he, too, found it necessary to lay down his work and seek rest. Both of these men did a heroic service for the college, and gave a new impetus to its work. The endowment fund was materially increased during this period. Miss Amy B. Harris of the class of 1884, later went to Burma, as a missionary, and in 1891, she was serving at Bassein, and continued till her health failed. Miss Ada G. Gardner who taught English and rhetoric was a daughter of President Gardner. Another daughter, a young woman of unusual ability and accomplishments,

married Dr. Edmund C. Spinney, who was for several years pastor in Iowa, and president at Burlington. Dr. Gardner had been the first principal of Colby Academy, New London, Conn., to which place he returned on his retirement from the college, and later taught again in the academy. He was born at Pomfret, Vt., October 8, 1828, and died at New London, April 27, 1895.

ACTING PRESIDENT TRIPP'S ADMINISTRATION,
1884-1885.

In 1884 Prof. Tripp was placed at the head of the school as acting president, with a good faculty to support him, as follows: I. M. DeLong, Leona Call, Mrs. M. R. Tripp, Frederick Hall, John Lear, Kate F. Keables, and Ellen A. Hewins. The catalogue issued late in 1884 gives the whole number of different students for the three terms of the calendar year 1884, as follows: college forty-two, preparatory thirty-nine, academic fifty-six, art thirty-two, music fifteen, special eighteen, total, excluding duplicates, one eighty-seven. Prof. Tripp was a most excellent teacher, and a man of good administrative ability. After leaving Pella he was in charge of the Iowa City academy for a number of years.

PRESIDENT READ'S ADMINISTRATION,
1885-1886.

Rev. Daniel Read, LL. D., was made president in 1885, retaining substantially the same faculty as the previous year. Chancellor Balch retired, and was replaced by Mr. S. F. Prouty; Rev. W. H. Dorward also becoming financial agent.

Dr. Read had served with great ability as president of Shurtleff College, for fourteen years, surrendering that work in 1870 because of broken health. But his early love of school work and its associations had never waned, and he accepted the call to Central College. His coming, however, proved to be coincident with quite a state wide sentiment and movement in favor of concentrating college work at one point in the state. He was drawn into the movement and gave it his assent, and when the verdict favored Des Moines he resigned and re-entered the ministry, where he served with distinction the remainder of his life; for a period of years at Los Angeles, Cal. He died at Emporia, Kas., May 27, 1898, at the advanced age of seventy-three.

The number of students reported in the catalogue of 1885-1886 was considerably less than for the preceding year. Twenty-eight were reported in college, thirty-nine in academy, with a total, not counting duplicates, of one hundred and twenty-six.

PRESIDENT DUNN'S SECOND ADMINISTRATION.
1886-1888.

Ex-President Dunn was again placed at the head, and remained for two years more, until Thanksgiving day, November 29, 1888, when he entered into his rest. Dr. Dunn won a very wide circle of friends and admirers during his seventeen years' residence in Iowa. He was an earnest, honest, faithful, hard working, good man. He devoted himself with great assiduity and wisdom to the interests of the college, and accomplished more

for it than any other in its history. After his death the board placed on record appreciative resolutions, from which we quote the following as typical:

That coming to us as he did at first in the days of great need, serving as only an earnest, unselfish man could, in the interest of the institution and returning in 1886 in a time of sore distress looking always to the prosperity of the institution, and being ever desirous to step out when he thought another could do more, or to step in the gap when no one else could well do so, he has proved himself to be to Central University as much a father as a president. We highly appreciate the manner in which he ever dealt with the questions which agitated this board in the management of its affairs, and mourn in his death as children for a father.

In the catalogue of 1887 a number of changes are reported in the list of teachers, but the new names disappear in the next catalogue. The number of students reported is 153. Among the number Dwight C. Townsend and Cyrenus Cole complete their course. One entered the ministry, the other has since made an enviable record in newspaper work in Iowa.

PRESIDENT AXTELL'S ADMINISTRATION,
1888-1890.

In 1888 Rev. S. J. Axtell, A. M., became president and remained some two years, when he resigned to accept a professorship at Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich. The second year he was assisted in the faculty by Rev. John Stuart, Ph. D., in mental and moral science, and Bible studies; John F. Baerecke, Ph. D., mathematics, French and German, Kate F. Keables, Rev. F. W. Gardner, and Carrie Edmond.

PRESIDENT STUART'S ADMINISTRATION,
1890-1895.

In 1890 Rev. John Stuart became president. In the catalogue of 1891 his associates are named as follows: Rev. John D. Burr, moral science and sacred literature; Miss Kate F. Keables, Latin; William W. Cook, mathematics and science; Miss Luella McCully; John A. Munsen; and Miss Sarah M. Stuart. About 120 students were reported, besides some special students in music.

In the catalogue for 1893 the names of two new teachers appear, Miss Martha Firth, history and English, and Fred E. Morgan, Greek and science. The number of students reported is, literary and Biblical 167, music 73, total 240.

The following year's catalogue names about the same faculty, and gives an unclassified list of students for 1893-94, including music students, of 175. The number of students reported for 1894-95 was 144, unclassified.

Dr. Stuart was born in Scotland. He came to Pella in 1889 as pastor of the Baptist church. A year later he was made acting president, remaining president until 1895, during which time he literally wore himself out with his incessant work, and was obliged to resign.

PRESIDENT CHAFFEE'S ADMINISTRATION,
1895-1899.

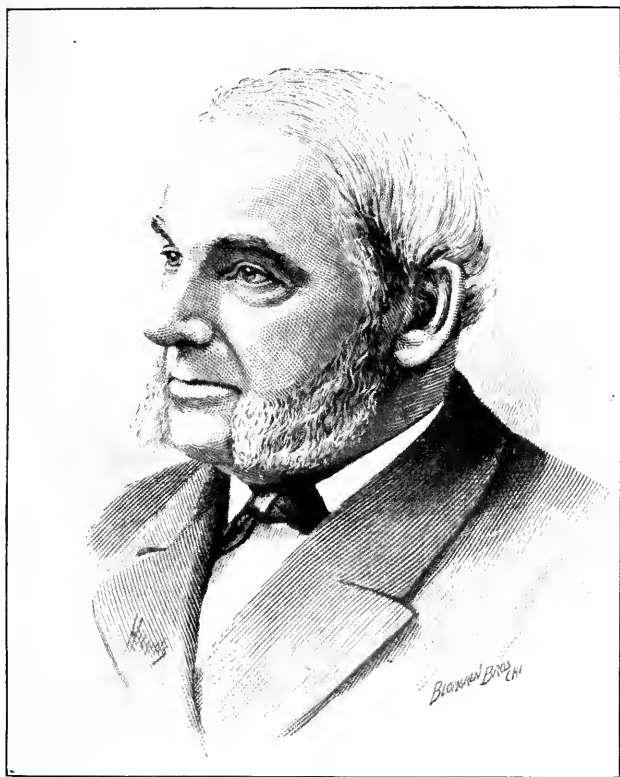
In 1895 Rev. Arthur B. Chaffee, D. D., a graduate of Princeton College, and of Rochester Theological Seminary, was elected president, coming from a pastorate at South Bend, Ind. He had pre-

viously occupied the chair of Latin at Franklin College of that state for a series of years. President Chaffee taught mental and social philosophy, and had with him in his faculty: Rev. Gilbert E. Farr, B. Ph., moral science and Biblical literature; Miss Keables, Mr. Cook, Miss Firth, and other instructors. Rev. D. C. Townsend was financial agent.

The original charter of Central University provided for the "establishment and holding and government of a literary and theological institution in Pella, under the particular auspices of the Baptist denomination." This institution has always been true to this purpose by providing liberally for Bible and theological instruction, by trying to make it a distinctly Christian school, and by teaching that the noblest life is a life of faith in Jesus Christ. Courses have generally been maintained in Bible and church history, in theology, Christian evidences, and church polity, for both young men and young women, sometimes doubtless among immature students, the purpose being to prepare the former for the ministry, and the latter for mission work.

A religious atmosphere has always pervaded this school to the priceless advantage of many of its students. The first year of Dr. Chaffee's headship there were twenty-one college, and six Biblical students, and a total of 158 enrolled, Lemuel A. Garrison being one of the three graduates.

The following year the work and faculty and the number of students remained about the same. During the two years from 1897 to 1899, the number of students steadily increased, and the latter year a



REV. LEWIS A. DUNN, M. A., D. D.

new teacher was added, Prof. Asa B. Bush for Greek.

PROF. BUSH'S YEAR,
1899-1900.

After the resignation of Dr. Chaffee in 1899 the board placed Prof. Bush in charge for one year as chairman of the faculty. During this year L. A. Garrison was added as professor of Hebrew and Biblical literature. In the catalogue of 1900, 203 students are reported, 106 in the college, academy, normal, and business courses, the remainder in elocution, music, and summer school.

PRESIDENT GARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION,
1900—

On the retirement of Prof. Bush, Rev. Lemuel A. Garrison, who graduated from the college in 1896, and from the Rochester Theological Seminary in 1899, was placed at the head as vice president. He held this position for three years and was then made president. His associates in the faculty the first year were: Kate F. Keables, Latin; William W. Cook, mathematics; Martha Firth, history and English; William A. Young, French and German; Thomas G. Davis, Greek; Joseph H. Hart, science; Julia H. Watson, elocution; H. G. Cox, music; and three or four tutors. The number of students reported in the 1901 catalogue was 234; 107 of them in elocution and music. The following year Mr. Jesse P. F. Smith replaced Prof. Cook in mathematics for one year, when Prof. W. A. Young took his place, and Rev.

George C. Peck and Henry Scholte were added for systematic theology, church polity, and New Testament exegesis.

In 1902, 176 students are reported. In 1903, Miss Kate F. Keables surrendered her work in the college after seventeen years of most efficient and brilliant service, the last twelve, in the chair of Latin.

During the last three or four years few changes have been made in the teaching force, the number of students remaining about the same.

During these later years very considerable and satisfactory progress has been made in the material equipment of the college. President Garrison besides carrying forward and maintaining the efficiency of the school, has been able to add and equip several new buildings well adapted to the needs of the institution, and materially increase the endowment at the same time.

The following statement of material equipment is taken from a recent catalogue.

University Campus.

The university campus of nine acres, finely ornamented with trees, is located within the city limits, with broad streets on four sides, affording clear sunlight, pure air, and freedom from noise and fire.

Main Building.

The main college building is of brick, three stories above the basement, and stands in the center of the grounds. This building is used chiefly for class-room work. The Miller art museum is being placed in the old chapel. The building is heated by furnace and the rooms used in the evenings are lighted by electricity.

Jordan Hall.

The Jordan hall of natural sciences was erected in 1905. This building is forty-seven and a half by seventy-five feet,

three stories high. It is built of pressed brick, ornamented with stone and finished in oak. It is arranged with modern conveniences and will be equipped with the best equipment. It contains laboratories and offices, a dark-room built upon its own base, for experiments in physics and psychology, and a shop with lathes and tools. The Randolph geological museum has been placed in this building. It has been planned as soon as the demands are sufficient to devote this building exclusively to physical, biological, and chemical laboratories.

College Chapel (Y. M. and Y. W. C. A. Building).

The Y. M. and Y. W. Christian Association building is a brick structure of two stories above the basement, containing a chapel, library, gymnasium, bath rooms and several recitation rooms. The building was erected at a cost of about \$16,000. It is well equipped, and furnishes gymnasium privileges second to none in the state. The value of this building to the college and student body cannot be overestimated.

Athletic Field.

The athletic field is situated on the west portion of the college campus. The field has been graded, leveled and fenced, and furnished with an amphitheater of sufficient size to meet the present needs. These grounds afford ample opportunity for the various out-door athletic sports attractive to college students. All athletic sports, not held in the gymnasium, are held in this field.

The Observatory.

We can point with pride to our astronomical equipment, largely the gift of Mr. R. R. Beard, of Pella, Iowa. The cost of Mr. Beard's gift was \$5,000.

Cotton Hall.

One block north of the campus is Cotton Hall, for young ladies. Its rooms are neat, commodious, and well ventilated, planned for the health and comfort of the students. This building is heated by furnaces and lighted by electricity. Recently, through the kindness of Mrs. R. R. Beard, the double parlors were entirely refurnished. In the management of the hall every possible effort has been made to give the young ladies a pleasant and attractive home. In the building are twenty-two rooms besides the dining room, kitchen, etc. Only young ladies occupy rooms in the hall, but table board is here furnished for students

of both sexes. The dining room will seat seventy-five boarders.

President's House.

Brick, thirty-five by thirty-five, two stories and basement. Modern conveniences.

Library.

The library of about 4,000 volumes is well supplied with the works of standard English and American authors, besides cyclopedias and other books of reference. The card system of cataloging has been adopted so that every book and every subject treated is available to the student. The library is open to the use of all students from 8:30 to 4:00 o'clock each school day under proper regulation. In the reading room can be found files of leading newspapers and magazines, secular and religious. By both purchase and gift the library is steadily growing.

Alumni.

1861.

Herman F. Bousquet, A.B., merchant, Pella.
J. A. P. Hampson, A.B., deceased, 1893.
Alonzo F. Keables, A.B., farmer, Winthrop, S. D.
Hon. W. J. Curtis, San Bernardino, Cal.
Hon. Warren Olney, Oakland, Cal.
H. Kellenbarger, Grinnell.

1862.

George A. Jewett, B.Ph., Des Moines.

1863.

Aristine Wells, deceased.
Mrs. Fannie G. B. Cutler, B.Ph., Carthage, Ill.
Mrs. Mattie Morgan Paskal, Des Moines.

1866.

David Ryan, A.B., lawyer, Des Moines.
Mrs. Anna Howell Clarkson, A.B., New York City.
Eliza Tupper Wilkes, A.B., minister Unitarian church, Los Angeles, Cal.
Sarah Sumner Shoup, A.B., Berkeley, Cal.

1867.

John Morgan, A.B., deceased, 1872.
Robert Ryan, A.B., lawyer, Lincoln, Neb.
Thomas Ryan, A.B., lawyer, Lincoln, Neb.
John W. Harvey, A.B., lawyer, Leon.

1868.

Mrs. Luella Keables Cox, A.B., Pella.
Cynthia Jewett Sumner, A.B., Eddyville.

1872.

Zachary Taylor Honnold, A.B., merchant, California.

1874.

Ella Stoddard Ryan, A.B., author, Lincoln, Neb.
John W. Wolf, A.B., deceased.

1875.

Rev. T. L. Crandall, A.B., deceased, 1903.
Will H. Wolf, A.B.
Francis Marion Neff, A.B., printer, Grand Island, Neb.

1877.

J. Harvey Applegate, A.B., lawyer, Guthrie Center.
E. M. Cathcart, A.B., minister.
George A. Hertzog, A.B., Baptist minister, Laramie, Wyo.
Samuel Francis Prouty, A.B., lawyer, Des Moines.
Anna Livingston Prouty, deceased, 1885.
Martha Rudd, A.B., Washington.
Lilly Viersen, A.B., teacher, Pella.

1878.

Ida Agnes Baker, S.B., teacher, Whatcom, Wash.
Ida L. Dunn Kruger, S.B., Pella.
Lois Adeline Martin, A.B., teacher, Des Moines.
Wilhelmina DeHaan, A.B.
Charles Wayland Scarff, A.B., Burlington, Vt.
Emily Vinyard Bonsall, A.B., teacher, Hoyt, Kan.
George P. Sheesley, A.B., lawyer, Denver, Colo.
Mrs. Kate Frances Keables Beard, A.B., Pella.

1879.

William Wormser, A.B., Burlington, Vt.

1880.

Will L. Allen, A.B., physician, Pella.
Jacob Howard Cole, A.B., lawyer, Miller, S. D.
Melvin A. Hammell, A.B., lawyer, Sioux City.
Mrs. Mandelia Weigand Harsin, A.B., Knoxville.
Mrs. Cornelia Vander Linden Betten, A.B., Orange City.

1881.

John Newton Dunn, S.B., farmer, Central City.
Mrs. Mattie Peyton Mayfield, S.B., Sharon Springs, Kan.
James A. Rice, A.B., lawyer, Stuart, Neb.
M. M. Whiting, A.B.
Margaret Doolittle, A.B., teacher, Grand Island, Neb.

1883.

Tennis Veenschooten, A.B., deceased, 1901.
Mrs. Susie Pratt Gardner, A.B., Verdon, Neb.
Ella May Edmund Mair, A.B., teacher, Pella.

1884.

Evert G. Beyer, A.B., minister, Maynard.
Flora Etta Harris, A.B., teacher, Des Moines.
Mrs. Luella McCully Applegate, B.S., Guthrie Center.
William W. Cook, A.B., Pella.
Amy B. Harris, deceased, 1895.
Elizabeth Hayes, teacher, South Omaha, Neb.

1885.

J. W. Blattner, A.B., teacher, Austin, Tex.
Henry Scholte Nollen, A.B., Des Moines.
John Scholte Nollen, A.B., president Lake Forest University, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Josie Jordan Dunn, A.B., Central City.
Edward S. Plimpton, A.B., merchant, Salida, Colo.
Mrs. Nellie Cassatt Brown, A.B., Estherville.

1886.

William Arbuckle Nelson, A.B., minister, Cambria.

1887.

Cyrenus Cole, A.B., editor and publisher, Cedar Rapids.
Marietta Josephine E. Noble, A.B., teacher, Chicago, Ill.
Dwight C. Townsend, A.B., minister, Paonia, Colo.
Caroline Edmand, A.B., teacher, Berlin, Wis.

1888.

Herman Rietveld, A.B., Pella.
John T. Forest, A.B., teacher, Chehalis, Wash.

1889.

Benjamin Samuel Knapp, A.B., minister, Las Animas, Colo.
Mrs. Mary Howell Stuart, A.B., Monon, Ind.

1890.

Mrs. Nettie Bryson Douglass, A.B., Waterloo.

1891.

John A. Munson, A.B., teacher, Ithica, N. Y.

Wilson M. Cooney, Eng. Theol., minister, Kahoka, Mo.

Mrs. Hattie M. Bousquet Egan, B. Mus., Atlantic, Ia.

1892.

Irene Smedley, A.B., physician, Tama.

Mrs. Hilda B. Johnson Bain, B.Ph., Hiteman.

Mrs. Anna Carolina D. Bousquet La Force, A.B., Paris, France.

Wilson Mills, Eng. Theol., minister, Des Moines.

Frank Horace Webster, Eng. Theol., minister, Port Townsend, Wash.

Dora Markel Keables, B. Mus., deceased.

Ollie Bowen, B. Mus.

Millie Palmer Cole, B. Mus., Pella.

1893.

Fred Enno Morgan, A.B., minister, Penryn, Cal.

Hervey James Shutts, A.B., farmer, Corydon.

John Louis Ruckman, lawyer, Aberdeen, S. D.

Martha Firth, B.Th., teacher, Pella.

Jennie M. Kuyper, A.B., teacher, Rochester, Wis.

Magdalene Baker Bale, B.Th., teacher, Hoquim, Wash.

K. S. Douglass, Eng. Theol., minister, Middleton, Ida.

A. L. Bain, missionary, Africa.

1894.

Mrs. Vada Beal Shutts, A.B., Corydon.

Clarence W. Heady, Eng. Theol., minister, Churdan.

1895.

Tony Louis Ketman, A.B., minister, Chicago, Ill.

Frances Ketman Morgan, A.B., Penryn, Cal.

Charles W. Aikins, B.Ph., merchant, Winterset.

1896.

Carlton Ellsworth Douglass, B.Ph., teacher, Montezuma.

Elbert Cummings Miller, A.B., teacher, Cavite, P. I.

Lemuel Addison Garrison, A.B., president C. U. I., Pella.

1897.

Charles Lebbeus Custer, A.B., minister, St. Joseph, Mo.
Thomas Martin Phelps, A.B., deceased, 1904.

Mrs. Johanna W. Van Pilsum Overing, B.Ph., Red Cloud, Neb.

Mrs. Mary Firth Garrison, A.B., Pella.

Philetus Harold McDowell, A.B., Baptist minister, Omaha, Neb.

1898.

John D. Collins, Baptist minister, Sac City.

William Albert Young, A.B., teacher, C. U. I., Pella.

Julia Bousquet, B.Ph., teacher, Saguna, P. I.

1899.

John Bunyan Smith, A.B., Baptist minister, Webster City.

Mrs. May Keables Smith, A.B., Webster City.

1900.

Herbert Findlay Rudd, A.B., missionary, China.

William Charles Farmer, B.Ph., teacher, Pella.

1901.

Elizabeth Scholte, B.Ph., music teacher, Pella.

Richard D. Douwstra, A.B., Reformed church minister, Chicago, Ill.

George H. Douwstra, A.B., Reformed church minister.

Gradus Remley Hagens, A.B., lawyer, Casper, Wyo.

George G. Gaas, B. Ph., lawyer, Pella.

Kruyn Van Zante, B.Ph., lawyer, Pella.

Thomas Price, B.Ph., Hiteman.

1902.

Joseph Horace Johnson, B.Ph., lawyer, Chicago, Ill.

David M. Hand, A.B., Baptist minister, Central City.

Sterling Price Shaw, Eng. Theol., Baptist minister, Marion.

1903.

Mrs. Cornelia DeHaan Hand, B.Ph., Central City.

Fannie Winifred Smith, A.B., teacher, Pella.

William Rufus Yard, A.B., Baptist minister, Eddyville.

1904.

James John Hollebrands, A.B., Holland, Mich.

Leroy Bobbitt, A.B., Baptist minister, Chicago, Ill.

Margaret De Haan, B.Ph., Pella.

J. Milton Whisler, Eng. Theol., Baptist minister, Goldfield.

1905.

O. W. Bowen, Minneapolis, Minn.

J. F. Catlin, Westchester.

R. R. Hopton, Fremont.

Wilhelmina Vander Linden, Ft. Dodge.

1906.

W. R. Strickland, Denver, Colo.

W. J. Smith, Sandwich, Ill.

Charles H. Robinson, Newburg, N. Y.

CHAPTER VI.

Des Moines College

The first suggestion leading to the location of a Baptist school at Des Moines seems to have been made by a party of three jolly Iowa Baptist pastors returning from a summer vacation tour in northwest Iowa. At the Baptist state convention held in Des Moines, October 23, 1862, Revs. T. S. Griffith, of Keokuk, was elected president; D. P. Smith, of Iowa City, vice president; and J. F. Childs, of Oskaloosa, secretary of the convention. During the following summer of 1863 these three officers desiring to take an outing decided to form themselves into a self-appointed Baptist exploring committee for the convention, up through the new settlements in northwest Iowa. Secretary Childs, in his annual report to the board in the succeeding October, describes the territory they visited as follows:

A Survey of the Field. Supposing for the present the eye be withdrawn from three-fourths of the state, in a large portion of which a missionary might not find in entire counties a living church, or a fellow laborer, and which contains thriving settlements, county seats, and rail-road towns without a missionary, and turn it upon the northwestern part of the state, included in a line directly north of the capital to Minnesota, and west from the same place of beginning to the Missouri river. This includes about forty counties, many of which are pretty well settled and in many of them are centers of important rail-road, commercial and social interest. In all this vast territory

there are not more than two Baptist ministers, and one of these is in too infirm health to preach, at most, only occasionally. To say it is destitute, extensive, important, and very needy conveys only a very inadequate idea of the real state of things. It was the privilege of three of your board to visit a good portion of that field during the last summer. They were convinced from actual observation that at least six missionaries are needed in that portion of the state. It is gratifying to learn that Brother George Scott has been sent by the Home Mission Society to the very center and heart of that great field. (Sac City.)

On their return from this trip they passed through Des Moines. As they entered the city from the northwest the first building that attracted their attention was the old Lutheran college building, a three story brick edifice. The walls had been put up, and the roof put on; the financial crash of 1856-1860 followed, and the work was abandoned. The property had passed into the hands of the creditors. In this condition the three brethren saw it. One remarked, "Why might not the Baptists of Iowa purchase that property and unify the educational work of our denomination in this central point, at the capital of the state?"

Passing on they called on the pastor, Rev. J. A. Nash, and the project was discussed. After returning to their homes letters were addressed to the pastor at Des Moines to ascertain for what price the property could be secured. The result of the inquiry was that the property could be purchased for \$9,000, and on reasonable terms. As a consequence, a consultation was had by several brethren at Oskaloosa at the January, 1864, meeting of the Iowa Baptist state convention board. It was deemed of so much importance that a further consultation was thought advisable at a subsequent meeting of the board at Iowa City, the following April. At this meeting friends from

Burlington and Pella made urgent representations that they were endeavoring to pay off the indebtedness on those institutions and they feared this new movement would embarrass them. That if we would defer the Des Moines movement for a time, and until their property should be secured, if the Baptists of Iowa wanted an institution at Des Moines they would not only not oppose, but favor the enterprise. Unwilling to even seemingly throw obstacles in their way the friends of Des Moines took no further steps, and as the Methodists were also negotiating for the same property, and it being published that they had secured it, the enterprise was for the time given up. It was afterwards found that the Methodists had not purchased it, and had abandoned the project. Negotiations were again opened; the refusal of the property was given to Mr. Nash until the meeting of the state convention at Cedar Rapids in October, 1864, and the price put at \$8,000. At Cedar Rapids during intervals of the sessions of the convention several meetings were held, at which the whole subject of our educational interests was freely and fraternally discussed, and the following resolutions, prepared by a committee of Brethren Westover, Fulton, Holmes, Eberhart, and C. Craven, were adopted after full discussion, with great unanimity:

Resolved, That we commend the efforts of our friends at Pella to liquidate their debt on the Iowa Central University, and that we pledge them all possible co-operation in such a necessary work.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the success that has attended our institution at Burlington in the good accomplished in raising up and sending ministers into the field, and in otherwise promoting the cause of education in connection with our denomination, and also in the fact that recently its entire indebtedness has become liquidated and

a liberal sum secured towards an endowment, and we hope that this prosperity may ever attend the school.

Resolved, That we deem it of very great importance to the Baptist cause in Iowa that the whole state be thoroughly united in our educational interests, and believing that the providence of God indicates such a result possible through an offer coming to us from the state capital, we therefore recommend that a mass meeting of the Baptists of the state be called to assemble in the city of Des Moines, on Wednesday, November 16, at 2 o'clock, p. m., to consider and decide the whole question.

Resolved, That every church in the state be requested to represent itself in such meeting, and if unable to do so through its pastor or some member, that it may do so by letter to such educational convention, directed to Rev. J. A. Nash, Des Moines.

Just before the time for the mass meeting a violent storm of rain and snow rendered the roads nearly impassable. The attendance at the meeting was small, and it was deemed wise to defer the act of incorporation till a later meeting. A committee consisting of J. A. Nash, J. E. Guild, and T. C. Townsend was appointed to negotiate with the owners of the property and see what arrangements could be made for its purchase.

Providentially Rev. Luther Stone, of Chicago, was at the meeting. He felt a deep interest in our educational matters in Iowa, and remained a few days in Des Moines. On advice he finally consented to purchase the property, make the necessary advance payments, and finally transfer it to the Baptists when they shall raise the money therefor. It was purchased dating from November 4, 1864, for \$8,000, bearing interest at ten per cent. It is due the gentlemen who held the property to record that having given their personal security for a loan on the college building, which they had to pay, the amount thereof, principal and interest, was at the time, November 4, 1864, \$9,300. The difference between this and the \$8,000 for which

they sold it to the Baptists, they paid from their own pockets, and should therefore be regarded really as a donation to the college of that amount.

In view of the arrangement thus made for the purchase of the property, a meeting was called pursuant to the following notice in the *Christian Times* of January 5, 1865:

Educational Meeting in Iowa. As was announced a few weeks since, the college property in Des Moines has been purchased by a Baptist brother and is now within our reach, as soon as an organization can be effected and the funds for the purchase secured. The importance of every month during the present financial prosperity is obvious to every one. It has, therefore, been deemed advisable to organize this winter if possible. And to save extra expense of time and travel it has been suggested that we hold a meeting for the organization of board of trustees, and the transaction of necessary business, during the meetings of the ministerial union and the board of the state convention, which meet at Oskaloosa the week preceding the fourth Sunday in January. Will the friends of the Des Moines movement make a strenuous effort to be there? It is believed that all the essential business can be attended to there as well as at Des Moines. Will not this be an additional incentive for making the other meeting unusually well attended?

J. A. Nash.

Des Moines, December 22, 1864.

The meeting was held in Oskaloosa, Iowa, Jan. 18, 1865, for the purpose of perfecting an organization and adopting articles of incorporation. The meeting was organized by the election of Rev. J. T. Westover, of Keokuk, as president, and Rev. J. O. Wilson, of Eddyville, as clerk. Articles of incorporation were adopted and signed by the following named incorporators: John T. Westover, John O. Wilson, Jairus F. Childs, John A. Nash, Samuel H. Mitchell, John Williams, Oscar A. Wells, Robert M. Tracy.¹

These articles were then acknowledged before a notary public.

Art. 2. Object—The object of this corporation shall be to establish, support, and govern in Des Moines, Polk county, Iowa, a university to consist of a primary department, an academy, and a college, and such other departments ap-

¹ J. A. Nash, in *Des Moines College Record*, 1864-1878, pp. 5-8.

propriate to a university as the patrons and trustees shall find themselves able, and shall deem it advisable to maintain. Said university to be forever under the special control of the Baptist denomination.

Art. 3. Trustees—The said university shall be under the management, direction, supervision, and government of a board of forty-five trustees, which number may at any time be increased to sixty.

The trustees to the number of two-thirds shall be members in good standing in regular Baptist churches (such churches believing in the articles of faith set forth as the New Hampshire confession of faith published in the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.) Seven members of the board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all ordinary business.

Art. 12. Amendments—These articles of incorporation may be altered or amended by the board at any regular meeting by a majority of the members present, excepting Art. 2 pertaining to the object, and Section 2 of Art. 3 which requires two-thirds of the board to be members of regular Baptist churches, and that part of Art. 5 which requires a majority of the executive board to be members of Baptist churches, which shall be unchangeable.

A board of forty-five trustees were appointed—Rev. J. T. Westover, Keokuk, was elected president of the board, a position which he filled with great acceptance for more than five years; Rev. J. A. Nash, Des Moines, was elected secretary and financial agent, and Dea. W. A. Galbraith, Des Moines, treasurer.

The property was transferred to the trustees who requested Pastor Nash to resign his pastorate and accept the financial agency. He undertook the work with reluctance. During the summer of 1865, a subscription was raised in Des Moines of \$12,000. Part of the proceeds were applied on the debt and the remainder to enclose the building. During the fall and winter, part of the floors were laid, windows put in, and some rooms were finished. One of the prominent pioneer Baptist ministers in Iowa, who probably gave more years of unselfish labor and made greater personal sacrifice than any other person in the state to the

cause of education and missions, truthfully said a few years later:

If there ever was an enterprise the inception of which was purely unselfish and for the future of the Baptist cause, in Iowa, especially, the University of Des Moines is that one. The future will vindicate the wisdom and self-sacrifice of the present in this regard.

The movement seemed quite spontaneous. It met popular approval and general commendation as the foregoing recital of facts tends to show. There had been more or less of antagonism between the special friends of the two older schools planted and supported by the denomination, neither one in a flourishing condition at the time. The Baptists were generally congratulated on securing at small cost so great and substantial a building of brick, three stories in height, with high basement, and 40 by 80 ft. in dimensions, one of the best college buildings then in the state, situated on an elevated and elegant site near the present corner of Fifteenth street and Woodlawn avenue; enjoying all the advantages of a central location, large population, facility of access at the commercial, social, and intellectual center of the state, and its capital.

The trustees arranged to open a young ladies' department of the school, November 27, 1865, in the Baptist church which then stood west of the old court house on Cherry street, and placed it in charge of Miss Josephine A. Cutter, who had previously taught in the school at Burlington, and April 9, 1866, the school was transferred to the college building, a boys' department added, and Mr. Nash placed at the head as principal. The school closed June 22, with an enrollment of 76 pupils.

Later in the season Principal Nash felt impelled to resign because of broken health, and Rev. I. W. Hayhurst, of Missouri, a brother of Rev. L. W.



REV. J. A. NASH, D. D.

Hayhurst, who had recently become pastor of the First church, Des Moines, was chosen acting principal, assisted by Miss Cutter and other instructors. Principal Hayhurst, however, resigned before the end of the school year, and at its close, Miss Cutter desiring to give up her work, the board complimented her by placing in the record their "cordial testimonial as a teacher of rare capacity, of wonderful energy, and of decided success." She was afterwards married to Mr. John A. Woods, of Des Moines.

At the annual meeting Rev. Thomas Brande was elected financial agent, and undertook to make collections and secure additional subscriptions to complete the building, but the severe financial depression following the close of the war hindered his work which continued about a year. Dr. W. H. Dickinson was elected treasurer, August 16, 1867, and served many years.

In October, 1867, the state convention met at Pella, and the following resolutions "reported by a committee to confer with brethren from Des Moines" were adopted:

Resolved, That this convention cordially endorse the University at Des Moines as one of the denominational institutions of the state, and commend it to the Baptists of Iowa as worthy of their confidence and support.

Resolved, That the effort about to be made to secure for it an endowment of \$20,000 meets our entire approbation.

The school was suspended from 1867 to 1868, but in September of the latter year it was re-opened by Messrs H. A. Brown and R. M. Stone, who had charge for one year, with an enrollment of seventy-five students.

The state convention being in session at Marshalltown, October 19, 1868, the following record is made:

By the courtesy of the convention Brethren Westover and Hayhurst were invited to speak in relation to Des Moines University. The following resolution was unanimously adopted: That we as a denomination do earnestly unite in paying off the indebtedness of our educational institution at Des Moines.

In February, 1869, no adequate provision having been made to pay off the indebtedness in the purchase of the property, Rev. J. F. Childs, of Oskaloosa, was finally prevailed on to undertake the task of securing cash and pledges for this purpose, as financial agent and treasurer. He resigned his pastorate and entered at once upon this arduous work. He spent the whole season travelling over the prairies of Iowa, taking in town and farm alike, and the result of the strenuous year's work was some money and a subscription of more than \$12,000 that gave good promise of paying the debt and more too. Late in the fall, Mr. Stone, who had put his money into the property, and still had most of it there, wrote Mr. Childs that if the college would pay him off, he would deduct a thousand dollars from the amount yet due. As the subscriptions already taken were not due till August 1, 1870, Mr. Childs, believing that the property ought to be held for a Baptist school, and that the way would open in due time to pay this debt, decided to take the risk himself, even though he risked about all he had, to save the institution, and save the thousand dollar deduction offered, and he assumed the debt himself on behalf of the trustees, and carried it against his will for many a long year. I think it is due to this grand man, who put also many years' of unrequited service into this

child of his love, to quote a little from a private letter received from him many years after, when he had passed his eighty-fourth birthday. The letter says:

I can not write you the awful load I carried for years, and the sleepless nights, in order to save the property to the Baptists of Iowa. Many times I was approached with a proposition to foreclose the mortgage and realize on the sale, but I felt that it was the will of Providence that I should hold it. The outcome to me was the loss of the larger portion of our little patrimony, and much forced economy in our living expenses. But I am glad now that it was saved, and do not regret all the cost to me. There can be no real good secured in this world without sacrifice by somebody.

After about fifteen years the debt was paid by the sale of the property, and the removal of the college to another site.

In September 1869, Rev. D. N. Mason resigned the pastorate at Cedar Falls, and accepted the principalship at Des Moines. The attendance during the year was small—sixty altogether—and the income from tuitions very small the spring term. A search for another victim was begun which finally succeeded in landing a young man from his farm near Denison, by the name of Alonzo Abernethy, for the school year beginning in September. The school opened September 15, 1870, with a good number of students and a very small number of instructors, but temporary help was secured for several weeks when Rev. P. S. Whitman and wife arrived and took up their work. Miss Alice Lee taught during most of the year, and Mr. John Stewart during the spring term, after Mr. and Mrs. Whitman left to look after their Howard county farms. There were ninety-three students enrolled paying tuitions. These tuitions, with room rents and a little other income, paid the expenses of the

school during the year, paid for some additional furniture needed to furnish student's rooms, and left a small balance of income for the ensuing year. The annual report of the board adopted at the close of the school year in June, 1871, and spread upon the record, contained the following complimentary personal mention:

Arrangements were made with Col. Abernethy to take charge of the school, and he entered upon his duties at the beginning of the September term. Prof. P. S. Whitman came about the middle of the fall term and entered upon teaching soon after. Mrs. Whitman took charge of the instrumental music and of modern languages. They remained until February and then closed their connection with the school. Prof. J. W. Stewart was employed at the beginning of the spring term and continued until the close of the year. During the last term Miss Denison had charge of the instrumental music, and Miss Alice Lee was employed as teacher during the first and second terms. To the energetic labors of Prof. Abernethy, the principal, who for a small compensation has devoted his time and talents, the school is chiefly indebted for the prosperity which has attended it. The labors of Prof. Stewart have been remarkably acceptable. The school, notwithstanding the change of teachers, has been a marked success, and, as will be seen by the report, has been entirely self-supporting. It is, we believe, in the person of its students commending itself to public favor, and could we continue our present teachers with necessary increase of help, we believe the school ere long will justify the most sanguine hope of its friends.

The principal believed then, as he does now, that the institution ought to have a successful and honorable future, but did not wish to undertake the carrying the work forward toward this end under the conditions then existing, though the debt was about \$8,000, and one citizen of Des Moines was willing to head a subscription with \$1,000 to secure its payment. He had therefore given a conditional promise to accept the principalship of the preparatory department of the old University of Chicago for the ensuing year. Before

the close of the school, however, some friends, without even consulting him, had suggested his name for superintendent of public instruction of the state, to which office he was nominated in June, and elected in November, and for two succeeding terms.

Some pleasant memories cluster about that nine months' assiduous work. Quite a number of these ninety-three boys and girls made honorable records for themselves in later Iowa history; two of them at least, entering that year from the farm, later entered the Baptist ministry and served the Master for many years with distinction—one, Francis M. Gaines, in Iowa, and the other, Joseph V. Garton, in New England. James M. Miller and his sister, also, who entered a little later, remained to complete their course in 1875, the brother returning later to his home to practice law, the sister to Rangoon Burma, as a missionary teacher in our Baptist school.

A most delightful acquaintance began with Prof. Whitman and wife, continuing for thirty years, until both were translated, having left to Christian education in Iowa more than twenty-five thousand dollars.

The following year, 1871, Prof. T. N. Snow became principal, with Miss Florence M. Davis, Louis Ruttkay, and Mrs. Snow assistants. The number of students this year increased to 113. Mr. Snow remained one year and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Nash, as acting president, with Miss Davis and some other lady assistants. At the close of the year Principal Nash reported a total of 83 students.

President Nash had been serving as county superintendent for several years, and could give only a portion of his time to the work of the college. Rev. B. H. Brasted was elected financial agent, September 16, 1872, and served about a year. At the opening of the school in 1873, the faculty was greatly strengthened by the adding of Professors N. E. Goldthwait, of Boone, in mathematics, also treasurer of the board, and I. H. De Wolf in Latin. They were both scholarly gentlemen and excellent teachers. There were six instructors altogether. The school began to take on new life. During the year 164 students were enrolled, nine of the number in college work.

The following year was also a prosperous one. A catalogue issued during this year, probably for the first time, shows an enrollment of twelve in college work, a large number in the preparatory department, and a total of 166 students. Doubtless many of this number have made good use of the training they received there, and good records in life. The writer happens to have known two of them later on—Charles J. Rose, who remained long enough to develop some sturdy qualities of mind and heart, and to capture President Nash's oldest daughter, Jennie, for a wife, and doubtless both these acquisitions have aided him very materially in the excellent record he has made as a preacher of the gospel, being at this writing, 1906, secretary of the Ohio Baptist state convention. The other was Benjamin F. Osborn, from Perry, who showed the metal that was in him by remaining till he got his degree, a rather rare thing for an Iowa boy at that day. The exceptional record that he made later in his business and in his public, and public-

spirited service for the community in which he lives, and for the state, both the boy and his alma mater may well be proud of, having served both as regent of the state university, and trustee of the state college of agriculture.

The report of the national educational commission published during this year, reviewing the conditions and needs of our Iowa Baptist schools with its conclusions, is given elsewhere under the topic, *Some Notable Movements for Co-ordination.*

With the close of the school in June, 1875, President Nash desiring to withdraw from the headship of the school, Judge F. Mott, of Winterset, who had served on the circuit bench in his district for a term or more, and was at this time a member of the law faculty of the state university at Iowa City, was elected president and took up his work with the beginning of the fall term. Prof. Nash continued in charge of Greek and natural science, DeWolf in Latin, E. W. Craven in mathematics, and Mrs. J. N. Page, assistant instructor and teacher of music, Prof. Goldthwait withdrawing to devote his time to his business affairs. He had taken a great interest in the building of our college at Des Moines from the first, had consented to leave his large business interests at home, and take up work in the college, only at the urgent request of President Nash and the board of trustees, of which he was a member, and because he stood ready to aid the school in any possible way he could. During the last year Prof. Goldthwait had charge of the school as acting president.

The college classes were all represented this year, the freshman by twelve students, the sophomore by three, the junior by one, and the senior

by two; total, eighteen, and the total enrollment, 157.

Rev. O. T. Conger served the college as financial agent. The name of E. S. Humm, from Perry, appears this year in the catalogue, who, with his brother, Charles E., entering later, remained to complete their education and settled in Des Moines, soon becoming one of the leading law firms in the city, and always loyal to the college.

President Mott remained in charge of the school two years, and then returned to his home in Winterset on account of impaired health, having given two years of laborious and excellent service to the school. The enrollment for this year, 1876-1877, was reported as eighty-five. On President Mott's retirement the board adopted the following:

1. That we deeply regret the necessity that compels us to sever our official relations with the retiring president, and tender him our hearty wishes for his success and prosperity in his future fields of labor.

2. That we fully appreciate the zeal and fidelity with which Judge Mott has performed his official duties in relation to the university, his generous expenditure of time and money in the interests of the institution, and we look with pride and gratification to the many marks of improvement and adornment made upon the grounds and buildings during his administration.

3. That the secretary be instructed to communicate these sentiments of the board of the university to the Hon. Fred. Mott, our retiring president.

(Signed.) J. F. Childs, U. McKay, D. G. Perkins,
Committee.

In 1877 President Nash again assumed the head of the school, remaining actually or nominally in charge, doing all the time such service as he found himself able to perform. In 1877 he received the degree of doctor of divinity from the University of Chicago. Prof. DeWolf remained for a number of years as instructor, and part of the time as treasurer, taking the place held for two years efficiently

by Prof. N. E. Goldthwait, and was always a faithful and useful member, rendering valuable service in various ways. E. H. Eastman took up the work of Prof. Craven, and later that of Prof. DeWolf. In the catalogue of 1877-1878, Mrs. C. A. Sawin's name appears as teacher in English. The number of students in college was twelve, preparatory twenty-six, with total of eighty-five. Charles J. Rose and Jennie C. Nash were graduated that year, 1878.

Prof. Ira M. Price, at present a distinguished member of the faculty of the University of Chicago, taught Greek and modern languages for the year, 1879-1880. The number of students seems to have been quite small for two or three years, eighty-one are reported for 1878-1879, and seventy-nine for the next year, when a catalogue was published.

In 1881 Prof. D. F. Call who had been teaching in the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage, was elected President, and opened the school with a new faculty, consisting of the following assistants: G. D. Purinton, T. M. Blakeslee, T. F. Hamblin, Miss Leona A. Call, Joseph M. Pilcher, and Miss Sarah Hamblin. Prof. Call, though quite a young man, had already won a fine reputation as a teacher, and so took with him quite a body of good students from northern Iowa, and with his associates was prepared to do thorough work. But it soon became evident that there was no adequate income to sustain the school with its organization. The faculty resigned in a body to take effect at the close of the school year. Prof. Call was invited to take the chair of Greek at the state university, early in January, 1882, where he did brilliant work almost up to the time of his death, August 23, 1885. Miss

Leona A. Call, one of his assistants, accepted a chair at Central College, where she remained till called to the university to take temporarily her brother's place. Her work was so satisfactory that she was first elected acting professor, and later professor of Greek, which position she still occupies in 1906.

In 1882 Dr. Nash again assumed control and continued in charge for two years more, rounding out a full ten years' service which was given with great fidelity. At no time in the service was there any adequate compensation other than the consciousness of duty done, and the perennial joy of seeing the boys and girls who came under his teaching and within the charm and inspiration of his lovely personality, developing under their training strong and earnest characters of manhood and womanhood.

Eighteen years had elapsed since the incorporation of the University of Des Moines. The original purchase price had not yet been paid. The debt had slowly but steadily increased, and a part of the property sold under execution. Dr. Nash though still nominally at the head of the school greatly desired to be relieved of the burden because of failing strength and increased years.

In July, 1883, the presidency was tendered by the executive board to Col. Abernethy, then completing his second year in the school at Osage, but the offer was declined. Three months later Dr. Ira E. Kenney was elected president, and entered at once upon the work of untangling the knotty condition of the finances. At the end of another year the old campus was abandoned for the new site on West Ninth street, between College avenue and

Jefferson street, the old building having been taken down and re-erected on the new campus. Early in the year 1884, contracts had been completed for the erection of a new and larger building designed for a central hall. The school took on new life under the vigorous administration of President Kenney, who was devoting all his energies to clear away the debts, and give the school a good housing, and devise means to organize a faculty for aggressive work. Col. Abernethy was again appealed to for help, and consented to act for a year as dean, to aid in forming a faculty, and making plans for the ensuing school year, while carrying forward his school work at home.

Prof. A. B. Price, who had previously taught at Pella, was placed in charge, assisted by Professors T. M. Blakeslee and N. A. Brown, and one or two lady assistants. The school opened auspiciously with sixty students, housed temporarily in the basement of the old Baptist church, at the corner of Eight and Locust streets, until the new building should be ready for occupancy, but;

The best laid schemes o' mice an' men,
Gang aft a-gley,
An' lea-e us nought but grief and pain,
For promised joy.

The new building when completed would have been paid for according to the contract by a portion of the old campus, but the foundation walls were scarcely in place, when the contractor failed and suspended all work toward its completion. The bright and brightening outlook of two new and commodious buildings with the long-time burden of debt removed had suddenly faded. The incommodious quarters must be indefinitely endured. President Kenney's health, for many years

precarious, again failed him, compelling the surrender of all work. He resigned early in 1885, and Col. Abernethy, against his judgment and wishes, was elected to the place. The year's work in the school had proved satisfactory. A good body of students had continued through the year, among whom are well remembered Clyde E. Brenton, from Dallas; Charles E. Hunn, from Perry; Warren Dickinson, E. B. McKay, and Geo. F. Reinking, of Des Moines, and R. S. Walker, of Algona. Two of the number became Baptist ministers, Reinking and Walker, both serving in recent years prominent Iowa churches.

Efforts were begun early in 1885 to devise ways and means for completing the building, and to pay bills that were then beginning to accrue. Rev. A. R. Button, who had completed two years' satisfactory service as financial secretary for the Cedar Valley Seminary, was elected financial secretary, taking up the work February 1, 1885, recently laid down Rev. W. A. Cain, who had given several years' efficient service. Mr. Button continued in this position nearly three years, patiently and assiduously aiding toward maintaining the school, and carrying forward the new building to completion, securing some \$6,000 of new subscriptions and collecting half as much more of principal and interest on old subscriptions.

In September, 1886, Rev. C. T. Tucker was added as financial agent, and continued his work until July 1, 1889, commending himself throughout by the efficiency of his work, and the excellence of his judgment in superintending the completion of the new building, and collecting money to pay for it.

Prof. Price continued at the head of the school

from 1885 to 1887, assisted by Prof. Blakeslee and others. Mr. Frederick Hall took the chair of Greek in 1886, and Miss Emma Smith that of German and science.

The movement for uniting the Central and Des Moines schools culminating during 1886 is described elsewhere under the head of Some Notable Movements for Co-ordination. See also Baptist Annual, 1886, pp. 19, 65, and 73.

ACTING PRESIDENT STEPHENSON.

1887-1889.

August 2, 1887, Rev. J. P. Stephenson was elected acting president and professor of Greek, and his wife, Mrs. Florence T. Stephenson, instructor in modern languages, Professors Price and Blakeslee remained, Miss Frances R. Wheeler was added as tutor in English branches, and Rev. H. L. Stetson, professor of Biblical literature and Christian evidences. Sixty-nine students were enrolled during the year, twelve being in college classes.

The school opened in September, 1888, with about the same faculty and number of students as the year before.

PRESIDENT STETSON,

1889-1900.

March 5, 1889, the executive board spread upon the records the following official endorsement from the executive board of the American Baptist Education Society:

Whereas, The trustees of the University of Des Moines, Iowa, have invited for that institution the endorsement of this board, and,

Whereas, This institution is now, and by its articles of incorporation must remain, under Baptist control, and,

Whereas, This institution is well located to serve the educational interests of the people of Iowa, has valuable property in lands and buildings, nearly free from debt, is organized and conducted as a college, and as such promises to supply an important, permanent and pressing need of the Baptists of Iowa, therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily commend this Christian college to the active sympathy and financial support of all Baptists and of all others interested in Christian education.

Resolved, That we recommend to the board of trustees a change in the name of the institution from university to college, to correspond with its present work and proper scope.

March 26, following, Rev. H. L. Stetson, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, Des Moines, was unanimously elected president, and soon after signified his acceptance of the offer. The catalogue for this year contains the names of 77 students, the first one issued with names of students apparently since 1880. Charles E. Humn and Marion Walter are given as seniors, and Arthur McKay and Joseph Swanson as juniors. Other familiar names in Des Moines College history, enrolled this year, are Leon Cassady, Frank H. Dewey, William L. Ferguson, Adam F. Groesbeck, William P. McVey, Arthur N. McKay, William M. Plimpton, John A. Earl, John M. P. Smith, Lillian M. Plimpton, Winnie St. Clair, Bertha Stetson, Frances R. Wheeler, Lorenzo D. Teter, and Edward O'Dea.

At the annual meeting beginning June 18, 1889, the articles of incorporation were amended changing the title to Des Moines College.

With the beginning of the new school year under the presidency of Dr. Stetson, the faculty was further strengthened by the addition of Prof. Goldthwait in mathematics, Rev. H. A. Rogers in English Bible, Miss Hattie L. Goodrich as tutor, and Mrs. H. L. Stetson in painting, and others. The course of study was made equal to that of any of the

standard colleges, and the number of students increased to 106, twenty-one in college work, including Edwin W. Mecum, Charles H. H. Moore, and Joseph E. Treloar, who later entered the ministry.

During the year two most notable subscriptions were received toward the raising of an endowment of \$100,000, one of \$25,000 from Mr. Joseph V. Hinchman, of Glenwood, Iowa; the other, \$12,500 from the American Baptist Education Society, the conditions being, first, that the trustees of the college raise \$62,500 additional in cash or good subscriptions before January 1, 1891, and second, that all the legal debts of the college be paid in full or covered by good subscriptions. The time for completing this endowment was later extended to June 15, 1891.

An active canvass was inaugurated in the state to meet the conditions accompanying these munificent offer. President Stetson, and Rev. H. B. Foskett, some months later, took up the work with energy and enthusiasm. By April 1, 1891, it was apparent that some additional help was needed to complete the canvass during the short intervening time. By joint agreement of the two boards interested, Rev. N. B. Rairden, D. D., then general missionary of the state convention, was secured for the remainder of the time. He entered heroically into the work and did splendid service. Prof. N. E. Goldthwait took up the work also, with volunteers in different parts of the state.

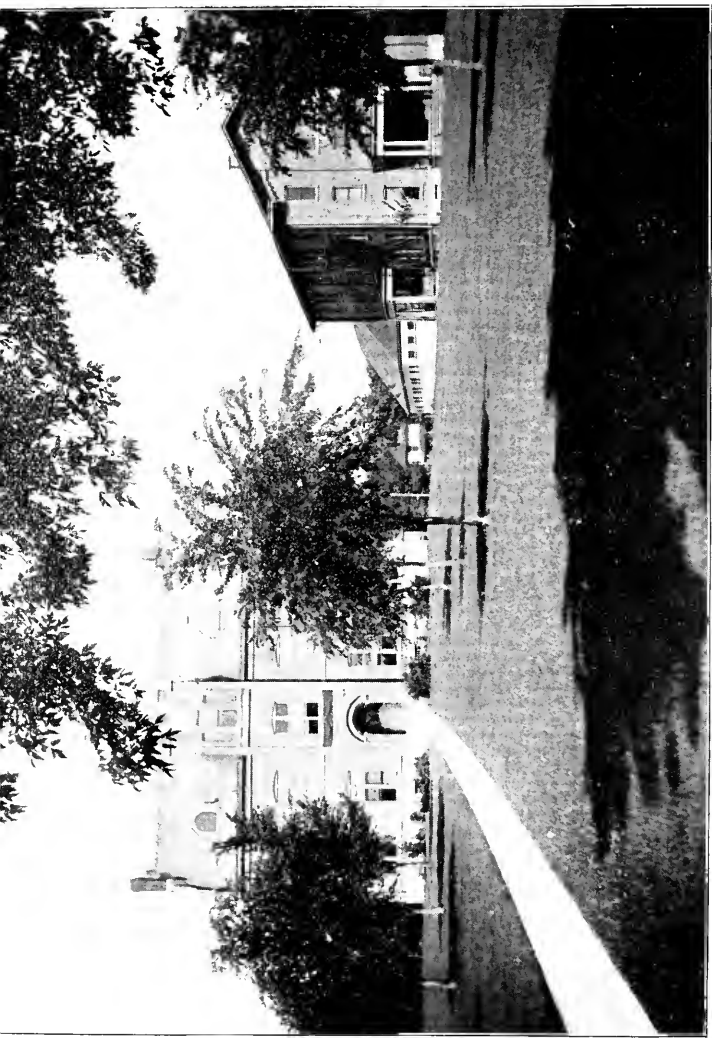
The treasurership of the college becoming vacant, Rev. William Aitchison, Jr., of Des Moines, was elected to the place April 2, 1891. He at once entered upon a thorough examination of the books and accounts, establishing a complete system for

recording and showing all assets and liabilities, receipts and expenditures, collections and loans, and the like, from which the actual condition of the funds and accounts of the college, or any one of them, may at any time be seen. With great care, accuracy and labor, Treasurer Aitchison has kept the financial condition, and the finances themselves through all the intervening years.

When the board and friends gathered June 15, 1891, for the annual meeting, great anxiety was manifest for the final outcome of the strenuous campaign. After an all day canvass by the designated committee, Mr. J. V. Hinchman, Secretary F. T. Gates, and Cashier V. F. Newell, of Des Moines, and the prompt subscription of some needed thousands, Secretary Gates announced the successful completion of the canvass, amid great rejoicing.

The minutes of this meeting note the death, July 9, 1890, of Rev. Luther Stone, D. D., of Chicago, one of the original members of the board, and record the following brief historical sketch, and beautiful tribute:

Mr. Stone graduated at Brown University and Newton Theological Seminary, and came west in 1844, spending some time that year at Burlington and Davenport. Returning to Chicago he established the Watchman of the Prairies, the predecessor of the Christian Times, and the Standard. To Mr. Stone more than to any other man the college owes its origin. In 1864, he had been invited to accept the presidency of the school at Pella. He visited and looked over the situation there, and came to Des Moines, at that time 60 miles beyond the nearest railroad. Here he found a college property, formerly owned by the Lutherans, for sale. With singular foresight and a generous purpose Mr. Stone after consultation with brethren advanced the funds for its purchase, and held the property until a corporation could be formed, when he deeded the property, taking only the unsecured note of the trustees.



DES MOINES COLLEGE CAMPUS.



As noted elsewhere, Dr. Stone also generously gave the college \$1,000 of the amount due him when the above named note was cancelled, after he had held it for more than five years.

The work in the school for 1890-1891 had been highly successful, 186 students had been enrolled, 42 doing college work. The list contained the names of seven boys entering during the year, who later served in the gospel ministry in the state, as follows: John Y. Aitchison, Hulbert G. Beaman, Frederick W. Bateson, Eugene M. Gillett, Hugh A. Heath, Clarence H. Lockwood, and Oren P. Sonner.

The catalogue of 1892 shows a slight diminution in the number of students for that year, being 157, thirty-seven doing college work. One new student, at least, for the ministry, entered, William P. Canine, from Harlan, also Edward A. Graves, from Marshalltown, and Miss Kittie McKlveen, from Chariton. Of the five graduates, four, Earl, Ferguson, McVey, and Story, entered the ministry, and Dewey, the law.

Among the speakers at chapel during the year are seen the names of President W. R. Harper, Drs. Lemuel Moss, E. T. Hiscox, Henry C. Mabie, O. P. Gifford, and Fred T. Gates, besides quite a list of prominent Iowans.

The college became affiliated, July 1, 1892, with the University of Chicago. By virtue of this affiliation the university provided for and reviewed the college examinations, gave certain scholarships and fellowships, and aided the college in maintaining a high standard of instruction, lectures, and courses of study, and otherwise strengthening its work.

September, 1892, Mr. F. E. Goodell enters the faculty from Johns Hopkins University, for chemistry and physics, replacing Prof. W. F. Roller, who had resigned after three years of excellent and thorough service. Miss Flora E. Harris also becomes tutor in Greek.

During the school year following, 162 students were enrolled, 49 in college work. In this list we recognize the names of Herbert A. Abernethy, Archie W. Call, William K. Lane, William P. Lovett, and Daniel Reagan, beginning their college training for the pulpit, the bar, and other literary labor. Of twelve seniors this year, seven had mastered the classical course, and three the philosophical.

The degree of doctor of laws was most worthily bestowed on Prof. Amos N. Currier, of the chair of Latin in the state university.

The next year Daniel M. Shoemaker was added for German, and William M. Plimpton for physiology. One-hundred and eighty-eight students were enrolled, 74 in college and 82 in academy classes.

At the beginning of the school year in 1894 Fred E. Morgan became instructor in biology, and Arthur T. Watson in New Testament Greek.

The catalogue issued during the following year shows 197 students, 90 in college, and 84 in academy. The graduating class numbered 11.

In 1895 Miss Harris becomes associate professor in Greek, and the following year 173 students are enrolled, 76 in college classes. There were 11 in the class of 1896, 10 receiving the degree of A. B., including William P. Canine, Archie W. Call, William K. Kane, George W. Lee, Charles H. H. Moore, and Katherine McKlveen.

Professor A. B. Price, who was elected professor of Latin in 1884 resigned this year after twelve years' of earnest, faithful, and efficient service in the college.

The catalogue of 1897 contains the names of 129 students, 65 in college, and seven graduates. Horatio H. Newman becomes instructor in Latin and biology, replacing F. E. Morgan, resigned.

The next year there were 157 students, 83 in college work, of whom 12 graduated. Miss Ada F. Norton becomes instructor in French and German.

In 1898-1899 the number of students increased again to 181, 100 in college classes, 55 in academy, and four sub-preparatory, and 11 receiving degrees.

During 1899-1900 there were 184 students, 100 of them in college, and 78 in academic work, with 11 again receiving degrees.

At the close of this year Prof. Frank E. Goodell, after teaching chemistry and physics in the college for eight years, resigned to accept a position in the North Des Moines high school. He was thoroughly devoted to his profession, and his work was always of a high order of excellence.

In 1900 the board received notice from the corresponding secretary of the American Baptist Education Society that \$25,000 had been voted to aid Des Moines College in paying its debts and increasing its endowment:

At the annual meeting of the board in June, 1900, President Stetson presented his resignation, having given the college, and the cause of Christian education eleven years of devoted, self-sacrificing, and eminent service. He had brought the institution to the first rank, led in securing large funds for endowment and equipment, won the confidence

and love of the entire student body, and all who knew him, and led in placing the college on a broad and sure foundation of future growth and usefulness. The board in accepting the resignation ordered placed on record the following:

Resolved, By the trustees of Des Moines College, that in accepting the resignation of Rev. H. L. Stetson, D. D., as president, we express our appreciation of the very great service which he has rendered the institution. He has given to it years of faithful and heroic service, often sacrificing his own interests for its advancement. He has left an impress upon hundreds of students, now filling positions of honor and usefulness, and thus wrought a work the influence of which can never die.

Resolved, That by his patient, unceasing, self-sacrificing efforts in behalf of Des Moines College, Dr Stetson has merited and should receive the love and gratitude of all the friends of the institution, and that we personally express our sincere and heartfelt appreciation of the services which he has rendered, and the many sacrifices which he has made.

Resolved, That we heartily commend the patient toil and persistent effort by which he has carried the institution through many crises, believing that his silent prayers, secret hopes, and earnest endeavors will have rich fruitage in the years that are to come.

A few months later Dr. Stetson was invited to accept the chair of psychology and pedagogy in Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., which he still occupies.

PRESIDENT GEORGE D. ADAMS,

1901-1903.

At the same meeting a committee was appointed on new president, and at a special meeting of the board held at Marshalltown, October 23, 1900, in connection with the state convention, this committee recommended the election of Rev. George D. Adams, pastor of the First Baptist church at Kalamazoo, Mich., for president. At an adjourned

meeting next day, Mr. Adams was unanimously elected at a salary of \$2,000, his services to begin January 1, 1901.

At the annual meeting, June 26, 1901, the following degrees were conferred:

Rev. H. L. Stetson, D. D., the degree of doctor of laws.
Rev. W. M. Walker, the degree of doctor of divinity.

The enrollment for 1900-1901 was 179, 72 in college work, and 14 in the graduating class. Miss Ada F. Norton resigned the chair of French and German at the close of her fourth year of most excellent and satisfactory service.

In the catalogue of 1902, several new names appear in the list of instructors, among them, Harriet Ruth Aitchison, French; Homer R. Miller, Latin; and Mrs. Ella C. Miller, history and pedagogy. There were 53 students in college, 43 in academy courses, and 28 unclassified, besides about 200 in music, the Des Moines College of Music having been united with the college. There were 15 in the graduating class, and the degree of doctor of divinity was conferred upon the following persons:

Revs. John A. Earl, William L. Ferguson, and Arthur T. Fowler, indicating that the college is becoming quite a mill for grinding out this kind of grist.

ACTING PRESIDENT J. K. RICHARDSON,

1903-1904.

At a special board meeting convened Dec. 13, 1902, Dr. Adams presented his resignation as president, which, at his request, was accepted to take effect January 1, 1903. Rev. Dr. J. K. Richardson, pastor of the Calvary Baptist church, Des Moines,

and secretary of the board, was asked to take charge as acting president, and served in this capacity until June, 1904, when he resigned.

The catalogue of 1903 gives the names of 144 students in college and academy, and 186 in music and harmony; total, 330.

At the end of this school year the genial and brilliant professor of mathematics, Dr. Thomas M. Blakeslee, who was first elected to this chair in the college twenty-two years before, in 1881, and had taught since the autumn of 1884, with an occasional year's absence in Europe or teaching elsewhere, finally severed his connection with the college, to devote his time to original work in the more advanced realms of this science, for which he had such marvelous equipment, carrying with him the love and admiration of nearly a generation of students.

For the year 1903-1904 there were 256 students. At the annual meeting of the board in June, a committee was appointed on the presidency. This committee, after a pretty thorough canvass of the important subject committed to them, submitted a report at a special meeting of the board called at Marshalltown, October 26, 1904, recommending the re-calling of Dr. H. L. Stetson to the presidency. The recommendation was unanimously and heartily ratified. The authorities at Kalamazoo, however, strongly urged the doctor to remain in his present work, and after having had opportunity to re-examine all the conditions carefully, he finally decided that it would be unwise for him to undertake the work, and forwarded his declination.

DEAN J. P. STEPHENSON,

1904-1905.

Dean J. P. Stephenson was again placed in charge of the work of the school, for the year beginning September, 1904, while the board was seeking a new president. Eight students completed the course this year, among 57 in the college classes, and there were 40 in the academy, and a total, including art and music, of 257, the increased number of students the past three years, being due to the affiliation of Bartlett's school of music with the college.

PRESIDENT L. D. OSBORN,

1905—.

The committee on presidency appointed in 1904, continued its search after the declination of Dr. Stetson, thoroughly conscious of the difficult work committed to them, again renewed their search for the right man. Realizing that the only man who could hope to take up this onerous burden of carrying forward the college to greater independence and greater power, must have endurance, faith, patience, and persistence to grapple with the difficulties as they should confront him, and hold on through the years until they are overcome, spent the remainder of the year before reporting.

At the annual meeting, in June, 1905, the committee reported and the board elected Rev. Loren D. Osborn, Ph. D., president. Dr. Osborn was the son of a pioneer Baptist preacher. He had spent his early youth on a farm. He worked his way in a printing office through the high school. He spent four years in learning and practicing the business of banking. He received a call to the ministry

and went to Ann Arbor for his A. B., and later to Chicago for his Ph. D. He had spent eleven years in three brilliant and successful pastorates, and had done some literary work. His heart responded to the call to greater and far more difficult work, requiring rare gifts and resources of the highest order. He accepted and entered upon its duties July 6, 1905.

The college has a good record for the work done in its classrooms and laboratories. A high order of excellence has been steadily maintained for many years. When the college section of the Iowa State Teachers' Association took up the work, twenty years ago, of determining what colleges in the state were doing standard grade work, Des Moines College was found to be among the six highest in the state, in its requirements and work. It has constantly maintained this high rank. Through the years of its affiliation with the University of Chicago, its term examination papers were regularly passed upon and accepted by the university examining boards.

The athletic record of the college has been highly creditable, and justly the pride of its student body, in all recent years.

The strong religious character of the institution, wholly free from narrow sectarianism, has been a marked characteristic. In no school anywhere have higher ideals of Christian life and character been maintained; and comparatively few students have gone out from its walls uninfluenced and untouched by the high ideals there taught, maintained, and illustrated in personal life.

At the close of the school, June, 1906, the following was the corps of administration and in-



REV. H. L. STETSON, D. D. LL. D.



struction, with the approximate dates of their entering the faculty, omitting instructors in the school of music, art, and oratory:

President L. D. Osborn, 1905.

Prof. J. P. Stephenson, 1887, English and philosophy.

Mrs. F. T. Stephenson, 1887, literature.

Miss Flora E. Harris, 1892, Greek.

Prof. Homer R. Miller, 1901, Latin.

Mrs. Ellen C. Miller,¹ 1901, history.

Prof. L. B. White,¹ 1903, mathematics.

Miss Charlene E. Sperry, 1902, German.

Prof. G. F. Dasher, 1904, science.

Miss Harriet Ruth Aitchison, 1903, French.

Prof. W. C. MacNaul, 1906, history and political economy.

Prof. Forbes B. Wiley, 1906, mathematics and physics.

Any list of contributors that could now be made up for any one of our schools during their long history would necessarily be incomplete. Yet, whoever helps to carry on this work, so fraught with good results, deserves credit, whether they ever get credit for it in this world or not. Those who are able and willing to give the larger aid of this kind, like those who give the larger service in the class room and otherwise, deserve their share of credit for the good work accomplished. In the more recent history of Des Moines College, largely since June, 1891, the following are known to the writer to have been donors who have paid \$500 and upwards:

J. V. Hinchman, American Baptist Education Society, Rev. Dr. Ira E. Kenney, Rev. Dr. P. S. Whitman, Mrs. Mary E. Kenney, Dr. A. Holland, W. S. Goodell, Rev. William Aitchison, S. B. Garton, C. W. Goddard, Rev. Dr. H. L. Stetson, Dr. E. C. Spinney, James Callanan, and Deacon W. H. Hendricks, of Des Moines; Mrs. S. R. Bowen, Marshalltown; Mrs. D. A. Belden, Grinnell; Prof. N. E. Goldthwait and Levi Colvin, Boone; Charles Bofink, Jefferson; Hon. W. L. Joy, A. S. Garretson, Sioux City; J. R. Vaughan, Mrs. Martha E. Smith, and Mrs. E. B. Smith, Waterloo; Hon. L. Dwelle, Northwood; William H. Hughes, Davenport; Mrs. H. E. Worthington, Cumberland; Mrs.

¹ Resigned.

L. W. Hersey, Waukon; Dr. W. A. Hines, Manchester; C. W. Paine, Westside; Hon. John Leonard and J. F. Tate, Winterset; Clyde E. Joy, Keokuk; H. I. Fosket and father, Shenandoah; William Long, Indianola; J. S. Wheeler, Mason City; E. S. Plimpton, Denison; Dr. W. M. Plimpton, Glenwood; A. D. St. Clair, Hampton; Fred Miller, Woodward; Rev. G. F. Reinking, Des Moines; J. M. Straham, Malvern.

Alumni Directory, College of Liberal Arts.

Abernethy, Herbert A., A.B., 1899, lawyer, St. Paul, Minn.

Adams, Helen Grace, A.B., teacher, Newton.

Adams, Lawrence J., S.B., 1902, farmer, Fort Dodge.

Aitchison, John Young, A.B., 1893, clergyman, Galesburg, Ill.

Aitchinson, Harriet Ruth, Ph. B., 1901, teacher, Des Moines College.

Atkinson, Arthur W., A.B., 1898, clergyman, Manhattan, Kansas.

Bacon, Jessie R., Ph.B., teacher, Osage.

Bacon, Kittie (Mrs. D. I. Coon), A.B., 1899, Waverly.

Baker, Ezra L., Ph.B., 1906, student U. of C., Chicago, Ill.

Baldwin, Nellie Love, Ph.B., 1900, high school principal, Atlantic.

Bale, G. A., Ph.B., 1893 clergyman, Haquaim, Wash.

Barker, Guy, S.B., 1897, merchant, Plover.

Barker, Maude Lee, S.B., 1900, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Bateson, F. W., A.B., 1895, clergyman, Belvidere, Ill.

Beaman, H. G., A.B., 1895, clergyman, Waterloo.

Bennett, Bird E., A.B., 1898, Des Moines.

Bessee, Clara E., Ph.B., 1903, teacher, Fort Dodge.

Bowman, Ella M., A.B., 1902, teacher California.

Brasted, Alva J., S.B., 1902, clergyman, Lisbon, N. D.

Brenton, Eva (Mrs. McColl), L.B., 1891, Perry.

Bronson, Bertram F., A.B., 1906, student U. of C., Chicago, Ill.

Campbell, Lenora (Mrs. W. A. Guild), S.B., 1900, Des Moines.

Canine, W. P., A.B., 1896, clergyman, Toledo.

Cassady, L. M., S.B., 1893, druggist, Denison.

Caul, A. W., A.B., 1896, clergyman, Vinton.

Chittum, Roscoe S., A.B., 1902, student, Trevor Hall, Rochester, N. Y.

Christ, Amy (Mrs. Jones), S.B., 1881, Laguna, N. M.

Clark, Roy P., S.B., 1897, business, Ottumwa.

Clifford, Wesley N., S.B., 1893, superintendent of schools, Council Bluffs.

Coffin, Nate E., S.B., 1881, lawyer, Des Moines.

- Colby, H. E., Ph.B., 1899, editor, Waterloo.
Colver, Author F., A.B., 1905, student, Newton Center, Mass.
Colvin, Auburn, S.B., 1905, Springfield, Ill.
Colvin, W. E., Ph.B., 1896, merchant, Ida Grove.
Cotman, Perry, S.B., 1879, journalist, Minneapolis, Minn.
Crane, Arthur W., A.B., 1903, teacher, Corral.
Curtis, John A., A.B., 1895, missionary, Kanigiri, India.
Cutler, W. Alden, Ph.B., 1903, lawyer, Wessington Springs, S. D.
Dakin, C. L., A.B. 1895, clergyman, Massena, N. Y.
Daniels, Lola (Mrs. Parker), A.B., 1896, East Paris, Me.
Davies, George R., A.B., 1899, principal, Armenia, N. D.
Davis, Minnie M., Ph.B., 1906, student, Chicago, Ill.
Davis, Myrtle E., A.B., 1906, student, Chicago, Ill.
Delmage, Vera Z. (Mrs. Crane), Ph.D., 1904, deceased.
Dewey, Frank H., Ph.B., 1892, lawyer, Des Moines.
Jessie L. Duboc, A.B., 1902, Oskaloosa.
Mildred Dunning (Mrs. R. B. Edmundson), Ph.B., 1905.
Billings, Okla.
Duboc, Jessie (Mrs. R. B. Edmundson), Ph.B., 1905, Billings, Okla.
Earl, John A., A.B., 1892, clergyman, Chicago, Ill.
Edmundson, Robert B., Ph.B., 1903, lawyer, Billings, Okla.
Estle, Roy R., S.B., 1904, farmer, Minburn.
Estle, William T., S.B., 1906, farmer, Minburn.
Ferguson, William L., A.B., 1892, missionary, Madras, India.
Foulk, Frank E., S.B., 1901, physician, Des Moines.
Fowle, Walter I., A.B., 1902, clergyman, Ames.
Fowler, Laura (Mrs. F. E. E. St. Clair), Ph.B., 1902, Hampton.
Fowler, Maude, Ph.B., 1900, Jefferson.
Frees, Caroline (Mrs. L. B. White), Ph.B., 1903, Kalamazoo, Mich.
Fuller, Benjamin G., Ph.B., 1891, lawyer, Des Moines.
Garlock, Cora (Mrs. Guy Barker), S.B., 1899, Plover.
Garner, William A., S.B., 1902, physician, Ida Grove.
Gillett, E. H., Ph.B., 1894, clergyman, Cherokee.
Goodell, Fred W., S.B., 1899, business, Garwood, Tex.
Graves, Edward A., Ph.B., 1895, teacher, deceased, 1903.
Griffiths, Jennie (Mrs. Jensen), A.B., 1880, deceased, 1902.
Groesbeck, Adam F., A.B., 1894, missionary, Chao-Yang, via Swatow, China.
Groesbeck, Fred L., A.B., 1901, lawyer, Des Moines.
Groesbeck, Ruth E., Ph.B., 1905, teacher, Lorimer.
Gulld, Ellie B., A.B., 1879, physician, New York City.

- Guild, William Alva, A.B., 1900, physician, Des Moines.
 Hageman, Arthur C., A.B., 1904, missionary, Paris, Ill.
 Halstead, Grace, A.B., 1900, teacher, Toledo.
 Hawkins, E. Jane, Ph.B., 1905, teacher, S. C. I., Sac City.
 Heath, H. A., A.B., 1893, clergyman, Wakefield, Mass.
 Hunn, Charles E., Ph.B., 1889, lawyer, Des Moines.
 Hurley, H. H., Ph.B., 1897, clergyman, Belvidere, Ill.
 Jackley, John J., A.B., 1902, business, Pierre, S. D.
 Jennings, Winifred, Ph.B., 1904, teacher, Corning.
 Kimball Thomas E., A.B., 1896, clergyman, deceased, March 18, 1905.
 Kingsbury, Mary R. (Mrs. H. E. Persons), Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Kringel, Beulah M., A.B., 1905, teacher, Lewis, Ill.
 Kringel, Mary L., A.B., 1905, student, U. of C., Chicago, Ill.
 Lara, W. K., A.B., 1896, editor, Lawton, Mich.
 Latham, Anna (Mrs. F. L. Groesbeck), Ph.B., 1901, Des Moines.
 Lathrop, Frances E., Ph.B., 1895, teacher, Waukon.
 Latimer, James V., A.B., 1899, missionary, Hunchow, China.
 Latimer, Thomas E., A.B., 1904, Newark, N. J.
 Lee, Ella (Mrs. W. P. Canine), A.B., 1896, Toledo.
 Lee, George W., A.B., 1896, principal, S. C. I., Sac City.
 Lee, Judson F., A.B., 1904, student, U. of C., Chicago, Ill.
 Lee, Royal W., Ph.B., 1904, Wick.
 Leemon, Harry K., A.B., 1901, lawyer, Chicago, Ill.
 Leland, Nellie (Mrs. Franklin Brown), Ph.B., 1901, Des Moines.
 Lovett, W. P., A.B., 1899, clergyman, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Lowrey, Clara E., A.B., 1902, Corning.
 Lowrey, Leulla M., A.B., 1905, Corning.
 Lucas, Nellie E., Ph.B., 1905, Des Moines.
 Macy, Wenonah E., Ph. B., 1898, teacher, Des Moines.
 Magee, James D., A.B., 1902, teacher, Manhattan, Kan.
 Martin, Addie (Mrs. E. H. McVey), Ph.B., 1894, deceased, 1905.
 McCracken, George L., S.B., 1878, journalist, Chicago, Ill.
 McKay, Adelaide L., L.B., 1893, La Porte, Tex.
 McKay, Arthur N., Ph.B., banker, 1890, La Porte, Tex.
 McKay, Edwin B., Ph.B., 1888, teacher, deceased, 1897.
 McKlveen, Katherine (Mrs. J. M. P. Smith), A.B., 1896, Chicago, Ill.
 McManus, Thomas, A.B., 1895, physician, Waterloo.
 McVey, W. P., A.B., 1892, college president, Abington, Ill.

Mentzer, Mabel (Mrs. Ralph Patt), A.B., 1901, Kansas City, Mo.

Miller, Ella L., A.B., 1875, missionary, Wrangell, Alaska.

Miller, H. C., Ph.B., 1898, clergyman, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Miller, James M., A.B., 1875, lawyer, Rossland, B. C.

Miller, May (Mrs. Black), S.B., 1890, Norwalk.

Mills, Ernest O., A.B., 1906, teacher, Idaho Falls, Ida.

Moore, C. H. H., A.B., 1896, clergyman, New Hartford.

Moore, Hugh F., A.B., 1898, clergyman, Vinita, I. T.

Miyamori, Seuji, A.B., 1902, student, Chicago, Ill.

Nash, Jennie C. (Mrs. C. J. Rose), A.B., 1878, Mount Vernon, Ohio.

Nelson, Frank B., Ph.B., 1901, teacher, Atlantic.

North, William A., Ph.B., 1900, business, Spokane, Wash.

Norton, James L., A.B., 1900, surveyor, Yuma, Ariz.

Norton, Adda (Mrs. F. L. Kern), A.B., 1893, teacher, Des Moines.

Ogg, Mason C., S.B., 1901, farmer, Fairmount.

Osborne B. F., S.B., 1877, druggist, Rippey.

Osgood, Henry D., S.B., 1881, business, Marsailles, Ill.

Page, A. C., A.B., 1895, physician, Des Moines.

Page, Eva C., Ph.B., 1902, teacher, Illinois Women's College, Jacksonville, Ill.

Painter, Charles, S.B., 1879, journalist, Schuyler, Neb.

Partch, Mary (Mrs. Wilkins), Ph.B., 1898, Tacoma, Wash.

Parrish, M. C., A.B., 1904, missionary.

Patterson, C. F., A.B., 1898, physician, Ankeny.

Pederson, J. H., Ph.B., 1901, St. Paul, Minn.

Phillips, Nelson G., A.B., 1876, farmer, Cambridge, Ida.

Plimpton, Elfleda (Mrs. Alfred Fisher), Ph.B., 1898, Tacoma, Wash.

Plimpton, Lillian (Mrs. S. H. Black), L.B., 1891, Centalla, Wash.

Plimpton, Robert P., A.B., 1896, physician, Denison.

Plimpton, William M., A.B., 1893, physician, Glenwood.

Reed, William W., A.B., 1897, superintendent of schools, Lisbon, N. D.

Rex, E. Monroe, A.B., 1903, clergyman, Lake City.

Rice, A. C., Ph.B., 1903, teacher, Rangoon, Burma.

Rice, James, A.B., 1880, lawyer, Osceola.

Richardson, Elizabeth (Mrs. W. Alden Cutler), A.B., 1903, Wessington, S. D.

Richardson, Walter G., A.B., 1903, Des Moines.

Rogers, Lewis B., A.B., 1904, missionary.

Rollinson, Emma (Mrs. J. E. Griffiths), A.B., 1897, Alta Loma, Tex.

Rose, C. J., A.B., 1878, clergyman, Mount Vernon, O.

Rowat, Harry, S.B., 1901, physician, Albia.

Shoemaker, Daniel M., S.B., 1898, city bacteriologist, St. Louis, Mo.

Schull, D. C., S.B., 1881, lawyer, Sioux City.

Schull, David S., S.B., 1888, banking, deceased, 1891.

Smith, J. M. P., A.B., 1893, professor, U. of C., Chicago, Ill.

Smith, Linnie, Ph.B., 1900, teacher, Toledo, O.

Sneath, George, Ph.B., 1902, student, Rochester, N. Y.

Stanley, Mary (Mrs. Arthur Crane), A.B., 1903, Carroll.

St. Clair, Aurelia, A.B., 1906, Hampton.

St. Clair, F. E. E., S.B., 1901, physician, Hampton.

St. Clair, Winnie (Mrs. Will Ferguson), A.B., 1895, St. Louis, Mo.

Stetson, Bertha M. (Mrs. Trevor Arnett), A.B., 1894, Chicago, Ill.

Storey, W. E., A.B., 1892, clergyman, First Baptist church, Sacramento, Cal.

Stoughton, H. A., A.B., 1898, clergyman, Windom, Minn.

Swanson, Joseph, A.B., 1890, clergyman, deceased.

Tandy, A. W., A.B., 1904, student, U. of C., Chicago, Ill.

Tate, Homer G., S.B., 1902, Evanston, Ill.

Thompson, S. H., A.B., 1899, Rock Island, Ill.

Townsend, Henry S., A.B., 1880, business, Hawaii, Hawaiian Islands.

Treloar, Joseph E., L.B., 1893, clergyman, Ogden, Utah.

Troyer, L. E., Ph.B., 1893, missionary, Soamo, Porto Rico.

Troyer, W. L., S.B., 1897, clergyman, Gothenburg, Neb.

Turrill, Will H., Ph.B., 1903, business, Oak Park, Ill.

Twombly, Eva, A.B., 1901, Des Moines.

Waldo, W. A., Ph.B., 1893, clergyman, Wilson Avenue Baptist church, Cleveland, O.

Walker, Etta (Mrs. R. P. Plimpton), Ph.B., 1897, Denison.

Walter, Marion, Ph.B., 1889, lawyer, Kendall, Mont.

Welch, Robin L., A.B., 1900, lawyer, Knoxville.

Wheeler, Frances (Mrs. Brownell), A.B., 1888, Sac City.

Wilkes, Winifred, Ph.B., 1905, teacher, West Branch.

Willis, Katherine G., A.B., 1895, teacher, W. H. S., Des Moines.

Woodard, Olive (Mrs. Mason C. Ogg), A.B., 1901, Fairmount.

CHAPTER VII.

Some Notable Movements for Co-ordination

1870-1874.

Report of the Western Advisory Committee.

At a Baptist state convention held in the city of Ploughkeepsie, N. Y., in October, 1867, there developed, under the providence of God, a very unusual interest in the subject of higher education within and for the denomination in that state. Out of the interest there awakened the Baptist Educational Commission was formed January 1, 1868.

Its object was two-fold: To promote education, and the increase of the ministry in the Baptist denomination; to create and foster in our churches and congregations such a general interest in the higher forms of education as should lead to the wider and more effective use by our people of the institutions of learning which we have established, and to stimulate and sustain by prayer to the Lord of the harvest, and by all proper endeavors, such replenishment of our ministry as is required by the magnitude of our numbers, and the greatness of the Christian work which God has committed to our hands.

Two years later the president and secretary of this commission, Samuel Colgate, and S. S. Cutting, issued a call for a national convention, to meet in the city of Brooklyn, April 19, 1870, "having for its object the consideration of questions of common interest relating to the character and work of our institutions of learning, the increase and increased intelligence of our ministry, and the advancement of education in the great body of our

people." To this call were also appended the following names:

Alex Caswell, president, Brown University.

M. B. Anderson, president, Rochester University.

E. G. Robinson, president, Rochester Theological Seminary.

E. Dodge, president, Madison University.

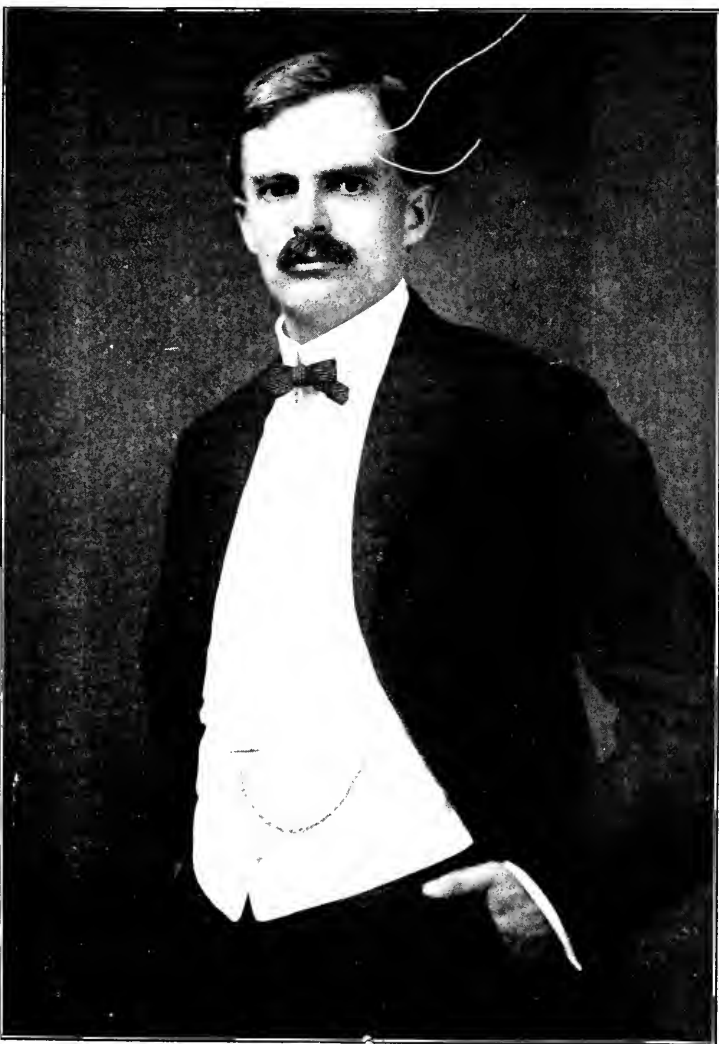
J. R. Loomis, president Lewisburg University.

Alvah Hovey, president, Newton Theological Seminary.

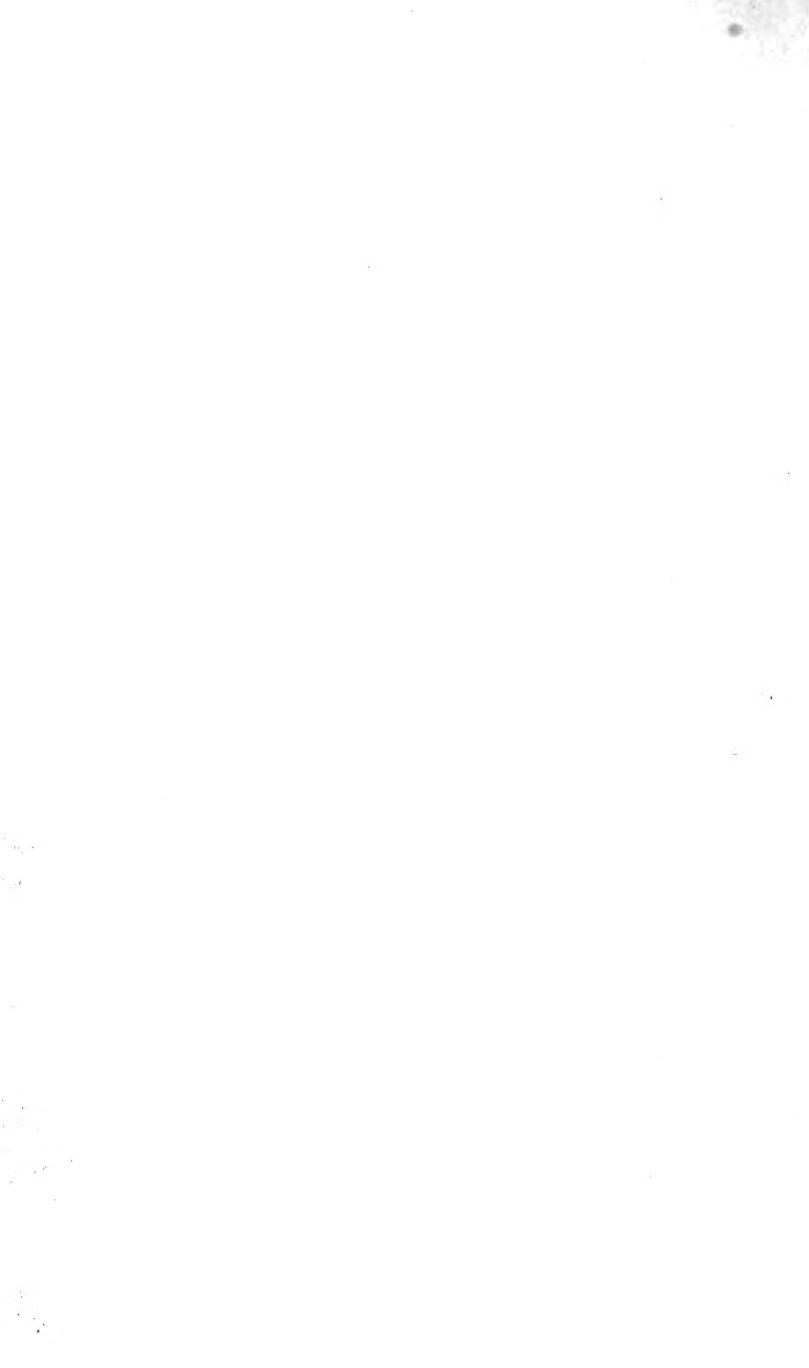
Henry G. Weston, president, Crozer Theological Seminary.

G. W. Samson, president, Columbia College, D. C.

Not only were these presidents upon the program for addresses, but many others, Presidents Champlin of Colby, Greene of Worcester, Raymond of Vassar, Boardman of Crozer, Curry and Jeter of Virginia, Boyce and Broadus of Kentucky, Mitchell of Shurtleff, Stearns of Chicago, Talbot of Denison, Gregory of Kalamazoo, and many other notable men in the denomination. Twenty states sent delegates, and more than thirty of the leading schools of the country. Many stirring addresses were delivered by the ablest men of that day, such as Presidents Hovey, Greene, Anderson, Robinson, Caswell, Dodge, Eaton, Loomis, Raymond, and Northrup. Stirring discussions were had by such men as Colgate, Harkness, Judson, Kendrick, Bright, Boardman, Moss, Hague, Mitchell, and Bulkley, and from the south by Drs. Curry, Jeter, Boyce and Broadus. Probably no abler body of Baptist educators ever met in this country. Dr. Cutting said it was "the most illustrious assemblage in the annals of the Baptist denomination." President Eaton said, "We have here the representatives of the talent, of the learning, of the culture, of the piety, of the great Baptist denomination; one of the most remarkable phenomena in the history of the denom-



PRESIDENT L. D. OSBORN.



ination." The published proceedings filled 250 pages.

At this meeting an organization was formed, which later became the American Baptist Educational Commission, whose object it should be to promote within the field of its operations education and the increase of the ministry in the denomination.

The influence of this great meeting of Baptist leaders, for promoting an advance movement in education through unification and co-operation, met an immediate response throughout the country.

May 17, 1870, less than a month after the adjournment of the Brooklyn meeting, the executive board of Des Moines College was called together

For the consideration of a proposed effort for the consolidation of our educational interests in the state. A paper was read from Prof. E. H. Scarff. After considerable discussion thereon, the following was adopted:

Whereas it is represented to us that there exists an earnest desire on the part of a large number of brethren scattered over the state to have a general educational convention to obtain a union and consolidation of all our educational interests in the state, therefore,

Resolved, That such a convention meets our entire approval, and we will appoint three delegates to attend said convention, and labor to bring about such a desirable result.

Resolved, That the secretary correspond with Prof. Scarff.

J. O. Wilson, President.¹

A week later, May 25, the executive committee of Burlington University made the following record:

The object of the meeting was stated to be the consideration of a circular call sent to us by Rev. E. H. Scarff of Pella, the object of which was to call an educational convention of the Baptist denomination of this state 'to

¹ Des Moines College Records, 1865-1878, p. 159.

consider our educational interests and decide the location of the Baptist University of Iowa.'

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions, after a full and free discussion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas we have had presented to us a call for a convention of the Baptists of the state of Iowa, to consider our educational interests, and decide the locality for the Baptist University of Iowa, and,

Whereas, we have strong doubts of the advisableness of such a measure at present,

Resolved, That while we are strongly in favor of a union of the various schools and educational interests of the state, providing a plan can be devised which will result in the establishment of one institution worthy of the united Baptist denomination of this state, yet we think it not best for this committee to unite in said call.

Resolved, If such a convention be called we will be represented there, without agreeing to be bound by the decision of said convention and will be untrammelled by any pledge except to do whatever may appear to us to be demanded by the best interests of the entire denomination, irrespective of those of any locality.

Resolved, That, as friends of Burlington University, we favor a union of all the Baptist institutions of this state upon these terms: That the amount of \$200,000 be raised for an institution to be located at some eligible city or town which shall contribute most largely to such sum; that upon such sum being raised the three institutions, Burlington, Des Moines, and Pella, should unite with it and transfer all their property to the same.

On motion Hawley, Newman, and Hayhurst were appointed a special committee to prepare and publish our views and reasons for our course as adopted, if considered by them necessary. Adjourned:

T. W. Newman, clerk.

Note: Copy of preamble and two first resolutions sent to Scarff, May 26, 1870.¹

The result was that the following call was published in the Standard for four consecutive issues, beginning June 9:

¹Burlington Collegiate Institute Records, p. 246.

Educational Convention.

Whereas, There is a very general desire for union, and so far as practicable, consolidation of our educational interests in Iowa, and,

Whereas, In submitting the question of locality to a convention, the following points have been acquiesced in by the executive boards of the Des Moines and Pella schools:

1. That the convention be composed of delegates from the churches and existing boards; that each church in the state shall be entitled to one delegate, and one additional delegate if its membership exceed one hundred, and that each of the existing boards be entitled to three delegates.

2. That any locality may compete for the location with assurance of due consideration of its claims.

3. That they will at an early date appoint a committee to receive veritable propositions, report the same to the convention, and,

Therefore, the undersigned, after considerable consideration and correspondence, unite in calling upon the Baptists of Iowa to convene in convention, at Iowa City, on the 12th day of July, 1870, at the hour of 7:30 o'clock p. m., to consider our educational interests, and decide the locality for the Baptist University of Iowa.

Rev. J. E. Lockwood, Rev. D. H. Cooley, Rev. Rich. Kling, Rev. A. Chapin, Rev. C. T. Tucker, Rev. J. F. Childs, Calvin Craven, J. T. Mercer, J. W. Denison, S. Harbert, Rev. P. S. Whitman, Rev. George Scott, Rev. S. H. Mitchell, Rev. E. Eaton, Rev. W. L. Hunter, Rev. W. R. Pattison, Rev. J. T. Westover, Rev. T. R. Cressey, Prof. A. N. Currier, Rev. J. Sunderland, Rev. O. A. Holmes, Rev. J. V. DeWitt, Rev. J. C. Otis, Rev. J. R. Shanafelt, Rev. O. T. Conger, Rev. T. F. Thickstun, Rev. T. H. Jackson, Rev. N. B. Homan, Rev. T. W. Powell, Rev. O. S. Crittenden, Rev. E. Gunn, Hon. B. G. Bowen.

E. H. SCARFF.

In the issue for July 7, the call is repeated with the following addition:

The above call contemplates a convocation of Baptists whose action must have a very important bearing upon the educational interests of the denomination in this state. And as the action locating a first class college or university is to affect the whole Baptist brotherhood of the whole state of Iowa, it is hoped and expected that the pastors and friends of education in all parts of the state will interest themselves in this work and bring it before their people. It is greatly to be desired that the friends of education in all parts of the state take a comprehensive view of the

enterprise and keep the single object of the convention before them, 'One Baptist University for Iowa.' Let the will of the majority be law and heartily acquiesce in their decision.

In the same issue Pastor F. Adkins, of Iowa City, says:

By request of Prof. Scarff I have secured for delegates attending the convention at Iowa City, July 12, a reduction of fare.

June 23, the following record appears at Burlington:

On motion of E. A. Van Meter, Hon. J. M. Beck, president of the board; T. W. Newman, secretary; and H. H. Hawley, vice president; were appointed a committee to represent this board at the educational convention at Iowa City on the 12th of July, with full authority to fill vacancies if either member of said committee should fail to go.

July 1, the executive board at Des Moines also appointed its president, Rev. J. T. Westover, of Keokuk, Secretary J. A. Nash, and the venerable Rev. T. R. Cressey, delegates to this meeting, with power to fill vacancies.

The meeting was held in the Baptist church at the time and place appointed. A list of the delegates present, with copy of the proceedings, would doubtless furnish an interesting link in this chain of history, as it was at the time considered a representative gathering of Baptists.

Probably, the delegates appointed by the Des Moines College board were present, namely: Rev. J. T. Westover, Keokuk; Rev. J. A. Nash, Des Moines, and Rev. T. R. Cressey, Des Moines. Among the others the following names can be given: Rev. J. W. Denison, Denison; Rev. Edwin Eaton, D. D., Muscatine; Mr. E. R. Barron, McGregor; Mr. W. C. Woodworth, Marshalltown; Judge D. D. Gregory, Afton; Rev. S. H. Mitchell,¹

¹ Brother Mitchell was invited to attend the convention by Pella.

Ames; Rev. N. B. Homan, Fairview; Milton Remley, Anamosa; Rev. L. W. Hayhurst and T. W. Newman, Burlington; and Rev. Dexter P. Smith, Iowa City.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

1. That it is the sense of this convention that our educational institutions at Burlington, Pella, and Des Moines, hold themselves as, and attempt only the work of first class academies, and that as such we recommend the Baptist denomination of Iowa to cordially and liberally sustain them by their prayers, their patronage, and their means, provided that this resolution shall not be interpreted as a bar to the selection by this convention of either of these institutions as the one Baptist college of Iowa.

2. That it is the sense of this convention that the Baptists of the state should unite in establishing one college, raising at least \$50,000 as additional endowment, when some suitable locality shall contribute \$50,000 at least for endowment, besides proper buildings and grounds.

3. That a committee of five, representing as far as possible, all parts of the state, and not officially connected with either of the existing institutions, be appointed to receive propositions to locate the proposed Baptist college.

Members of committee named were Eaton, Barron, Woodworth, and Gregory.¹

The annual meeting of the Des Moines College board convened June 15, but adjourned on account of the proposed Iowa City meeting, to July 14, 1870. At this adjourned meeting the following report was submitted by the secretary of the committee:

The educational convention at Iowa City has been held and adjourned. The general result was an almost unanimous resolve to go on immediately to establish a college which shall unite the entire denomination.

A resolution was also adopted with nearly the same unanimity to locate at some suitable place which, in addition to proper buildings and grounds, shall lay down a subscription of \$50,000 endowment on an equal sum raised by the denomination abroad. It becomes us to see that the amount required by this resolution shall be duly raised

¹ Iowa City Republican, July 20, 1870.

and presented to the committee appointed, which will make its final report at the state convention to assemble in Des Moines in October next. Until such final action be taken, but few measures looking largely to the future can perhaps be prudently adopted. Respectfully submitted,

J. A. Nash, secretary.¹

The convention at Des Moines met October 24, as per adjournment of the Iowa City meeting. In the absence of any minutes of the meeting, the following report of it, published in the *Daily Des Moines Register* of October 25, is inserted:

The convention assembled in accordance with its adjournment at Iowa City, July last. Order was called by Dr. Eaton, who announced the fact of the appointment of a committee of five, at the meeting in July, to receive propositions for the location of the proposed Baptist college. The minutes of the meeting held in Iowa City were read as a matter of information.

The committee on location of college, reported that the duties assigned had been performed in accordance with the conditions required, but no propositions for the location of the institution were reported.

It was voted that any delegate to the state convention be entitled to a seat in the educational convention.

A motion to adjourn was here lost, after which Mr. Hayhurst took the floor and addressed the convention upon some questions of importance, which were suggested at the meeting in Iowa City—and important one, academic education. From an intimate acquaintance with the Baptist universities, Mr. Hayhurst stated it as his conviction, that there is needed a general educational revival with the denomination. The Baptist institutions of the state are largely supported by the patronage of other denominations, or by the people of no particular religious predilections.

Mr. Hayhurst suggested the propriety of abandoning the idea of establishing another school at the present, and that the efforts of the denomination be turned to the developing of a general educational revival.

Dr. Hanley thought the best way to promote an educational revival, to be the establishment of such a school as proposed, and accordingly, offered a resolution looking to the support of such an institution of learning at the capital of the state.

Rev. Mr. Worcester desired to know what kind of a school is proposed to be established, whether a first class academy or a first class university.

¹ Des Moines College Record, 1865-1878, p. 174.

Dr. Hanley explained that he thought it possible to support a first class college in Des Moines.

Mr. Tilley thought there was a want of definiteness in the action of the convention.

Mr. Prescott thought the Baptists of Iowa needed but one college; but it must not be expected that such an institution will come to maturity at once; it is a thing of slow growth. Thought the denomination was allowing itself to be outstripped by other denominations. He wished to see this body take hold of the matter and locate an institution somewhere.

The resolution offered by Dr. Hanley was laid on the table. A motion made to go into committee of the whole, for a miscellaneous discussion of the subject of education, was lost.

A motion to consider the resolution before the convention at Iowa City prevailed. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the sum of \$50,000 be raised by the Baptists of this state, toward the endowment of a college, whenever any suitable locality for the purposes of the college, shall furnish the proper grounds and buildings, and in addition a fund of at least \$50,000 as a further endowment.

A motion to re-affirm the action of the convention at Iowa City, in relation to the foregoing resolution, drew forth a lengthy and animated discussion.

Judge Mott spoke earnestly in favor of taking a forward step in the matter. He did not wish the matter laid over another year.

He had long waited for the denomination to establish a college worthy of its name. If other men had time to wait, he had not.

Prof. Scarff thought the denomination had squandered means and labor long enough. It ought now to devise more liberal means.

Mr. Holmes believed the time already at hand for the church to take measure for the establishment of an institution. He believed propositions for its location would come in, as soon as assurances were given that the strength of the denomination will be directed to its support. He believed it the true policy of the church to give up local institutions and concentrate its efforts upon one.

Mr. Schofield gave reasons why the church in Des Moines had not moved in the matter. In view of the fact that the church has already a school located here, he thought this the place to locate the university, and he believed the \$50,000 could be raised.

Mr. Nash strongly opposed the plan of selling their college by bidding for the propositions. If the convention will

make a direct proposition to Des Moines to locate a college there, then the people of Des Moines are ready to talk dollars and cents.

Mr. Shanafelt stated that in conversation with a leading business man in Des Moines, it was intimated to him that, if the church could allow a year or eighteen months for raising the \$50,000, and with proper assurance on the part of the church, that the amount could and would be raised.

After a discussion of nearly two hours, the previous question was called by Mr. Rupert, which occasioned a sharp and somewhat confused discussion upon a point of order, resulting in the withdrawal of the call for the previous question.

A vote was then taken upon an amendment to the original resolution, making a direct proposition to Marshalltown, which amendment was adopted.

The following substitute was then offered by Mr. Cooley, which was adopted by the convention with but two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That the convention unite in making Des Moines the seat of the one Baptist college, and pledge ourselves to raise \$50,000 as an additional endowment; provided that Des Moines raise \$50,000, in addition to the present grounds and buildings, by July 1, 1871. If the city of Des Moines fail to raise, in good reliable pledges, this sum, by the specified time, we make the same proposition to Marshalltown.

On motion of Judge Mott, an executive committee of five was appointed to superintend the raising of the proposed fund, on the part of the church, in case the proposition be accepted by the city of Des Moines. The committee are Judge Mott, chairman; Nash, Holmes, Eaton, and Sunderland.

By vote of the convention the time fixed for raising the \$50,000, on the part of the church, is one year from January 1, 1871. Adjourned to meet at the call of the executive committee.

Immediately on adjournment of the education convention, the state convention was called to order by Judge Mott, to finish up some unfinished business, after which it adjourned sine die.

The good people who attended this convention, like the preceding ones of these pioneer days, were full of enthusiasm and full of hope. It was entirely safe to pledge any locality in Iowa a university on condition that \$50,000 was raised. Des Moines had already been canvassed a number of

times for money to erect and finish its one college building, and probably not a very large percentage of what had been "raised," on paper, had ever been paid. People were liberal enough with what they had, but that was not money.

The discussions and conclusions of these early meetings, as well as of later ones, tend to show the very general and strong conviction among Iowa Baptists that our educational work ought to be unified.

The annual report on ministerial education submitted this year showed total receipts and expenditures of the union to be nearly \$1,300, and seventeen students for the ministry aided, eight at Chicago, five at Burlington, three at Shurtleff, and one at Rochester, N. Y. This was because Dr. Dexter P. Smith was secretary of the union, and whatever he undertook to do he did with a will.

The next year, May 24-25, 1871, there assembled in the First Baptist church, Chicago, another large body of representative leaders in the denomination. It met under the call of the western advisory committee, and the convention was again opened by Dr. S. S. Cutting, secretary of the national commission, followed by another array of able papers and addresses. Among the number present are seen many familiar names, such as Alvah Hovey, Martin B. Anderson, Henry G. Weston, Samson Talbot, A. H. Strong of Ohio, Kendall Brooks, B. L. Morehouse, A. Owen, and Edward Olney of Michigan, H. L. Wayland and Silas Tucker of Indiana, G. W. Northrup, A. N. Arnold, W. W. Everts, J. Bulkley, William M. Haigh, and J. A. Smith of Illinois; also thirty delegates and visitors from Iowa, most of them representative men in

their localities, but very few of the number now living. They were as follows:

Des Moines University—Rev. J. V. Schofield, Rev. Luther Stone, Rev. J. W. Denison.

Iowa Baptist Union—Rev. Thomas Brande, Rev. J. F. Childs, Rev. D. H. Cooley, Rev. S. K. Leavitt, Rev. Dexter P. Smith, D. D.

Cedar Valley Seminary—Prof. Alva Bush, Rev. H. H. Burrington, Rev. A. T. Cole, O. A. Goodhue, M. D., Rev. Asa Marsh.

Visitors—Rev. George M. Adams, Rev. F. Adkins, Hon. J. M. Beck, Rev. C. Brooks, F. M. Bruner, Rev. N. S. Burton, D. D., Rev. R. A. Clapp, Rev. O. L. Crittenden, Prof. Amos N. Currier, Rev. R. R. Hanley, Rev. L. W. Hayhurst, Rev. Robert Leslie, A. Mink, Rev. C. H. Remington, Rev. E. P. Savage, Rev. J. N. Seeley, Rev. P. S. Whitman.

A third convention met at Philadelphia in May, 1872, at which many new names of men then and since prominent in American Baptist history took part. Iowa was represented by Presidents Dunn and Nash. Judge Francis Wayland presided, and Barnas Sears delivered the opening address. The proceedings of both these meetings were published, the latter filling over two hundred pages.

The primary purpose of these great gatherings and discussions was to awaken a wider and deeper interest among our people in supporting and filling up our academies, colleges, and theological schools as agencies for carrying forward and strengthening the churches in the work of world evangelization. The trend of discussion was in favor of establishing and maintaining one college or university in each state, as far as practicable, with as many academies as could hope to receive adequate equipment and endowment, and then to unite in raising them to the highest efficiency.

These meetings made a profound impression upon the denomination. Through their published proceedings, and through the denominational press,

a marked impetus was given to the work of the schools generally, and a wide interest awakened in the denomination.

To carry forward this great work the organization of the American Baptist Educational Commission was completed, with an executive committee in New York, and eastern, southern, and western advisory committees at Boston, Richmond, and Chicago. The western advisory committee consisted of Drs. J. A. Smith, G. W. Northrup, Jesse B. Thomas, G. S. Bailey, A. A. Kendrick, and J. H. Griffith of Illinois, Kendall Brooks of Michigan, Sampson Talbot of Ohio, Henry Day of Indiana, Dexter P. Smith of Iowa, Daniel Read of Minnesota, and Milo P. Jewett of Wisconsin.

It was through this western advisory committee, after consultation with Central and Des Moines Colleges, that Dr. S. S. Cutting, of New York, came to Iowa City, October 31, 1872, to consult representatives of these schools in regard to unifying the work in Iowa. Pella and Des Moines sent delegates, each school having a representative and accredited delegation at the meeting.

There were present from Central College, President L. A. Dunn, Rev. E. C. Spinney, pastor of Baptist church at Pella; Rev. Daniel Jewett, Pella, and others. From Des Moines, Rev. J. F. Childs; Oskaloosa, A. Abernethy, and others. Burlington was represented by letter.

After the meeting was called to order in the Baptist church, Dr. S. S. Cutting, of New York, secretary of the Am. Baptist Educational Commission, stated the object of his visit to the state, to-wit, to express the desires of himself personally and of the executive committee of the national com-

mission to render any aid in their power toward securing unity and co-operation of effort among the Baptist schools of the state. . . .

The representatives of the schools were invited to present their views regarding the situation and the most favorable method of securing the end sought. After listening to the views of the representatives of the two schools, they were each asked, if they desired to have a committee from the national commission visit the state and examine the situation personally, with a view to giving advice. Representatives from both schools expressed such a desire. They were asked if they were willing to defray their share of the expenses of such a visit. Both answered in the affirmative. They were further asked if their schools would pledge to abide by the result of the commission's decision, if rendered. Both replied that such power had not been delegated to them.

At this meeting the writer copied and has preserved the following summary of President Dunn's statement of Central's claim for consideration as the place for locating the Iowa Baptist college.

Iowa City, Iowa, October 31, 1872.

Central University of Iowa, founded in 1853, has now a three story (and basement) building, brick, 40 by 68 feet, eight acres (railroad cuts corner off). Value of property, \$30,000; endowment, \$15,000; mortgage, \$2,000 for current expenses and agency. Has educated five editors, five physicians, fifteen ministers, twenty-four lawyers, four hundred teachers. Is in a place free from temptation, moral atmosphere. Easily sustained, easy of access, healthy, religious influence good, voters one-half Holland. Has (October 31, 1872,) seventeen in college classes, twenty-five seniors or sub-freshman students, seven teachers.

Pledge read by President L. A. Dunn:

We, the undersigned, agree to pay the sums annexed to our names for every one thousand dollars paid into the treasury east of Chicago.

It was finally agreed that the representatives of the two schools should present their claims in writing to the western advisory committee at Chicago, with documentary evidence.

At a special meeting of the Des Moines College board, held July 15, 1873, the following resolution was adopted:

In response to request of educational commission it was Resolved, That the board of trustees of the University of Des Moines hereby submit the educational interests of the Baptists of Iowa, so far as they are concerned, to the western advisory committee and to the national educational commission, with an earnest desire for early counsel and advice, with the pledge on the part of said trustees to acquiesce in the decision of our commission in the matter. Adopted.¹

A meeting was held in Chicago in December, 1873, at which the presidents of Pella and Des Moines were present with their documentary facts. The outcome was that the advisory committee sent to Iowa in July, 1874, its special committee to examine the schools in person, and report. This committee consisted of Dr. J. A. Smith, of the Standard, Chicago; Hon. Milo P. Jewett, Milwaukee; and President Kendall Brooks, of Kalamazoo, Mich. This committee visited Pella, Des Moines, and Burlington, in July, 1874. After returning to Chicago they formulated and signed their report which was published in the Standard, August 20, 1874. It was as follows:

At a meeting of the western advisory committee, under appointment by the National Baptist Educational Commission, held in Chicago on Tuesday, the 28th of July, 1874, the committee to visit Iowa, by request of brethren in that state, and to give advice upon the subject of the location for the denominational college or university in Iowa, presented a report, which we publish below. The report was

¹ Des Moines College records, 1865-1878, p. 277.

approved by the committees, but as it seemed desirable that when published it should bear the endorsement of the executive committee of the commission in New York, the chairman was instructed to send it to Dr. Cutting with that view. In returning it, Dr. Cutting states that no meeting of the executive committee can be had before the last of September, and advises that without waiting for the endorsement of that body the report be at once published. From Dr. Cutting's letter we take this paragraph:

'The dispassionateness and fidelity with which your committee has performed its duty should be satisfactory to all men. You have shown no partiality, except for the cause, and that the general and hearty adoption of your conclusion would promote the cause, seems to my mind very clear.'

In another part of his letter he says, 'Should the question of an Iowa college ever be brought east for securing contributions in money, and he submitted to the judgment of the executive committee, the facts and reasonings of disinterested western men, as set forth in this report, would be entitled to a very conclusive consideration in determining the recommendations of that committee.'

Report of the Committee.

The appointment of this committee was occasioned by a suggestion made some time since, that the question of location for the Baptist state college, in Iowa, having become a complicated and difficult one, should be referred to the executive committee of the National Baptist Educational Commission, in New York. The reason for such reference was that brethren not heretofore enlisted in the question, and looking at the facts without committal in any sense, might be expected to give advice which the denomination in the state could follow with good results. Brethren interested in the location at Des Moines were willing to so refer the question absolutely. Those at Pella felt themselves with good reason, unable to do so, inasmuch as the property there held had been acquired with conditions and mutual understandings by which the board of trustees are honorably bound. Burlington having of late years come forward less actively as a claimant for the location the question of reference was there less considered than in the other two cases.

The arrangement in this form, however, having become impracticable by reason of the ill health of the secretary of the commission, which put it out of his power to visit the west at the present time, the reference proposed was finally made to the western advisory committee, by whom the undersigned were instructed, as a special committee, to visit the three points, Burlington, Pella, and Des Moines,

and after inquiry and consultation, to report to the advisory committee what action in their judgment would in the circumstances be proper. The mission was a delicate one, and by no means without its difficulties. The committee have sought to discharge it with all deference to the judgment of Iowa brethren, with due consideration for the fact that only in peculiar circumstances, and even then only as expressly invited, could they with propriety have undertaken such a mission at all, and also and especially in a spirit of fidelity to the grave interests involved.

The committee find institutions of learning established and in operation at all the three points named, each with more or less claim to represent the denomination in the state, in at least an incipient college organization, and each with evidence of denominational action, earlier or later, more or less distinctly recognizing this claim. Of these three institutions, that at Burlington stands first in point of age, having been founded in 1852. Pella dates from the year following, 1853. The school at Des Moines was opened in 1866. We find each institution in possession of real estate property, and endowment funds or subscriptions, as follows: At Burlington, the building and grounds, valued at \$37,000; city lots, six in number, valued at \$9,000; land in Missouri, \$1,000; fund drawing interest, \$13,000; total, \$60,000. At Pella, building and grounds, \$40,000; endowment subscriptions, unconditional, \$10,500; scholarships, \$8,186; other assets over all liabilities, \$1,680; total, \$60,266. Toward the endowment of \$50,000, now being raised, there is also a subscription amounting to \$20,852, conditioned upon the whole sum of \$50,000 being secured. At Des Moines, building and grounds, \$50,000; endowment subscriptions, \$20,000; verbal pledge of a citizen of Des Moines, regarded as reliable, \$10,000; total, \$70,000. Upon the property there is a debt of \$9,000, toward the payment of which \$6,000 have been subscribed, leaving a balance of \$3,000. At Burlington and Pella the property is unencumbered.

It will be seen that the figures given the committee at the three places sum up nearly the same. Of the three, however, Burlington alone has an endowment fund actually collected and invested; the endowments at the other two places being still in the form, at least mainly, of subscriptions and notes. We do not give the estimated values of library and apparatus, as these are highly imperfect in their character, especially at Pella and Des Moines; those at Burlington being superior to what we found at either of the other two places.

The attendance of students the last year was, at Burlington, 65; at Pella, 204; at Des Moines, 160. As respects

average age of students, Des Moines and Pella would seem to have the advantage of Burlington, while Pella alone has had an organized college course, graduating two at its last commencement.

As respects denominational action, with reference to the adoption of one or the other of these institutions as the state college, the committee find that such action was had at conventions, either the state convention in its regular sessions, or conventions called especially with a view to this question. These special conventions, particularly as affecting Pella or Burlington, were held in the comparatively early days of the state, when a representation from all parts of it was hardly practicable, so that but a small number of churches appeared by their delegates. The acts of the conventions were to a considerable extent conflicting, in some instances directly so; being decided by the circumstances of the friends of the one or the other school, finding the place of assembly convenient of access. The latest of these conventions, held, we believe, in 1870, and which seemed to strongly favor Des Moines, was not conclusive in its results. This result took the form of a proposition to the citizens of Des Moines that upon the condition that \$50,000 toward endowment should be raised by them, the denomination in the state would add another \$50,000, and locate the college in Des Moines. The conditions of this offer were not met, and however, the action of this convention, said to have been a large and influential one, may be of value as indicating views of brethren as to the desirableness of Des Moines as a site for the state college, it can not be regarded in the light of a decision to locate the college there.

In view of all, the committee are of the opinion that these acts of convention, viewed as expressions of the denominational will in the case, should be thrown out of the question. No one of them seems to have been such in its character and form as to pledge the whole of Iowa in favor of either one of the three locations. Meantime, it is only now, or very recently, that it has become practicable to judge of the whole question in the light of its true conditions. It seems necessary, before deciding where the educational center of the denomination in a great state shall be, to know where other things center, and this can only be after the state itself has acquired a considerable degree of development. We think it wiser for the Baptists of Iowa to look at the question, as much as possible, as if it were now a new one, and to try it faithfully upon its merits.

The committee, besides, have felt it right to make much of the fact that both the state of Iowa and the denomi-

nation in it are justified in looking forward to and planning for a great future. The recognized educational center should, we think, be chosen with a view to this. What will those who shall bear the denominational responsibility and do its work, after we have all finished our work, and have gone hence, see and say that the choice in this regard ought to have been, at the time when it was being made? Under the pressure of this consideration the committee have felt that they ought not to be too much influenced in their judgment and in the advice they give by the fact of a school, whether more or less advanced, already in existence at either one of the three points named. They could say much of the enterprise and zeal shown at Burlington during the twenty-two years since the institution was founded; of the excellent work in education which has been done there in former years, and of that which is now done under the judicious management of Prof. Wortman. They might speak in very warm terms of the self sacrificing labor at Pella, of the new promise assumed by the institution there, under the enterprising direction of Dr. Dunn, of the efficient services of its faculty and the earnest spirit shown by its board of trustees and its financial agent, Rev. Mr. Wood. The alumni of both institutions number successful and useful men in perhaps all the professions, especially in the Baptist ministry; and these former pupils remember the schools to which they owe so much with warm and grateful interest. The committee might bear testimony, also, to the excellent service in teaching by the faculty at Des Moines, and the honorable record which the institution there has already won among the schools of the state. The question, however, does not turn upon any of these considerations. **What, in itself, and in its whole promise for the future, is the true center of educational plans and educational work for the Baptists of Iowa?** This is the question submitted to this committee, and we dare not evade it, under any pretext whatever.

The committee assume that the Baptists of Iowa wish their college to be in every respect deserving of the college name; that they do not accept any college in the state, of any denomination, nor even the state university itself, as representing all which they mean and propose when they speak of a Baptist college for Iowa. However, they may need time and enlarged opportunity for realizing their ideal, we do them the justice to proceed upon the assumption, that this ideal is worthy of the denomination they represent, and that they are planning for a college which shall one day equal the best. Inasmuch, besides, as the university name has been adopted in each of the three instances here considered, the committee presume that the

simple college does not complete the educational scheme proposed, but that professional and scientific schools are contemplated, in addition, such as will justify the name of "university" so adopted. Proceeding upon this assumption, the committee will briefly indicate those conditions of the question here examined which in their judgment should control its decision.:

1. The first necessity of an institution projected upon this scale is adequate buildings. The new building now occupied at each of the places named is a fair one for the use of an academical or collegiate school. A complete organization would very soon find either of them, even the best, which is at Des Moines, quite inadequate. Under what conditions might it be hoped that such increase of buildings could be most readily and most seasonably secured? To the committee it seems clear that this will be in some place of considerable population, where the citizens have wealth and enterprise, and where a pride will be felt in having such buildings as complete and perfect as possible.

2. Next are endowments of professorships. The equipment, in this particular, of a first class college or university is a great undertaking. The original estimates for this purpose are almost always found inadequate. The effort must be renewed again, and yet again, with a combination and use of all available advantages. The Baptists of Iowa will not only need to concentrate their strength in the work all that is possible, but to concentrate it at a point **where they** will work with, not against the essential tendencies of things. They will need all the help they can possibly have from local interest on the part of opulent men, and all that can be gained through the prestige of a location conceded to be in itself the best. Both in and out of the state, intelligent and thoughtful men will ask, as a first question, where is this great school to be located? What are to be its surroundings? What its local patronage? What influences tending to help forward a right training in students will the social character of the place supply? What opportunities for contact with intellect, culture, those inspirations which quicken and which help to mould the student mind? If able to answer all such inquiries satisfactorily, the work of raising endowments need not be a forced work. The enterprise is its own justification, and men will see that they are asked to give money where, as an educational investment, it has the promise of adequate returns.

3. The equipment of a college, or a university, apart from the professorship endowments, is in these times not only an important, but a difficult part of the undertaking. In nothing, perhaps, are the newer institutions of this

kind more often found deficient and inferior. Such an institution needs, in this regard, to find friends among persons of wealth and culture who will feel an interest in helping forward its acquisitions in library or art stores, or those who in the interest of science, will take pleasure in helping to provide it with apparatus or enrich it with museums.

4. Should an university organization be proposed, such an organization is really practicable, in these newer states, only at those points where the co-operation of professional men of talent and eminence can be secured, and where professional and scientific interest tends to concentrate.

5. It scarcely need be said that the most accessible and the most central location, other things being equal, is always to be desired.

The committee are clear and unanimous in their judgment that there is only one place in Iowa where these several conditions are fulfilled in such a degree as to warrant the belief that an institution of a thoroughly creditable character and of the grade proposed, can be there built up. They believe that these conditions are in an eminent degree fulfilled at Des Moines. Indeed, the beauty and salubrity of the place, the enterprise, wealth and culture of its citizens, the natural concentration there, as the capital of the state, of talent, professional eminence, and social refinement, its accessibility, owing partly to the fact that it is geographically central to such an extended district, and partly to its present and prospective railway facilities, all, in the degree that we find them, seem to characterize it as one of the best, if not the best location for such an institution as here proposed, to be found west of the Mississippi. The committee, too, have reason to believe that were the denomination in the state to energetically and unitedly enter upon the work of founding their state college or university there, the citizens would come forward liberally in aid of the enterprise. They have the assurance, also, from one of the foremost lawyers in Iowa, that simultaneously with the opening of a complete college course, a school of law might be opened under the tuition of some of the most eminent legal gentlemen in the state, the expenses of tuition being met by the fees of students. So strongly are the committee influenced by these convictions, that they would regard themselves as delinquent to a most important trust, if they were to do otherwise than advise the denomination to make the very utmost of the splendid opportunity at Des Moines.

That this city is the capital of the state ought not to be regarded as a serious objection. Indeed, the committee are of the opinion that considerable misapprehension pre-

vails upon that subject. It is certain that Columbia College owes largely its present promise of a newer and brighter career to the fact of its location at the capital of the republic. It might not have found elsewhere so munificent a patron as Mr. Corcoran, nor, certainly, would there have been available for it the magnificent educational apparatus now offered it by the government, in the Smithsonian Institute, the Patent Office, and the Congressional Library. Doubtless, a certain class of influences concentrate at the capital of the state or nation, which are undesirable; but these are to be found, more or less everywhere, while in the larger towns, with their more cultivated circles, there are social counteractions which in the smaller towns, where student habits find little to control them, are much less sensibly realized. The tendency of the times, besides, is to fix the educational centers at those points, central in other respects, where helps of many kinds are found upon the spot, and impulse and inspiration are supplied to all surroundings of the school. Indeed, the competition among higher institutions is already so strong, and the standard of excellence increasingly so high, that this becomes a necessity.

The committee are particularly desirous not to be understood as implying any disparagement of the other two points that have been named. Burlington affords very many of those advantages which we have indicated as desirable in the location chosen. We find there a population of some 25,000, with cultivated social elements, and large wealth on the part of other citizens, besides Baptists, which might be made available in the interest of a Baptist college. The fact, however, of the location upon the extreme eastern border of the state is, in the view of the committee, an objection that becomes conclusive, when they find at Des Moines a central location with all those other advantages, and some, which at Burlington would be lacking, that belongs to Des Moines as the state capital.

Pella is a pleasant prairie town, offering the advantages of quiet and comparative seclusion. We find there, however, and we say it in all respect, very few of the recognized attributes of a university town. Its population of some 3,000 is one-half Hollander; the best, perhaps, of the various foreign elements among our people, but all the same not likely to supply the sort of local help which Iowa Baptists will need to find in the great work of building their college. We feel bound by our convictions of duty to say that we think the prosecution of a first class college enterprise at Pella will be a work forced and difficult, and that the result must be doubtful and unsatisfactory for a long time to come. The location of the place so near Des

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Moines creates a peculiar embarrassment in the determination of this question. The fact that the board consider themselves pledged to a college organization is another difficult element. If it were a question how to evade the complications of the present, we should decide for Pella, but as it is a question how to anticipate and provide for the certain claims of the future, we could not so decide without being false to our own clear convictions.

Were our advice as to the location of the college for the state to be accepted, we should propose that the brethren at Pella be left to work on as they feel they must and best can; satisfied in our judgment, however, that their wisest aim would be a first class academical or collegiate institute. We would propose the same for Burlington, with the added suggestion that the preparatory course there be made more complete, by including in it Greek, and perhaps some other studies. The result of our inquiry and consultation beyond this is, that for the college or university that shall be their great work in education, the Baptists in Iowa should be advised to select their location at Des Moines.

In conclusion, the committee would express their cordial appreciation of the courtesy and every way considerate attentions of brethren and friends at each of the three places visited. Every opportunity was afforded for obtaining the information needed, while in every respect their mission was made, in case it shall prove effectual to a good result, one which it will be always pleasant to recall.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. Smith, M. P. Jewett, Kendall Brooks,
Committee.

Published by authority and in behalf of the western advisory committee of the National Baptist Educational Commission.

J. A. Smith, chairman,
G. S. Bailey, secretary.

CHAPTER VIII.

A Second Movement for Co-ordination

The Committee of Fifteen.

1880-1886

Evidences of unrest within the denomination at the unsatisfactory condition of our educational work in the state kept manifesting themselves from time to time as the years passed.

In 1880, Rev. D. D. Proper was the pastor of the East Des Moines Baptist church, and also secretary of the Des Moines College board. He was familiar with the several schools in a general way and knew of the public sentiment among Iowa Baptists regarding them. He had become thoroughly impressed with their unsatisfactory condition and outlook. Little was doing at Burlington. Dr. Dunn was about to give up work at Pella. There were but few students and a discouraging outlook at Des Moines, and a like condition existed up at Osage. During the autumn of that year, Secretary Proper took it upon himself to invite Drs. L. A. Dunn, of Pella, and Alva Bush of Osage, and Prof. D. F. Call, the prospective head of Des Moines, to a conference at his home. These brethren met according to appointment and spent a day and most of the following night in discussing the existing conditions and various propositions looking toward unification. It was an informal conference held by mutual agreement to inquire if some basis could

not be devised for general action by the denomination. No tangible results came from the meeting, but it foreshadowed a second notable movement for co-ordination.

When the state convention met a little later at Mason City, Dr. Bush presented the following resolution which was adopted:

That in view of the recognized importance of educational work in the state, a committee be appointed to report upon the present condition and work of the various denominational schools of the state, and recommend to this convention at its next annual meeting such measures for their increased usefulness as they may deem wise.

The committee named were Revs. R. Garton, W. H. Stifler, C. H. Moscrip, A. Robinson, H. C. Bristol, W. A. Welscher, and T. J. Keith.

At the next anniversary this committee reported through its chairman, "That they had attended to their duties and desired simply to report progress." Other resolutions regarding education at this gathering were as follows:

That the presidents of our denominational colleges and schools be requested to confer together in recommending to our churches a day of prayer for our institutions of learning.

That we recognize the paramount importance of our educational work, especially in training and providing an efficient ministry; and we recommend to the cordial support of the churches the new movements in our institutions of learning, and in the union for ministerial education looking in this direction.

March 26, 1882, President Gardner, of Central College, prepared the following letter addressed to the Des Moines College board, secured its approval by his executive committee, and presented it to the Des Moines board at a special session April 4, of that year:

Gentlemen and brethren—The cause of higher Christian and denominational education in our state is one of common interest to you and to us. It is but too painfully

evident that in the past the Baptist denomination has not done all it should have done in this direction. The causes which have led to this deficiency have been many, but specially two, viz., a lack of interest and a division of effort.

It is greatly to be hoped that in the future, as our young but giant state shall come to its fuller development and maturity, the subject of higher education will come more and more to the front, and that our own denomination especially will see the need of educating our own sons and daughters in our own schools as a matter of denominational economy requisite for our growth and strength. In regard to the second point, it is of supreme moment that our divisions, and especially our local and personal prejudices and rivalries, should give place to union and harmony and combined effort. In no other way can we do the work demanded of us, and pass over to our children and our successors in this great Christian stewardship, the trusts which have been committed to our hands.

Have we rightly judged that during the recent past there has arisen a desire on the part of all true friends of denominational learning, for a united and concentrated effort at the most available centre? This is a question too broad and too wide reaching in its involved interests to be decided by simple personal preferences, or by local and individual considerations. Any available centre, with a united moral support, is better for all concerned than any other centre without it.

Possibly, the question, therefore, has come to bear largely a business aspect. In the present condition of affairs, what is the available centre of united effort? Our own institution, during the past year, has providentially come into a condition of present and prospective financial strength that seems to assure its permanency and successful work. Our increased endowment funds are, however, bound to this one local centre. They are available for a united and vigorous effort only here. This especial condition applies to about \$30,000 of assets received since last June, and this same condition has always held in regard to our real estate, including the campus and the college building thereon. We are sacredly bound, therefore, to build on this foundation to the best of our ability. So far, then, as the matter of endowment is concerned (a matter which seems to us vital to the question), this would seem to be the only available centre for united and successful effort.

Are we justified, then, gentlemen and brethren, in cordially inviting you to a generous co-operation with us, and in asking that, in such ways as may seem practicable and mutually satisfactory, you will transfer your interest and moral support to this educational centre, with the under-

standing that in case of such co-operation it will be our pleasure to place upon our board of trustees, at the earliest opportunity, a representative quota of the members of your present board. Is not the time now ripe for such a movement? Would it not be hailed with a benediction by the friends of Christian learning both in and out of the state? We have ventured thus far, brethren, thinking that in the exigencies which, we are informed, have come upon you, so much may be due to you and the cause we all love, as a matter of Christian and brotherly courtesy on our part, and at the same time hoping that the way may thus be opened for a consummation devoutly to be wished.

Feeling assured at least that you will respond to our advances in the same spirit of unprejudiced candor in which they are made, and praying that Divine Wisdom may direct alike in all your deliberations and in our own, we are, gentlemen, in behalf of the executive committee of Central University,

Yours most truly and cordially in the cause of Christian learning,

Signed:

George W. Gardner, president,
Theodore E. Balch, chancellor,
T. F. Thickstun, secretary.

Pella, Iowa, March 26, 1882.

The above paper was read in the presence of the board of trustees of the University of Des Moines at a special meeting, April 4, 1882, by Dr. Gardner, Chancellor Balch also being present.

T. F. Thickstun, secretary.

In 1882 the convention simply resolved:

That we hereby express our sense of the importance of education as a factor in the growth of Christ's kingdom, and we urge upon the churches the necessity of supporting our schools more cordially and substantially.

In the Sioux City convention of 1883, Dr. G. S. Bailey, of Ottumwa, submitted quite a lengthy report on educational work, describing the condition and work of the schools, and urging the support by the denomination of a first class Christian college and three or four good academies. The report was adopted by the convention, and referred to the board for printing.

At the Des Moines convention of 1884, a report on educational work submitted by Chairman W.

H. Stiller, of Davenport, urging vigorous prosecution of our work for Christian education, was adopted.

At the Waterloo meeting in 1885, Brethren H. B. Foskett and R. H. Tripp of the committee appointed the year previous submitted another lengthy report involving some important questions, the concluding paragraph being as follows:

The relations involved in these questions have a mutual interaction. The institutions can take a creditable position alongside of similar institutions and supply denominational necessities, and challenge support, confidence, and goodwill, only as the denomination furnishes the means for so doing; nor will the denomination furnish such means unless the institutions are placed in such relations and conditions as to deserve all the confidence and good will which can be given them. In the adjustment of these relations may come the solution of the 'problem which yet remains,' an adjustment which shall recognize the principle of true economy in the administrative department of the institutions, and which shall secure the largest measure of good will from the denomination. That there is at present some want of adjustment must be apparent.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

Early in 1886 an effort was inaugurated to unite the Central and Des Moines Universities, or academies, as they really should have been called at that date, for that was their real rank. April 21, of that year, Rev. W. H. Dorward, then financial agent at Pella, came to Des Moines with a proposition signed by President D. Read and other friends of Central University, suggesting to the Des Moines board, that the two boards send out a circular to all the churches in the state, asking them to indicate answers to the following questions:

1. Is it desirable to try longer to maintain both Central University and the University of Des Moines?
2. If not, is it desirable to unite the two institutions?
3. If so, would you favor a university at Pella or Des Moines?

4. Or, would it be best in view of both the past and the future to unite the two and locate at some new place where the largest inducements might be offered?

The executive board of the college voted to sanction the sending of such a circular by the board at Pella, and approved the movement to unite the schools.

A month later Prof. R. H. Tripp, of Central College, came to Des Moines with another proposition, namely, to have each board appoint fifteen brethren, and this thirty add fifteen more "to which each board shall agree to submit all questions of location, organization of new board, etc." The annual meetings of the two boards were held early in June, and committees appointed by each to arrange a plan for uniting the two schools. Friday, June 18, the two committees met at Des Moines, President D. Read, and Trustees L. N. Call, of Webster City, and Chancellor S. F. Prouty for Pella, and Trustees W. H. Dickinson, C. M. Brink, and W. A. Cain for Des Moines. After some preliminary conferences,

Rev. L. N. Call introduced a resolution recommending the general boards to submit the question to a commission of fifteen, five to be chosen by each board and they to select five more, no resident of Pella or Des Moines, nor member or ex-member of either board to be member of said committee.

The resolution was passed, W. A. Cain, of the Des Moines board, dissenting.

Both boards having assented to this proposition, the Pella board named Hon. A. J. McCrary, Keokuk; Hon. G. W. Dickens, Compentine; Thomas Beal, Corydon; Rev. A. Cleghorn, D. D., Marcus; and G. G. Clemmer, Hampton. The Des Moines board named Rev. W. H. H. Avery, Denison; Hon. G. L. Joy, Sioux City; W. S. Goodell, Emerson; A. K. Sutton, Grand Junction; and E. P. Savage,

Clinton. The five additional members of the proposed commission agreed upon were, Amos Weaver, Keota; William Aitchison, Jr., Cascade; C. E. Higgins, Independence; J. W. Burdette, Burlington, J. J. Pollard, Sigourney.

The following official report of Secretary Savage of this committee gives the essential facts regarding the organization, work, and finding of the committee:

The consolidation of Pella and Des Moines. It has already been announced in the Standard that a movement, looking toward this result was on foot. It has long been felt that a unification of Baptist college interests in Iowa was most earnestly to be desired. But it was a matter that could be handled only with the utmost care. In fact, there were but two bodies in Iowa that were in a position to accomplish anything in that direction, the board of the Central University and the board of Des Moines University. Owing to past history and present conditions it was fitting that the board of Central University should take the initiative in any movement of this kind. This at last they have done. They made overtures to the Des Moines board to refer this whole question to a committee of fifteen, chosen under certain instructions that were specified. Both boards agreed to abide by their decision and each agreed that in the event that the other should be the favored one it would transfer to the custody of the one chosen whatever property of the college under their care was transferable, and abide by the decision of the committee in good faith.

According to the terms of this mutual agreement each member of the committee must be a member of a Baptist church in Iowa, but none of them should be persons who are now or ever have been members of the board of either university, or resident within ten miles of either Pella or Des Moines. Those chosen by the board of the Central University were Hon. A. J. McCrary, of Keokuk; Hon. G. W. Dickens, of Competine; Thomas Beal, of Corydon; Rev. A. Cleghorn, D. D., of Marcus; G. G. Clemmer, of Hampton. The board of Des Moines University chose Rev. W. H. H. Avery, of Denison; Hon. George L. Joy, of Sioux City; W. S. Godell, of Emerson; A. K. Sutton, of Grand Junction; Rev. E. P. Savage, of Clinton. These two committees met in the High Street Baptist church in Des Moines, August 11, and jointly chose five others as follows: Rev. Amos Weaver, of Keota; Rev. William Aitchison, Jr., of

Cascade; Rev. C. E. Higgins, Independence; Hon. J. W. Burdette, Burlington; J. J. Pollard, Sigourney.

The committee organized by the selection of Hon. George L. Joy, chairman, and Rev. E. P. Savage, secretary, and proceeded to the careful and prayerful consideration of the work committed to them. The financial secretary of the University of Des Moines laid, before them a statement of the condition of that institution, which was duly verified. The committee visited the university in a body, inspected the building, the campus and its surroundings, and then on the evening of the 12th of August, proceeded to Pella, and listened to a statement of the financial condition of the Central University presented by its chancellor, Prof. S. F. Prouty, which was likewise verified. The next day buildings, apparatus, campus and surroundings were duly inspected, with addresses by the president, Dr. Read, Rev. I. J. Stoddard, Prof. Prouty, Mr. Nollen, a banker; Dr. Dunn, and Prof. Tripp, presenting the history and claims of the institution and the advantages of its location, in a most able and forcible manner. The entire presentation, the earnestness and persuasiveness of the utterances were all that could have been desired by the most ardent friends of the college. In the afternoon of the 13th, the committee retired alone in executive session. Every member had been present at every session and divine guidance had been most earnestly and prayerfully sought. All were deeply impressed with the delicacy and difficulty of the trust, the importance, even the soundness of the responsibility laid upon them. All expressed the feeling that in view of all the interests involved, the tender and sacred associations of the past, the strongly rooted affections, the great hopes and expectations, the financial interests, and present and prospective concerns of greatly diversified character and importance, they would gladly have evaded the responsibility and declined to pronounce a decision that according to the terms of their appointment must be in either case destructive to one or the other. On the other hand, all realized that they had accepted the trust in good faith. The past history of the educational interests of Iowa Baptists, with the unfortunate and sometimes unhappy and acrimonious differences arising from the endeavor to establish two universities where but one could be even passably well sustained; also the knowledge of the fact that it had been at the cost of much effort and persuasion that the movement had been brought about, and that if the committee failed to render a decision it might be many years before the prospect of the unification of our educational interests in Iowa would again present itself, that and other considerations conspired to impress the

committee with the conviction that however disagreeable the task a decision ought to be rendered.

After a full, free, and courteous interchange of views a ballot was taken and the majority of the votes being in favor of Des Moines, it was unanimously voted to recommend Des Moines University to the cordial support of the Baptists of the state.

Thus at length, after so many years of differences this matter has progressed so far toward a harmonious adjustment. The members of the committee can not hope that their decision will meet the unqualified approbation of all of the friends of both institutions in the state. But they have the consciousness of having discharged their obligations in this matter to the best of their ability, faithfully, as in the sight of God. It is their earnest desire that all the friends of education will aqlesce in the endeavor to build up the college chosen, that it may occupy the position of influence and usefulness worthy of the Baptist denomination in the state of Iowa. Let the past be remembered only as an incentive to present activity. Let the advantages only of the chosen college be dwelt upon. What good can now be accomplished by invidious comparisons and unfavorable criticism? Let all join in one earnest effort to advance the cause of Christ through Christian education in Iowa.

E. P. Savage, secretary of the committee.¹

At the 1886 convention held at Cedar Rapids the committee on educational work appointed the previous year, reported through Rev. A. W. Fuller, as follows:

The educational work of the past year has been full of hope and characterized by important changes.

Burlington College, under the able management of E. C. Spinney and a strong faculty of instruction, has enjoyed a high degree of prosperity. Two hundred and fourteen students have been in attendance, two of whom have the ministry in view. The present term opened encouragingly, with the largest senior class the institution has had for many years.

Cedar Valley Seminary is making advancement. One hundred and fifty students were enrolled during the year ending June, 1886. Seven were graduated from the four years' course. Four students are preparing for the ministry. A new building, similar in size to the ladies' hall erected last year, is in process of erection. Throughout

¹ Des Moines College records, p. 170.

the year a good degree of spiritual life and activity have been manifest.

At Des Moines University the work during the year has gone quietly on. The number of students enrolled last year was fifty-seven. The number of teachers employed, four, with some help from a fifth teacher. We have enrolled thus far on the new year forty-five students, four of whom are studying for the ministry, and one young lady, who has pledged herself to the work of missions.

Central University for the year ending June, 1886, was prosperous. There was a good degree of religious interest manifest during the year. Several young men were in attendance who had the ministry in view.

The committee on educational work, appointed by this convention two years ago, embodied in their report the statement that "the Baptists of Iowa are destined to have at least four educational institutions for higher education." The present committee, in the light of recent developments, believe that this destiny has been altered.

The movement inaugurated during the past year, looking toward the consolidation of Central University and the University of Des Moines, was hailed with delight by the entire Baptist denomination, both within and without the state. The conviction has long prevailed that union at any point in the state is better than a divided effort in attempting to maintain two separate institutions. Consolidation has been looked upon as absolutely essential to enlarged educational work. The Baptists of Iowa have long been willing to consolidate at whatever material sacrifice. They have only looked for the opportunity of giving expression to this sentiment. That opportunity is now before us.

In the recent movement toward consolidation, Central University took the initiative. The plan was mutually adopted by the two schools that a committee of fifteen, five appointed by each school and five by this joint committee of ten, should visit both institutions; listen to the claim of each; investigate thoroughly the standing and condition of each, and determine by ballot which of the two schools should hereafter be the one Baptist college of Iowa.

Both institutions pledged themselves to abide by the decision of this committee of fifteen and to cause the transfer of all transferable property, according to such decision.

The brethren convened at the August meeting of the board of our state convention, previous to the decision of the committee of fifteen, and passed a strong resolution, pledging support to the decision of the committee. This resolution was the express views of the members of the

board, and, we believe, indicates the sentiment of the Baptists of the state who are interested in educational progress.

The decision of the committee of fifteen was in favor of Des Moines as the location of the united institutions. The board of Central University rejected this decision, and secured from the courts a writ of injunction on the board of Central University, restraining them from carrying out the decision of this committee. That Central University should break faith at this juncture is exceedingly to be regretted. Especially so since she herself had taken the initiative in this movement, after she had appointed her members of the joint committee; after she had consented to the expenses accrued in the meetings of the board and committee, and after she had in good faith presented her claims before the committee in favor of consolidating both schools at Pella.

Brethren of the convention, your committee believe the time has come when the unity of Baptist sentiment in educational matters should be given full expression. We believe such a unity exists. Baptists are ambitious to have an institution that will be an honor to the denomination, and that will be equal in standing and influence with schools of other denominations. Only by willing and united effort can this end be accomplished. For years the hopes and aspirations of Iowa Baptists have pointed to such a consummation. Shall it be done? Shall we unite heart and hand in this advance movement?

In conclusion, your committee earnestly recommend that at this gathering the fullest possible vote be taken in expression of our sentiments concerning the present state of affairs; that by ballot without discussion we ratify the decision of the committee of fifteen, and thus also confirm the resolution passed by our board at their August meeting. The committee further recommend that in taking this vote, each person voting place upon the ballot his name and the church of which he is a member.

Let us walk with one heart and one soul to the support of the one Baptist college in Iowa, and build it up on a solid and permanent basis. Thus and thus only may we hope for an institution of learning worthy of the great denomination which we represent.

A. Weaver, W. H. H. Avery, J. B. Thomas, Dr. D. Read, E. E. Lewis, A. W. Fuller.

The report was adopted by a large majority. See *Iowa Baptist Annual*, 1886, pp. 19 and 65.

CHAPTER IX.

A Change of Policy

In 1887 the state convention met at Osage, and the committee on educational work, appointed the year previous, made their report which was adopted with but one dissenting vote. Because of the value of the report itself, and because it recommended a change of policy, it is inserted in full:

"Your committee on educational work respectfully presents the following report:

The subject of higher Christian education is becoming more important and more vital each year, and the question how we shall provide the best facilities for the young men and young women of Baptist families to obtain that intellectual and Christian culture that will meet our real needs is still pressing upon us.

The fact, however, stares us in the face that we must provide schools of Christian learning which shall offer advantages equal to the schools of other denominations, or our young people will go where such advantages can be enjoyed.

Many of our young men each year go to eastern colleges to pursue a course of study, and not unfrequently the very brightest scholars, such as we greatly need to assist in the development of our growing state, are detained there by large salaries, or the prospect of more inviting fields; and many more who remain in the west are attracted into schools of other denominations, and not unfrequently are lost to the Baptists.

To provide schools equal to the best of other denominations is an imperative necessity for the Baptists of Iowa.

When we seriously consider this subject, involving as it does so many grave questions of buildings suitable and suf-

ficient, of furniture, of appliances for illustrative teaching, of libraries and endowments, we are compelled to believe that the state convention as such can not give the time and attention to this matter that it deserves. Moreover the state convention is essentially a missionary, and not an educational body, and the mission work of our state should be regarded as our most important work as a convention, and ought to be pursued with greater vigor than ever before. The rapid development of the newer portions of our state, the projection of new lines of railroads, the new towns springing up along these lines, demand a more vigorous prosecution of our whole missionary work.

If in addition to these imperative and pressing demands made upon our state convention, we attempt to meet the scarcely less important needs of our educational work, we shall be liable to let the interests of either one or both suffer. In view of these and other facts it has seemed to your committee a most desirable result if our educational work might at this point in our history become organized in a more thorough and comprehensive manner, and perhaps organized as a distinct society, separate from the convention work.

We make now no ultimate recommendations as to the main question, but would simply open the way for an intelligent consideration of the subject at some future time.

We would make these limited recommendations, viz: that a committee of six be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of calling an educational convention to meet in connection with the next annual meeting of this body, and that this convention shall, if they think advisable, proceed to organize an education society, which shall be in auxiliary relation to, and ready to co-operate with the "American Baptist Education Society" suggested at the anniversary of the Home Mission Society at Minneapolis, should such a society be organized.

If such a society should be formed it might be thought advisable to have it in some way connected with our society for ministerial education, and so consider the whole question of Christian and ministerial education together.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

L. N. Call, H. B. Foskett, D. H. Cooley, F. L. Wilkins, M. T. V. Bowman, Committee.

President Burdette later announced the following committee on education as provided for in the above report: J. B. Thomas, F. L. Wilkins T. R. Evans, J. C. Maple, and E. E. Lewis.

The next annual convention met at Ottumwa, October 23, 1888. The educational convention having assembled, Chairman Thomas read the following call:

To Iowa Baptists:—

Whereas, The undersigned were appointed by the Iowa Baptist State Convention of 1887, a committee "to take into consideration the propriety of calling an educational convention to meet in connection with the next annual meeting" of that body, and

Whereas, The sense of the Baptists of the state, so far as we can gather it, seems to be that such a meeting should be held,

Now, therefore, we hereby call such convention to meet at the First Baptist church of Ottumwa, at 7:30 p. m., Tuesday, October 23, 1888. All regular Baptists of Iowa are entitled to participate in the proceedings and all such interested in education are particularly urged to be present.

J. B. Thomas, E. E. Lewis, F. L. Wilkins, T. R. Evans, J. C. Maple.

The committee also presented the following nominations for temporary organization: For moderator, Rev. C. C. Smith, of Anamosa; for clerk, Rev. W. B. Matteson, of Clinton, who were elected.

Chairman Thomas presented the views of the committee as to the nature, purpose, and work of the proposed organization, after which it was voted to form a permanent organization, and the following committee was appointed to draft a constitution for this purpose: Rev. J. B. Thomas, R. Garton, H. L. Stetson, L. A. Dunn, and A. Abernethy. At an adjourned session, Chairman Thomas submitted the following, which was adopted:

Constitution.

Article 1. Name. The name of this organization shall be the Iowa Baptist Education Society.

Article 2. Object. The object of this society shall be the stimulation of a deeper interest in Christian education among the Baptists of Iowa.

Article 3. Members. The convention shall be composed of delegates from the churches, annual members and life members. Each regular Baptist church may be represented in the convention by three delegates for the first fifty members or less, and one additional delegate for every twenty-five over the first fifty. Any member of a Baptist church may become an annual member by the payment of \$2.00. Any person while retaining connection with a Baptist church may become a life member by the payment of \$20.00.

Article 4. Officers. The officers of this society shall be a president, vice president, secretary and treasurer, and an executive committee of seven members, three in addition to the above named officers, all of whom shall be elected annually by ballot.

Article 5. Meetings. This society shall meet annually for the election of officers and the transaction of other business at such time and place as the executive committee may designate.

Article 6. Changes in Constitution. This constitution may be altered or amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at an annual meeting, provided, however, the amendment proposed shall have been submitted in writing and the proposition sustained by a majority vote at the previous annual meeting, or shall be recommended by a two-thirds vote of the executive committee, provided notice of the amendment shall be included in the call of the meeting. Respectfully submitted.

Signed: J. B. Thomas, H. L. Stetson, R. Garton, Alonzo Abernethy.

The fourth member of the committee to draft a constitution, President L. A. Dunn, of Pella, though sitting with the committee, while it was formulated, did not sign the report recommending its adoption. His objection to the organization being that the society might be used to promote the interests of certain schools. To obviate this objection Rev. H. L. Stetson, of the First Baptist church, Des Moines, moved the adoption of the following resolution:

That neither Des Moines or Pella shall be presented to nor receive recognition from the Baptist Education Society

so long as they shall both remain in existence as Baptist institutions.

This resolution was adopted, and President Dunn withdrew his objection to the organization.

During these anniversaries papers were read by Rev. E. B. Hulbert, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary at Morgan Park, Hon. J. J. Powell, Cedar Rapids; and Prof. A. Abernethy, of Osage. Convention voted to extend the hearty thanks of the convention to these three brethren for their excellent addresses. Voted to request the publication of Prof. Abernethy's address in the Standard. The Iowa Baptist Education Society was organized. The following officers were elected: Hon. J. J. Powell, president; Rev. L. A. Hall, vice president; W. B. Matteson, secretary; Hon. J. V. Hinchman, treasurer; executive committee, Rev. J. B. Thomas, Rev. F. L. Wilkins, and Rev. C. C. Smith.

Prof. Abernethy's address was as follows:

EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATION.

An Education Society is Needed in Iowa to Awaken More Interest in Higher Education Among Our People.

Seventy years ago Edward Everett and President Kirkland, of Harvard University, founded a scholarship for the benefit of needy young students in that institution. The first choice fell upon George Bancroft, who immediately accepted the opportunities thus afforded to carry forward his studies. Fifty years later, the great historian himself gave \$10,000 to found another scholarship; "to requite," as he says, "the benefits, and emphatically to acknowledge the indebtedness." Can anyone doubt the wisdom of such gifts, or the wisdom of all practicable agencies for awakening interest in higher education?

The reports of the United States Commissioner of Education for the last fifteen years show that from five to ten million dollars are annually given to educational institutions in this country. Harvard alone, has in the last fifty years had five and a half million dollars added to her endowment.

The schools of the west receive as yet but a small pittance of these generous benefactions. And yet the endowments and other assets of Iowa colleges, even, are growing at a not very unsatisfactory rate, taken in the aggregate. Three Iowa gentlemen have in the last few months given one of Iowa's older schools \$20,000 each out of their moderate and somewhat recently accumulated fortunes. The number of students in the denominational schools of Iowa has doubled within a very few years. There is an awakening interest in this country in the holy cause of Christian education. The Baptists of Iowa ought to join in this awakening. They ought to realize more clearly than they do that to give their children the fullest advantages of higher intellectual, moral and religious training, under the best Christian influences, is incomparably the best thing they can do for them. It was an Iowa Baptist school that educated the most successful missionary worker in modern times. Our schools, though yet "a feeble folk," have already sent out scores of consecrated ministers and missionaries, and yet how few of our people know anything of this work or have ever given a dollar towards it. My brethren, is it not the greatest denominational interest we have today, and shall we not unite in forming a society to aid us in looking after these interests?

A society is needed again

To Stimulate Interest in Our Own Schools.

Our 26,500 Iowa Baptists reported last year \$206,000 contributions in their church letters, or a little less than eight dollars per member. Eighty-eight per cent. of this was applied to current expenses, permanent improvements, Sunday school and mission school work. The remaining twelve per cent. was divided not very unequally between state convention, foreign missions, home missions, publication society, and denominational education; making less than twenty cents a member for any one of these objects, and less than seventy cents for all of them together. The amount reported for denominational education, including what was raised for ministerial education, endowment fund and current expenses was but \$2,839, or less than 11 cents per member, and less than one and a half per cent. of our total reported contributions. Admitting the incompleteness of these statistics, and making all due allowance for omissions, there can be no doubt that the percentages of contributions are all wrong, if the purpose be to build up Christ's kingdom.

These benevolent and beneficent enterprises which appeal so strongly alike to the convictions of our judgment

and to our sympathies, ought to receive a much larger percentage of our contributions. Without it, we can not hope to maintain the missionary spirit in our churches; without it the sceptre shall surely depart from Judah. Especially is the need for education just now pressing. Our youth are being educated elsewhere, or being left uneducated. In the homes of our 26,500 Iowa Baptists there are at a low estimate 10,000 young people between the ages of 15 and 21. Not more than two or three per cent. of these young Baptists are in Baptist schools. The Methodists of Iowa are doubtless educating in their four colleges and several academies more Baptists than we ourselves are. The Congregational and Presbyterian schools together in their five colleges and other schools are educating not less than the Methodists. Other denominations are taking their share, and it is not impossible that the Catholic schools, even, here and elsewhere, have nearly as many of our girls as our own schools have. Many are in our state and non-sectarian schools. Few of these schools exert any positive Christian influence.

The worst feature of it all is, that lacking schools of our own of sufficient influence to attract our interest, or command our support, our children are sent nowhere to school. If Baptist faith holds its own in Iowa, in the future, it does not appear how we of this generation are going to get much credit for it.

It may be helpful to consider what others about us are doing. It is not easy to obtain entirely reliable statistics, especially for the purposes of comparison, but I give the following as approximating the truth: Our Methodist brethren enrolled last year in their colleges and academies not less than 2,000 students. The Congregationalists and Presbyterians, together, about the same number. The Disciples over 600, and even the United Brethren nearly as many. Our four schools had during the same period between 400 and 500. These facts are not only against us, but they are alarmingly against us; and the discouraging feature of it is that the longer this continues, the worse it gets, and the more difficult it will be to recover the lost ground. Again:

To Devise Means for Improving Our Schools.

The Baptists of Iowa have not lacked in the purpose of promoting Christian education. They have simply failed to put their convictions into practical execution. They have lacked the power of organized, united, persistent effort. History says that early in the year 1834,

four years before the Territory of Iowa was organized, two Baptists crossed the Mississippi river among the earliest permanent settlers on the soil of Iowa; and in October of the same year united with nine others, who had in the meantime come into the settlement, in organizing the first Baptist church. Five years later, the denominational census showed three churches and ninety members. The first association was organized with ten delegates. "The entire business of the meeting," we read, "was transacted while nine of these delegates sat in a row on a log, and the moderator stood before them supported by the back of a chair." Five years still later, when in 1844 five hundred members were reported in the newly organized Territory of Iowa, while their ministers and delegates were assembled in the third annual "Territorial Association for Missionary Purposes," as the body was then designated, they

Resolved, That the establishment of an institution of learning at some eligible point in the territory, by the Baptist denomination is a subject of vast importance, and that it is the duty of this convention to take immediate and vigorous measures toward the consummation of this object.

Such was the earliest sentiment of Iowa Baptists, that denominational education was "a subject of vast importance," demanding "immediate and vigorous measures for its consummation." Such I believe is the latest sentiment of Iowa Baptists. In the succeeding ten years of our Baptist history there was much educational discussion, resolution and procedure that is neither pleasant to read nor to hear. The local and locality strifes of this period have extended, at intervals, all down our history, and have had their full measure of influence in paralyzing efforts to promote what all believed ought to be promoted. Our brethren started out right in this matter, but they soon fell out by the way, perhaps I should say, rather, they soon fell out. When brethren fall out by the way it is bad enough, but when they fall out it is far worse.

After all, however, it concerns us little what our fathers did. It concerns us much what we do. We may or may not be proud of their record. But shall they, when the final history is written, or shall they not, be proud of the record we make? The fact remains that we have not the Baptist schools in Iowa to command the influence and the support of Iowa Baptists, and are not likely to have soon, if the whole subject is left to local management. As a matter of fact, the higher schools must create, at least largely, the demand for higher education, not the demand for higher education create the higher schools.

There is no sufficient reason why we need be discouraged by the past. There is every reason why we should join

hands in promptly, earnestly and strongly improving the schools we have. We are not yet defeated if we will but act upon the reply of the intrepid Dessaix to Napoleon at Marengo, when he said to his chief, pointing to the descending sun in the western sky, "There remains an hour before sundown, and time enough to fight another battle and win a victory."

We have, now, the foundation for schools that may yet honor Iowa Baptists. Let us not talk about hopeless conditions, and damaging comparisons. Give Iowa Baptists another fifty years, and they may then have more schools, and stronger schools, and more students, and more endowments, even than any of the New England states, or even possibly any other one state in the Union.

We need a society again,

**To Secure and Disseminate Fuller Information on the
Subject of Christian Education.**

"To furnish," as Dr. Morehouse argued at Washington, "a suitable arena for the consideration of facts and questions pertaining to our educational work." There is no subject that will more quickly or more thoroughly interest an Iowa Baptist church, today, than this very subject we are considering. If the National Education Society goes forward in its work, it needs the aid of an auxiliary in Iowa. They can be mutually helpful, and can mutually aid the cause of higher Christian education. In any case, the vital and paramount importance of Christian schools to denominational growth needs a full and general discussion. We all need more light on this subject; to learn what are the facts, and what history and experience can teach us.

The eloquent Dr. Eaton, of Louisville, Ky., declared in the Washington convention last May, that "the denomination that takes hold of this work most heartily will be the denomination of the future." Of like tenor is the report of the venerable Dr. Hague, at the Baptist educational convention in New York City, in 1870, when it said, "A great denomination failing in the diffusion of mental culture throughout its whole area, must soon cease to keep step with the march of civilization; fall to the rear, and sink, at last into a condition of inefficiency, inferiority, and utter disintegration." Are these things so, brethren? And, if they are, what is our duty; what is present duty? "

Again, do we not need a society

To Aid in Providing an Adequate Ministry for Our Churches.

There is an ever increasing demand for educated ministers. Ministers who lack the grasp and the grip of thorough and vigorous training are losing their hold on our churches and congregations. Their places can only be filled by men who are "thoroughly furnished" for their work. Where shall they come from except out of our Christian schools? If every fourth church in Iowa is now pastorless, how shall these pulpits be filled and the new pulpits to be set up? And, how shall we fill the places of those pastors who are falling by the way? Surely, not by putting uneducated men in their places. It is an educated ministry only that makes a permanent ministry. It is a notable fact that uneducated ministers drop out of the ministry at a comparatively early age, while their better educated brethren remain in the harness. It is, in fact, the educated minister that enjoys the long pastorate, that feeds his flock and leads his flock. An educated pew can never be fed, or ever be led, from an uneducated pulpit. Mr. Spurgeon has said, "The most important work of the church is the multiplication of laborers." The effectual way to multiply laborers is to train up laborers out of our homes, our Sunday schools and our churches. Then shall they obey, not in word only, but in deed and in truth, that command which reads, "Pray ye, therefore, the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth laborers into his harvest."

To Maintain and Increase the Lay-Power of Our Churches.

The lay-power of the church has become of great importance; and its influence increases year by year. The methods of Christian labor are ever multiplying. The business-management of the church belongs to the laity, men and women; the Sunday school work, the mission work, the benevolence, the charity, the social, the duties of hospitality, the going out into the highways and hedges, and compelling the homeless and wanderers to come in. We need in every church both men and women thoroughly educated and possessing the personal power and training to have charge of these lines of Christian work; also to fill their share of the responsible public positions in both social and civil life, and in the professions, and in the marts of business, to aid in moulding public sentiment aright. We need them in the associations; and ought to have a host of them interested and active in our state convention and state work. But where shall such men and women come from, who are thoroughly loyal to us; where shall they come from in adequate numbers, except from our own schools?

**That We May Make Provision to Do Our Whole Duty to
Our Children, Religiously and Educationally.**

If we continue to entrust our children to the public schools only, and to be satisfied with what they shall obtain there of training for the duties of life, nearly all of them will enter its activities with the elementary education only; and with the minimum of personal trained power derived therefrom. How forcibly and beautifully and eloquently was this subject portrayed in the address of last evening. So far as the personal power of education goes, they are lame, and halt, and blind.

A writer in the current number of the *Century*, just at hand, enforces this position in an article entitled, "Christianity, the Conservator of American Civilization." I can quote two sentences only. "The common school system will not do the work of the education that we need, for that system, if it were practically efficient, deals only with children." * * * "We cannot, therefore, rely for the education of the masses upon the public school system." Some of Mr. Patterson's conclusions are clearly wrong. He does not see the whole truth, but his premises are correct. If, instead of relying on the public schools we send to the state and non-sectarian schools, the intellect may be quickened and strengthened, but, too often, at the expense of character and faith-training, which is of infinitely greater value. If we send them into schools where the social and religious atmosphere is hostile to the faith and practice which we hold to be fundamental, are we not in danger of the charge of infidelity alike to parental and denominational obligation? "Our young people will go to schools which offer the largest advantages; and, if we wish to retain them in our denominational ranks, we must provide for them the instruction which, unless we provide it, they will find elsewhere." In failing to provide Christian schools for the education of our children, we are first neglecting our duty to our children themselves. We believe thoroughly that education in Christian schools, and under distinctively Christian influences, is best. We are charged with their intellectual, moral and religious education. We have no right to neglect this duty, nor to shift it off to other shoulders. This is the most sacred of all parental duties. The duty of character and faith-training is sacred above all others. We are again, secondly, neglecting our duty to our denomination, and by necessary inference, our duty to our Lord. Finally,

**That We May Be Able to Do Our Share of the Patriotic
Duty of Educating the Youth of the Country.**

There are certain epochs in history that are radiant with great men and great thoughts; epochs that give birth to ideas that are true for all time. The last quarter of the last century was such an epoch. The period beginning with 1775 will go down into all history as such an epoch. In it were formulated correct theories of the inalienable rights of man; correct theories of his moral rights, and his religious rights; correct theories of personal liberty,—widely at variance, indeed, with some false theories of personal liberty now current,—right theories of government, and notably some right theories of education.

One hundred and one years ago, while that illustrious body of statesmen, presided over by the venerable Washington, were formulating in Philadelphia our present constitution of the United States, another patriotic body, the American congress, were preparing, in their halls in New York City, the famous "Ordinance of 1787" for the government of the Northwest Territory. This constitution has been called by William E. Gladstone, "The most wonderful work ever struck off, at a given time, by the brain and purpose of man." Some portions of the ordinance of 1787 are as justly entitled to command the admiration of mankind. If the first clause of the one document contains the completest and best summary of the purposes of human government, the third section of the other enumerates the chief factors of good government, and the best means of attaining it. The memorable clause is in these words: "Religion, morality, and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

"Religion, morality, and knowledge necessary to good government." Religion first, morality second, knowledge third. That was the best thought of the eighteenth century. It is the best thought of the nineteenth century. It will be the highest wisdom of the twentieth century. It was Iowa's greatest governor, James W. Grimes, who said thirty-four years ago, of the ends of government: "Its greatest object is to elevate and ennoble the citizen. It would fall far short of its design if it did not disseminate intelligence and build up the moral energies of the people." The best thing for a government, the best thing for a people, the best thing for any man or woman, is "schools and the means of education" to "disseminate intelligence and build up the moral energies." What a man acquires in property, in honor or in power, he may carry a day, a decade, or a century. What he acquires in educa-

tion and moral energy he carries through life, and through all that is beyond. I believe that education is paramount in human life and human character. By education I mean the fullest practicable forth-putting and development of all man's powers, physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual. This I believe to be the sole legitimate end of every man's life, as to himself; his own highest and fullest development and perfection of character.

Religion, morality, and knowledge, are the three great factors in education. They are the three great factors in the formation of right character. Let us not forget that this is equally true of national as of individual character. If we recur again to that memorable period just mentioned, we shall find the revered "Father of His Country," himself, in the final hour of that forty-five years which he had dedicated to his country's service, standing up before the American people in his farewell address, using these words: "Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to subvert these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens."

As the scroll of our country's history slowly unrolls it becomes more and more evident with the opening of every new fold, that while we may safely entrust the elementary instruction to governmental provision and direction, the higher education can best be entrusted to the religious forces of the nation; to denominational provision and control.

Neither the scope of my paper nor the time allotted me, will permit me to enlarge upon this subject, nor to digress beyond the briefest statement of some convictions that touch closely and follow logically from our subject.

1. The Christian schools, whether colleges or academies, make mental training more prominent than high schools and normal schools, and this is by far the most important element in education.

The studies whose main purpose is discipline and which point specially to attainments in higher learning, such as the ancient and modern languages, the mental, moral and logical sciences, are not subject here, as in high schools, to constant discussion and division of opinion. If this work comes to be done chiefly by Christian schools, as seems to be the present tendency, it will remove one factor of discord and dissatisfaction from the public school work.

2. The Christian schools seek to employ teachers who have attained to special scholarship in their various departments, and who devote their lives to these special subjects.

Changes in teachers are infrequent, giving special opportunity for high attainment and excellence.

3. These schools are dependent almost wholly for their patronage on the excellence of their work, and hence have a constant and powerful incentive to excellence.

4. They will gradually provide endowments, scholarships, and fellowships, through the benefactions of their alumni and friends, which tend to give both permanence and special excellence to their work.

5. They will be under the patronage and influence of our religious denominations, which will surround these schools and their students with a moral and religious atmosphere, always favorable to the development of the best types of manhood and womanhood.

My conclusions are:

1. That an education society ought to be formed, whose purpose and work shall be to promote the interests of Christian education in our churches, and that its annual meetings should be held in connection with and prior to our state convention.

2. That as a first means toward this end we ought to carry out the spirit of the resolution of our state convention adopted two years ago, wherein it

Resolved, That in view of the ever-increasing demand for an educated ministry, and educated laity in our churches, and for educated talent in every department of Christian labor, no higher obligation rests upon our Baptist churches and people, than that of building and maintaining schools of higher Christian learning, adequate to the needs of our denomination; and that we ask all our pastors to preach, at least, one sermon annually, explaining the condition and work of our schools, urging their claims upon all our people.

3. That both the needed interest and the needed funds to build up and fill up our Christian schools can be best secured and maintained by a systematic method of regular contributions in small amounts by the largest possible number of our people, supplemented, as these surely would be, by the munificent gifts, large and small, from those whom God has blessed in being either far-sighted or large-hearted.

The educational committee also made to the convention a brief report of their work, announcing the organization of the education society, and closed their report with the following, which was adopted:

In order to promote harmony in our mission work, we recommend that so much of the educational report of 1886 as pertains to the imputation of wrong upon any brethren in the state be stricken from the record.

Signed, J. B. Thomas, F. L. Wilkins, T. R. Evans, and R. Garton.

In 1889 the convention was again at Des Moines. The report of the committee on resolutions contained the following:

Resolved, That we hail with devout gratitude the awakened interest in our denomination, regarding higher Christian education, and the recent munificent gifts toward establishing on a broad and permanent basis our denominational schools for higher education.

Resolved, That we urge the pastors of the state to instruct their people on the vital relation which the prosperity of our denominational schools sustains to the advancement of our cause in Iowa; that we urge each church to take a collection each year for Christian education.

This report was adopted. The next year the convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That the hope of the world is in the religious education of the young, and that while the beginning of such education should always be in the Christian home, yet it can be successfully carried to successful fruition only by well supported schools and colleges; we, therefore, urge the duty of fostering and maintaining our denominational institutions of higher education with liberal means and by sending our children to them.

And at the meeting of the education society, the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we view with pleasure the advancement made in securing the endowment for Des Moines College. Yet, there is now a necessity that all the pastors should lay this subject upon the hearts of their people, and raise the largest possible contribution that we may not even yet fail to secure the conditional pledges.

The following named papers and addresses were given at this meeting:

Christian Culture of the Twentieth Century, Rev. H. C. Nash, Denison.

Culture in Relation to the Correct Interpretation of the Word, Rev. M. D. Bevan, D. D., Atlantic.

Shall Baptists Push Their Educational Work, Principal A. Abernethy, Osage.

What Is Included in a Christian Education? President H. L. Stetson, Des Moines.

The fiftieth anniversary of the state convention was held at Marshalltown, October 19-23, 1891. It was a great meeting and full of enthusiasm. A number of historical papers prepared for this occasion were ordered printed in the Annual for that year, including a historical sketch of Iowa Baptist schools, read before the education society.

The convention adopted the following:

Resolved, That we recognize with gratitude to God the completion of the endowment of \$100,000 for Des Moines College; that we heartily endorse the effort now making to endow the Cedar Valley Seminary; that we commend all of our denominational schools to the prayers and support of our people, believing, as we do, that the hope of our church and the world is in the religious education of the young.

In the education society the following resolutions were adopted:

1. Resolved, That we record our thanks to the Great Head of the Church that he has called so many young men into the Baptist schools of Iowa with many others seeking admission, who give evidence of being called to preach the gospel of Christ. These young men are unable of themselves to obtain such educational advantages as will make them efficient gospel preachers. Yet, without thorough training the demands of the age cannot be successfully met. Therefore, with all these young men to enter the ministry, we recognize that God calls upon the churches to provide the means by which these divinely chosen servants can obtain a thorough collegiate and theological education.

2. That we rejoice with Des Moines College, in the completion of its \$100,000 endowment, through the heroic efforts of Dr. Stetson and his co-workers, regarding what has been accomplished as but the foundation for still larger achievements in the future, and calling for still farther sacrifices and contributions.

3. That we are profoundly grateful to God for the advance made in the Central University under the leadership of Dr. Stuart and his co-workers. The additional boarding hall now ready for use, the large increase in the attendance of students and the spiritual power manifested among them,

denote the efficiency of the work. We heartily commend Central University as worthy of the prayers and financial support of our churches.

4. That we recognize with gratitude God's great goodness and blessing shown to our educational work at Osage. 1. In selecting and sending to us Prof. Abernethy and his associates, men, and women, so eminently fitted to conduct its spiritual, literary, and financial undertakings. 2. That he has caused such an awakening among the friends of the seminary that the day of solid financial success is already in view. 3. That we do our utmost to bring to a triumphant termination the great occasion in the history of the school.

F. L. Patterson, J. C. Maple, H. M. Jones,
Committee.

The following was also adopted:

Resolved, That this society cordially endorses the present effort to raise \$28,000 endowment for the seminary at Osage, and we commend this enterprise to the prayers and the liberal contributions of the churches.

In the 1892 convention held at Mason City the resolutions adopted recognized the successful completion of the effort for special endowment at Osage, and the increased prosperity of all our schools, together with the obligation to support them.

The following year the convention met at Davenport. Dr. H. W. Tilden addressed the education society on the Education of Christians, Dr. H. L. Morehouse also spoke briefly. In the evening Prof. Nathaniel Butler of the University of Chicago, spoke on the Relation Between Education, Commonly So-called, and Christianity.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we recognize the blessing of God in the continued prosperity of our schools, Central University, Des Moines College, Cedar Valley Seminary, and Burlington Institute, and we most heartily commend them as worthy of the confidence and financial support of our churches.

2. That we remind our people that the best interests of our denomination and our schools alike demand that these schools have the attendance of our children, as well as our financial support.

3. That we congratulate Central University on the prospect of a much needed new building now being erected to cost about \$13,000, and on the amount already received, about \$9,000, and commend to our churches their appeal for the balance.

4. That we notice with gratitude the number of students for the ministry in our schools, and urge upon the churches the privilege as well as the duty of taking a collection annually for ministerial education, that we may uphold the educational standard of our ministry.

At the Webster City meeting of the convention, in 1894, Secretary J. W. Allen of the education society submitted his seventh annual report:

It is a concise and very interesting report. It gives a brief history of the accession of Sac City Institute to the list of our schools, with description of buildings and other property acquired. It describes the growth of the society's work in collecting and disbursing money to aid ministerial students, steadily increasing from \$271 in 1888 to over \$600 in 1894, and a corresponding increase in the number of students aided.

CHAPTER X.

The Marshalltown Conference

The convention for 1896 was held at Waterloo. Resolutions were adopted urging the Education Society to set in motion some plan to secure the federation of our educational interests, and the inauguration of a new era for our schools. In the meetings of the Education Society President Chaffee of Pella gave an address on Our Educational Crisis. Prof. Albion W. Small of the University of Chicago, addressed a large audience on Education and Religion.

In response to the resolutions adopted and the stirring addresses delivered, a meeting was held of such members of the executive committee of the Iowa Baptist Education Society as were not connected with the schools, who prepared, signed, and forwarded the following memorial to the presidents and principals of the several schools:

Our Educational Interests.

At our state convention at Waterloo, October 19-23, 1896, President A. B. Chaffee expressed the belief that there was an attitude of "armed neutrality," existing between our educational institutions.

Dr. A. W. Small expressed the hope that the time might speedily come when Iowa would arrange her educational interests in such a way as to have one college, centrally located, surrounded by a number of well equipped academies.

The state convention adopted the following resolution:

We recognize the value of our denominational schools, and suggest that the executive committee of the Iowa Baptist Education Society set in motion some plan by which our educational interests and the claims of our Baptist schools upon our Iowa Baptists be presented at each associational gathering. We believe that this will be a step in the direction of the federation of our educational interests, of a new era for our schools.

Certainly such an expression from within our institutions, from without the state, and from the most representative body of Baptists within the state should lead to the inquiries, What is wrong? and, How may it be righted?

Federation, interdependence, co-operation, are the watchwords of our denominational life at this hour. Certainly, our educational work is second to no other in the state; and these watchwords should be most effective with reference to it.

We, of the executive committee, who are not connected with out educational interests beg leave to suggest that the different presidents of our colleges and academies meet together in conference and ascertain, if possible, what our educational difficulties are, and how they may best be remedied, and, if possible, set some movement on foot to secure relief.

We beg leave further to suggest that Col. A. Abernethy be the chairman of this conference, and that, with the consent of the others, he arrange a time and place of meeting.

A copy of this letter will be sent to the president of each of our institutions, and we sincerely trust that our Heavenly Father will guide them by his wisdom and support them by his grace to the end that our educational interests may be brought to their highest state of usefulness.

The above was adopted at a special meeting on Friday morning, October 23, at Waterloo, Iowa. It was signed by the following members: Craig S. Thoms, John A. Earl, E. H. Gillet, J. Wayland Allen, secretary I. B. E. S.

While the above plan failed as might have been anticipated, in immediate results, yet it served its purpose of aiding to arouse that all powerful factor—public sentiment—which secured expression a year later.

In 1897 the anniversaries were held with the First Baptist church at Des Moines. The Education Society met Tuesday morning, October 26,

The annual sermon was preached by Rev. John A. Earl, of Waterloo, on the topic, *Unused Forces*. He said in part: As in nature where in a Niagara river there is latent force enough to set all the machinery of the United States in motion, so there are in our church life unused forces because no one has directed their energies. There is a great amount of unused force in our educational affairs. Education is not an appendage of the church, but a part of it. If we neglect education, we neglect our churches. There are hosts of boys and girls who have never been spoken to about religion or education. Pastors should be loyal to our Baptist schools, and induce young people to attend them. There is much force unused for our Baptist schools. We have so many schools we cannot conserve our educational energies. There are rival and conflicting appeals which tend to weaken and distract. The time has come for heroic action, and if possible we ought to unify our educational work. We are losing ground, losing gifts and students for lack of unification. There ought to be some action taken at once to remove the difficulties. There is, too, an unused force in the Holy Spirit. God can support and guide our colleges as he does our churches, if we but accept the conditions.

The sermon created a decided impression and was an important factor in the proposed movement looking toward unification of the educational interests of the state.

Dr. P. S. Henson, of Chicago, being present in the audience, was called out. He bore testimony to the value of the small college. He pleaded with the brethren to get together in the educational work, and declared, in the words of Benjamin Franklin, that if in education Iowa Baptists do not hang together they will surely hang separately, and they will deserve their fate. Baptists ought to hold together to lead the van and raise the banner higher than any other denomination.¹

A committee on resolutions was appointed as follows: Prof. A. Loughridge, Secretary J. W. Allen, President A. B. Chaffee, President H. L. Stetson, Prof. Alonzo Abernethy, Revs. J. A. Earl, Waterloo; E. H. Lovett, Davenport; H. W. Tilden, Des Moines; Brethren W. S. Goodell, Des Moines; E. E. Lewis, Sioux City; Revs. Arthur Fowler, Muscatine; S. E. Wilcox, Osage; Mrs. W. F. Luke, Burlington. Wednesday afternoon the committee

¹ Standard, November 6, 1897.

submitted the following resolutions which on motion of President Chaffee, were adopted:

1. Resolved, That we recognize the self-denying labors of the presidents and faculties of our various educational institutions, and the valuable work they are doing in the education of our young people.

2. Resolved, That we earnestly commend these institutions to the members of our churches as worthy of their hearty financial support and patronage.

3. Resolved, That this society appoint a committee of eleven brethren, one from each congressional district of the state to arrange for an educational conference to be held as soon as practicable in some place centrally located, but not at the seat of our own schools, said committee not to include any persons now connected with the faculties of our schools. The proposed conference shall consist of delegates to be nominated by the churches in the ratio of one delegate for each church, and one member for each one hundred or fraction of a hundred members over the first one hundred, and of fifty representative Baptists to be nominated by the aforesaid committee, the heads of our five institutions to be ex-officio included in this number of fifty. The main work of this conference shall be to take into consideration the future policy of Baptist educational interests in Iowa, with a view to the unification and concentration of those interests.

4. Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed to nominate the above committee of eleven. Moved by Dr. Stetson that the chair appoint the committee of nine. The chair named the following brethren for the committee: Rev. L. N. Call, Sac City; Rev. D. R. Landis, Algona; Hon. E. E. Lewis, Sioux City; William Aitchison, Jr., Des Moines; Rev. S. E. Wilcox, Osage; J. F. Tate, Winterset; Rev. L. M. Waterman, Dubuque; Rev. R. Garton, D. D., Burlington; Rev. E. H. Lovett, Davenport.

The following is the committee of eleven as appointed by the committee of nine:

First congressional district, Hon. A. J. McCrary, Keokuk; Second, Rev. A. T. Fowler, Muscatine; Third, Rev. J. A. Earl, Waterloo; Fourth, Hon. J. F. Clyde, Osage; Fifth, Rev. F. W. Parsons, Marshalltown; Sixth, Rev. F. G. Davies, Ottumwa; Seventh, Hon. J. F. Tate, Winterset; Eighth, Hon. H. S. Glenn, Chariton; Ninth, Hon. J. V. Hinchman, Glenwood; Tenth, E. S. Plimpton, Denison; Eleventh, Hon. E. E. Lewis, Sioux City.

This action was reported to the convention Thursday afternoon by Rev. L. N. Call, and was unanimously adopted.

The call for the educational conference herein provided for was published in the *Standard*, December 11, 1897, and was as follows:

Iowa Educational Conference.—The committee of eleven appointed to arrange for the above conference met at Waterloo on November 30. The conference will be held in the First Baptist church at Marshalltown, on Tuesday, December 21, at 10 a. m. The conference will consist of fifty members of Baptist churches of the state, nominated by the committee, and of delegates appointed by the churches. The object of this conference is to take into consideration the future policy of Baptist educational interests in Iowa, with a view to the unification and concentration of those interests. The committee requests that all our churches appoint delegates in the ratio of one member for each church, and one member for each one hundred over the first one hundred or fraction of 100. It was decided by the committee that no delegate be entitled to sit in the conference without a written credential certifying to membership and appointment as delegate by the local church. Efforts are being made to secure reduced railroad fares on the certificate plan. The programme of the conference will be published next week. It is earnestly hoped that this will be a representative gathering. Matters of the most serious importance will come up for consideration. All delegates who expect to attend the educational conference at Marshalltown, December 21, are requested to forward their names to Rev. F. W. Parsons, Ph. D., Marshalltown, Iowa, at once, so that entertainment may be provided for such. For the committee, Arthur T. Fowler, secretary; A. J. McCrary, chairman.

In the same issue the *Standard* called attention to the conference urging the churches to appoint delegates and send the very best men, especially the largest possible number of laymen.

The committee named fifty representative Baptists as provided in resolution 3, above, as follows:

Judge A. J. McCrary, Keokuk; Rev. O. B. Sarber, Mt. Pleasant; Rev. E. H. Lovett, D. D., Davenport; Hon. Milton Remley, Iowa City; Rev. John A. Earl, Waterloo; Dr. C. S. Chase, Waterloo; Rev. George Breaker, Mason City;

Rev. Robert Bruce, Waukon; Rev. F. W. Parsons, Ph. D., Marshalltown; Judge Howard Remley, Anamosa; Rev. F. G. Davies, Ottumwa; Rev. Orr Campbell, Oskaloosa; Mr. William Raffety, Grinnell; Mr. George McKean, Perry; Mr. H. S. Glenn, Chariton; Rev. F. G. Reinking, Center-ville; Mr. J. V. Hinchman, Glenwood; Mr. E. S. Plimpton, Denison; Judge Z. A. Church, Jefferson; Hon. E. E. Lewis, Sioux City; Rev. L. N. Call, Sac City; Prof. A. N. Currier, Iowa City; Mrs. J. C. Luke, Burlington; Prof. A. Abernethy, Osage; Rev. H. C. Nash, Sac City; Rev. J. M. Jones, Columbus City; Judge A. H. Stutsman, Burlington; Rev. Arthur T. Fowler, Muscatine; Mr. W. W. Leslie, Clinton; Prof. A. Loughridge, Cedar Falls; Rev. L. M. Waterman, Dubuque; Judge J. F. Clyde, Osage; Mr. F. Y. Whitmore, West Union; Hon. J. J. Powell, Cedar Rapids; Rev. E. M. Jones, Vinton; Dr. E. T. Edgerly, Ottumwa; Mr. William Aitchison, Jr., Des Moines; J. F. Tate, Winterset; Mr. H. D. Aikens, Winterset; Rev. H. W. Tate, Chariton; Rev. D. W. Griffith, Shenandoah; Rev. C. J. Pope, Villisca; Rev. V. C. Rocho, Council Bluffs; Rev. T. S. Bovell, Ft. Dodge; Rev. F. M. Archer, Boone; Mr. W. H. Berkley, Woodbine; Hon. D. C. Shull, Sioux City; Rev. H. L. Stetson, D. D., Des Moines; Rev. A. B. Chaffee, D. D., Pella.

The following named delegates were present from the churches:

Rev. A. C. Blackman, Ames; M. W. Strickland, Ashland; A. H. Nickel, Beacon; Rev. R. Garton, H. H. Severn, and W. H. Johnson, Burlington; G. A. Bryant, Carlisle; Rev. R. A. Smith and Rev. H. M. Jones, Cedar Falls; Rev. Herbert Tilden, Cedar Rapids; Rev. J. P. Coffman and R. L. Robie, Cherokee; Rev. George Brewer and A. P. Barker, Clinton; H. C. Miller, Colfax; G. W. Dickens and A. B. Phelps, Competine; Rev. O. W. Catlin, Cumberland; Rev. H. W. Tilden, D. D., Rev. Craig H. Thoms, Rev. E. P. Bartlett, Rev. F. E. Morgan, Dr. George W. Fuller, E. S. Hunn, F. A. Durham, W. S. Goodell, F. B. Aldredge, and W. D. Lovell, Des Moines; I. S. Riggs, Eddyville; Rev. A. H. Ballard, Eldora; R. P. Horton, Evans; A. B. Smith, Ferry; Rev. Ezra Temple, Frederick; Rev. J. B. Edmondson, Fremont; A. L. Ricker, M. L. Norris, and M. Blow, Grinnell; C. H. Marsh and Mr. Merritt, Grundy Center; Rev. D. McMasters and A. D. St. Clair, Hampton; Rev. A. T. Shortess, Hedrick; Rev. S. W. Lee, Indianola; Rev. J. W. Crooks, Rev. C. Smith, and E. R. Calkins, Iowa Falls; Rev. F. G. Lewis and W. G. Jennison, Jefferson; Rev. J. E. Treloar and J. M. Dunn, Jordan's Grove; Rev. J. Shutz, Knoxville; Rev. D. M. Stiles, Livermore; Rev. E. S. Edwards, Lorimore; Rev. C. F. Lusk and F. L. Durey, Manchester;

John W. Wells, M. Waterman, Ed Erickson, and J. R. Starr, Marshalltown; H. H. Harbaugh, Mason City; Rev. F. M. Gaines, Massena; Rev. Wilson Mills, Monroe; Judge Henry Jayne and G. W. Hutchinson, Muscatine; Rev. S. E. Wilcox, J. Pope, J. I. Sweney, and A. M. Walker, Osage; Rev. C. L. Custer and Rev. I. J. Stoddard, Pella; Rev. G. E. Morphey and Mrs. Morphey, Perry; G. Drennan, Renwick; Orville Lee, Sac City; Rev. O. P. Sonner and S. Rice, Shell Rock; Rev. Amos Weaver and Mrs. Weaver, Tama; W. H. Halstead, Toledo; L. B. Bobbitt, Vinton; Rev. H. G. Beaman, Rev. Robert Carroll, B. Howrey, J. R. Vaughan, Mrs. J. R. Vaughan, J. E. Williams, and F. Foulk, Waterloo; Rev. W. H. Sayer and Rev. A. Diem, What Cheer; Rev. A. Jacobs, C. Aikens, and F. G. Lewis, Winterset; Rev. J. W. Allen, Woodward.

The committee of eleven had issued a printed call and sent copies to all the churches in the state, urging representation at the conference. The call recommended four resolutions for discussion, and named five speakers as follows: Pres. A. Loughridge of the education society, Rev. C. J. Pope, Judge A. J. McCrary, Prof. A. N. Currier, and Rev. John A. Earl.

All the addresses were listened to with keen interest, that of Prof. Currier being written, was preserved, and is copied for the information it contains.

BAPTIST EDUCATION IN IOWA.

By A. N. Currier.

The history of Baptist education in Iowa is a story of forty years of division in interest, sympathy, patronage, and means forty years of rivalry often degenerating into detraction and strife.

No sooner had a convention properly called and fairly conducted, chosen Pella as the seat of the Baptist college, and pledged the support of the churches to Central University, than dissatisfied brethren through another convention set up a rival college at Burlington.¹ When Burlington practically ceased to have a following as the college, or

¹ An inadvertant error in the order of precedence, the school at Burlington having been founded in 1852, that at Pella in 1853. See chapter on Early Interest in Denominational Education.

indeed as a college, and Central University seemed on the point of securing state wide support, brethren dissatisfied with the location at Pella, seeing no prospect of moving the school, finally united in founding Des Moines University, and so opened a new chapter of the chronicles of division which to this date has seemed endless and hopeless. For thus far decisions decide nothing and settlements settle nothing. What has been the result of this policy?

I.

A Division of the Small Funds Raised for College Support.

From 1853 to 1865 the newness of the state, hard times, and the Civil War, made it impossible to raise much money for buildings, temporary support, or endowment, but the small sum actually obtained would have assured one incipient college life, enlargement, and development. Every year would have been a step forward in growth, organization, and the breadth, quality, and grade of its work. Two so-called universities dividing the meager sum between them, starved and overworked their small faculties, were able to furnish no appliances in the way of libraries and apparatus, and so became marked examples of arrested development.

The greater sums obtained in the next thirty years, inadequate as they were and are for the barest necessities of existence of two institutions, would have carried one college over long strides towards a good equipment and a substantial endowment.

II.

The two colleges have raised far less money than one college would have obtained, and with less importunate begging. The flush times after the war, and in the eighties, ought to have brought a large productive endowment. But most Baptists saw then, as we see now, that two strong colleges only forty miles apart were impossible. The hopes of each college were largely built upon the expected failure of the other. Many excellent friends of Baptist education became disgusted by the bickerings and strifes often unseemly to say the least. More became disheartened over the seemingly hopeless struggle, and a still larger number became practically indifferent on the college question. A faithful few made great sacrifices for the college of their choice in money and efforts, but dollars came where hundreds were needed, and hundreds feebly represented willing thousands that would have flowed into the treasury of one college, cherished in the hearts of all the churches.

III.

Much of the money actually raised for endowments has gone to pay current living expenses, in illustration of the old proverb, "necessity knows no law." Continued existence has often depended upon expenditures beyond income. Temporary transfers have grown into permanent loans from endowments, and when these were exhausted, ugly and threatening debts have loomed up to the dismay of all friends and the indignation of donors to endowments supposed to be sacred and permanent.

Even if endowments are untouched, debts grow apace, threatening to absorb all available property. The result is that no more money for endowment can be raised in the state while two colleges stand as rivals. One college would not have escaped all misfortunes, for the churches would have given too niggardly, and men with less than perfect wisdom would have managed affairs, but its means would have been far greater, and the temptations born of necessity would have been far less, with no rival to be equaled or surpassed on pain of losing caste.

IV.

This policy of division has been a bar to the organization of a stable faculty of able, experienced, and well known teachers and scholars. Such men have for a time served in both faculties, and with decent support and reasonable prospects of the growth and permanence of the college would have devoted their lives to its interests and its work. But hopeless of their own future and that of the college, starved, overworked, without books and other appliances, and deprived of a genuine college atmosphere, it is no wonder that most of them have not resisted the calls to more attractive fields, and so the greater is the admiration due to such men as Scarff, Nash, and Mrs. Stoddard, who persisted to the end of health and strength, or are today leading a forlorn hope.

V.

Another result largely chargeable to the state of things described, is the lamentable fact that so few Baptist families are today represented in our own colleges, or indeed in any institution of higher education. The Methodist colleges in the state have five times as many students as the Baptist schools, and those of the Congregationalists twice as many, and these denominations outnumber us at the university in about the same proportion.

University, 1896-1897: Methodists, 95; Congregationalists, 49; Presbyterians, 75; Baptists, 34.

In the colleges of the state, 1894-1895: Methodist coll., 1961; Congregationalist, 615; Presbyterian, 450; Baptist, 300. (?)

Counting the graduating classes only, the showing would be far worse for Baptists. We need a crusade in this matter in all the churches, led by the pastors, but it will never be realized until we have one strong college able to offer the best education, the object of the support and the affection of our people. If we are wise, the set time has come to make that a reality.

Before I sit down I want to bear emphatic and hearty testimony to the ability and the devotion of the noble men and women who have put their lives into these colleges. I have known many of them personally, and have seen the daily lives of consecrated labor and heroic sacrifice of some of them, whom dead or living, I count among the saints of the earth. I know something of the stirring worth of the men and women who have been trained by them and are now doing valiant service in church and state and society. Such lives and such labors surely have not been in vain and our only regret must be that narrow means and untoward circumstances have laid upon them too heavy burdens and limited the fruitfulness of their labors.

A report of the conference was published by its secretary in the *Standard* of January 8, 1898, as follows:

Iowa Educational Conference—A better place could scarcely have been chosen than Marshalltown for the above conference which was held on December 21, last. It is one of the best and most centrally located of our Iowa cities. Everything seemed to conspire toward making the meeting pleasant as well as memorable. The church through whose invitation and hospitality the conference met is prosperous and aggressive under the scholarly leadership of Dr. Parsons, while the recently remodeled and beautified church building left nothing to be desired in the way of favorable surroundings.

As the readers of the *Standard* are aware, the first steps towards the conference were taken at the last annual meeting of the Iowa Baptist Education Society. At the meeting a resolution was adopted calling for the appointment of a committee of eleven, one member from each congressional district of the state, to arrange for the date, place and program for the conference, to nominate fifty representative Baptists and to issue a call to the churches of the state to send delegates. This movement had its

beginning not among the friends of any one institution, but it was the climax of a growing conviction through a period of years. For some time past there has been an increasing desire on the part of our people for unity and co-operation in our educational work. It was felt by many of our best pastors and laymen that Iowa Baptists could never be educationally what they should be on the present basis of carrying on their work. As a result the denomination was doing very little for education, and the young people were often seeking their education in other schools than our own. This was owing not to the lack of ability or culture of the noble brethren who were in charge of the institutions, but rather to the need of equipment, and support which the denomination owed to its educational interests.

To assist in making the work of the conference definite the committee presented four resolutions for its adoption, practically as follows: (1) That the best interests of the denomination will be promoted by having but one institution to do college work in the state; (2) that this conference shall determine where such college shall be located; (3) That on the board of trustees of the college, the principals of the affiliating academies shall be members ex-officio; (4) That immediate steps be taken toward securing an ample endowment fund for the college and the affiliated schools, and that a general secretary be appointed to raise such fund; forty per cent. of which to be given to the college and the remainder to be divided among the affiliated academies.

By the call of the committee a general interest in education was awakened throughout the state. Some, however, looked upon it with a feeling of trepidation, knowing the outcome of former attempts to solve the problem, while others felt that there was a divine providence in it all, and that a better day was about to dawn.

The Conference—The conference was called to order at 10:30 a. m. by Judge A. J. McCrary, of Keokuk. Prayer for divine guidance and blessing was offered by Rev. J. A. Earl, of Waterloo; after which Judge A. J. McCrary was elected permanent chairman, and A. T. Fowler, of Muscatine, secretary. A committee on credentials was appointed, consisting of Rev. S. E. Wilcox, Osage; Rev. J. P. Coffman, Cherokee; and Hon. J. J. Powell, Cedar Rapids. While the committee was preparing its report, questions as to the methods of procedure and points of order were discussed. When the committee made its report it was revealed that thirty-nine delegates at large were present out of the fifty nominated, and ninety-six delegates from the churches, making a total of 135, in

which every part of the state was represented. It being near the noon hour twenty minutes were spent in fervent prayer, led by Mr. William Aitchison, Jr., Des Moines, and participated in by many of the brethren present. This was one of the most helpful periods of the conference, preparatory to the more serious work before the meeting. At the close of this, conference adjourned till after dinner.

The afternoon session began at 1:30. Rev. J. W. Allen, of Woodward, opened the meeting with prayer. On motion it was decided to proceed with the discussion of the first resolution recommended by the committee for adoption. Pending its adoption, Prof. Albert Loughridge, of the State Normal School of Cedar Falls, gave an address on "The minimum working force practicable in a respectable college." Comparisons were made among colleges both outside and inside the state, in other denominations and in our own. Averages were drawn and as far as practicable compared with our own schools. Prof. A. N. Currier, of the State University at Iowa City, followed with a succinct address, giving in outline the history of Iowa Baptist educational interests up to the present time, and the problems encountered. The address was wonderfully impartial in its treatment of questions and conclusions. Rev. C. J. Pope, of Villisca, was the next speaker. He spoke upon "The ability of Iowa Baptists, present and prospective, to support a college; and the duty of concentration, at whatever cost in the way of change or modification of past or present plans, in order to accomplish the practicable end." The subject was divided into two propositions: (1) The ability of Iowa Baptists to support a college; the essentials being mentioned as instructors and equipments, students, intelligent friends of education among the laymen, able and aggressive pastors, endowment. (2) The duty of concentration in the way of modification of past or present plans, in order to accomplish this end. This duty grows out of our past failures, it also comes from present conviction, it also grows out of future possibilities. Each address was clear, concise, impartial, showing careful preparation, and made a profound impression upon the conference. After a brief discussion the resolution was adopted.

Pending the adoption of the second resolution, Judge A. J. McCrary gave a statement in detail of the plant and equipment of the colleges at Pella and Des Moines, following it with an earnest address, upon the need of definite action on the part of the conference, for only in concentration can there be substantial progress. At this point it was decided to postpone the adoption of this resolution till immediately after the opening of the evening session. A com-

mittee was also appointed, consisting of Judges Clyde, Osage; Remley, Anamosa; Stutsman, Burlington; McCrary, Keokuk; Hon. Henry Jayne, Muscatine; and Hon. J. J. Powell, Cedar Rapids, to inform the conference of the legal status of the properties and endowments of the colleges, in case of the adoption of the second resolution. The session then closed with prayer by Rev. L. N. Call, of Sac City.

At 7:30 the evening session was opened with prayer by Dr. H. L. Stetson, of Des Moines. The committee on the legal status of the colleges reported that the institutions were so organized as to be able to adapt themselves to the changes proposed by the conference. The resolution was adopted and the conference proceeded without discussion to ballot for the location of the college. Two ballots were taken, the first an informal one, giving Des Moines first place; the second, a formal one, standing as follows: Des Moines, 85; Pella, 26; Waterloo, 5; Osage, 3; Iowa Falls, 2; thus giving Des Moines more than the necessary two-thirds as called for in the resolution.

After some amendments and brief discussion, the third resolution as recommended by the committee was adopted. Pending the adoption of the fourth resolution Rev. J. A. Earl addressed the conference on the needs of an immediate effort to raise an ample endowment in the state, and of the necessity of someone to take it in charge. With some amendments the resolution was adopted. The conference pledged itself to make good the amount for any losses coming to the institution at Pella in its acquiescence with the changes involved, and a committee was appointed consisting of William Aitchison, Jr., Dr. A. B. Chaffee, Dr. E. T. Edgerly, Dr. H. L. Stetson, and G. W. Lovell, to confer with the institutions at Pella and Des Moines as to working out the details of the plan adopted by this conference. After a vote of thanks had been passed to the church for its generous hospitality, and to the Western Passenger Association, the conference adjourned with prayer by Prof. Abernethy, of Osage.

Resolutions.

The resolutions as amended and adopted by the conference were as follows:

1. Resolved, That the best interests of the Baptist denomination in Iowa will be promoted by having but one institution to do a college grade of work.

2. Resolved, That representing Iowa Baptists, this conference shall by ballot now determine where the institution recognized as the college shall be located; and that a

choice shall require a two-thirds vote of the delegates and members present.

3. Resolved, That in the making up of the board of trustees of the college herein provided for, the principals of the several Baptist educational institutions of Iowa shall be members of the college board. Said college and academy boards shall make annual reports to the Iowa Baptist Education Society in which shall be stated the number of students in attendance, and the amount of tuition received, the number of instructors employed, and salary of each, and a general statement of income and expense, and the amount of indebtedness, if any.

4. Resolved, That it is the sense of this conference that the officers and executive committee of the Iowa Baptist Education Society should take immediate steps to raise an ample endowment fund for the benefit of said college and the institutions co-operating therewith, and that a general secretary be appointed to raise said fund, who shall apportion the same, 40 per cent. to said college, and the remainder to be equally divided among the institutions co-operating therewith.

Afterthoughts.

It was the general opinion among the brethren that this was the most notable gathering the Baptists of Iowa have ever held. A large number of professional and business men were present, besides prominent pastors.

The harmony and Christian fellowship were remarkable, notwithstanding what the daily press said about "heated debates," which were conspicuous by their absence.

It was delightful to see when the final result of balloting was announced that there was no manifestation of one locality trying to triumph over another.

During the interval of counting the ballots several brethren sang impressively, and a song service was conducted which was intensely inspiring and uplifting.

It was with not a little pleasure that the conference found it had completed its work at the close of the evening session. Many anticipated staying over till Wednesday. Still more pleasing was the fact that every one felt that it had been a thoroughly enjoyable meeting.

It was seen that when it comes to a conviction and a necessity Iowa Baptists can rally and take hold together in a crisis.

The first step has been taken; now it remains for the Baptists of Iowa to give this educational system an equipment worthy of the denomination.

ARTHUR T. FOWLER.

The 1898 convention was held at Cedar Rapids. In the report of the committee on resolutions adopted by the convention was the following:

Education. We heartily express our pleasure at the disposition of the Iowa Baptist Education Society to push on with the plan of unification of our educational interests in spite of hindrances in the past.

And in the meeting of the education society the following was adopted:

Resolved, That we commend the policy recently adopted of unifying our educational work, and congratulate ourselves on the progress already made towards its establishment, and urge our schools to consummate their part and put the system into vigorous operation.

UNIFICATION.

The subsequent history of this effort at unification is summed up in the following report submitted at this annual meeting of the education society at Cedar Rapids, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1898:

Report of Committee on Endowment.

Dear Brethren—At your last annual session you authorized a committee to call a conference for the consideration of the relation of our various educational institutions to one another. This meeting was duly called and held at Marshalltown, on December 21, 1897. This was a representative body composed of one hundred and thirty-five delegates duly appointed by their respective churches. It was there unanimously voted "that the best interests of Iowa Baptists will be promoted by having but one institution to do work of a regular college grade." By more than a two-thirds majority it was decided that this institution should be located at Des Moines. Two other resolutions were also unanimously adopted. One of them is: "In the making up of the board of trustees of the college, the principals of the several Baptist educational institutions of Iowa shall be members of the college board. The college and academy board shall make annual reports to the Iowa Baptist Education Society, in which shall be stated the number of students in attendance, and the amount of tuition received, the number of instructors employed and salary of each, and a general statement of income and expense, and the amount of indebtedness if any." And the other is to the effect that the officers and executive committee of your society take

immediate steps to raise an ample endowment fund for the college and the institutions co-operating therewith which should be apportioned among them at the ratio of forty per cent. for the college and the remainder to be equally divided among the several co-operating schools.

In accordance with this instruction the above named officers met at Des Moines, December 28, 1897, and voted to appoint a committee on endowment which should have charge of all the details involved in carrying out the decisions of the Marshalltown conference. Prof. A. Loughridge, who was then the president of your society, was appointed chairman of this committee, and he was authorized to select four others to act with him. He choose A. Abernethy, J. A. Earl, H. L. Stetson, and A. B. Chaffee, provided Central University should vote to accept the action of the Marshalltown conference. Rev. C. J. Pope was elected financial secretary. It was decided to raise in the first canvass \$100,000. Central University signified its willingness to abide by the resolutions adopted at Marshalltown. President Chaffee never acted with the committee, and later it was increased by the appointment of Rev. F. W. Parsons, Ph. D. and Mr. L. D. Leland and Mr. J. R. Vaughan. Prof. Loughridge was called from the state during the year, and Rev. A. F. Fowler was elected to fill the vacancy.

This committee prepared and sent to all our schools the following plan of co-operation:

"In fulfillment of the decision of the Iowa Baptist Education conference held at Marshalltown, Iowa, December 21, 1897, in accordance with the vote of the Iowa Baptist Education Society, October 28, 1897, the following resolutions, I, II, III, as a plan of co-operation, are adopted by the officers of Iowa Baptist Education Society, to whom was delegated the duty of carrying out the action of said conference.

Resolved I, That the basis of co-operation shall be as follows:

1. There shall be but one college for Iowa Baptists, namely, the one now located at Des Moines.
2. The usual college degree shall be conferred by this college only.
3. The college and other co-operating schools shall, as soon as practicable, secure through their respective boards of trustees:

(a) Substantial harmony in course of study, equipment, and methods of instruction, with the view of promoting the highest efficiency in their work, and preparing students for their entrance to the college.

(b) Such changes as may be necessary in their respective boards in order that the college board shall have at least one representative from each of the other boards, and each of the other boards at least one representative from the college board.

(c) One annual prize scholarship from the college to each of the other co-operating schools, free tuition in the college to all instructors from said schools, courses of lectures, oratorical contests, and other plans, such as may be devised for the mutual benefit of the schools, and for the cultivation of cordial relations among them.

Resolved II, That a general financial system under the authority and direction of the Iowa Baptist Education Society shall be instituted and carried on for the purpose of securing funds for the endowment and equipment of the college and the other co-operating schools, according to their respective needs.

Resolved III, That in the first canvass the college and each of the other co-operating schools shall, in accordance with the vote at Marshalltown, share in the receipts in the ratio of eight to three, and shall contribute to the expenses in the same ratio.

The canvass for endowment shall be continued beyond the proposed one hundred thousand dollars until the loss from present invested funds, if any shall be sustained by a co-operating school on account of its adoption of the plan of co-operation, shall be fully replaced.

No school shall be entitled to co-operate or receive a share of the funds raised, until its board shall have elected a corps of not less than four qualified instructors, at least two of whom shall be regular graduates of a standard grade college, and whose principal administrative officer and not less than two-thirds of the other instructors shall be members of a regular Baptist church where the school is located.

The schools that have united in these terms of co-operation are Des Moines College, of Des Moines; Cedar Valley Seminary, of Osage; Burlington Collegiate Institute, of Burlington; and Sac City Collegiate Institute, of Sac City. It was further

Resolved, That if any of the co-operating schools suffered its present indebtedness to increase, or should incur new debts in maintaining its work during this canvass, such schools should forfeit all claims to a share in this endowment fund.

Central University replied that legal proceedings were very certain to be begun to recover productive funds now held by it if it should change its grade of work and conform with the resolutions of the conference, and asked that

in accordance with the vote at Marshalltown indemnity for any loss it might sustain be provided. The language of its executive committee is: "Security should be given at once to be available as soon as we may be deprived of the said funds or the income of the same." As neither your committee nor the Education Society had funds in hand to give the security, and as the request for it was based upon a contingency that might arise, your committee adopted the following resolution, which was as far as it could go: "The canvass for endowment shall be continued beyond the proposed one hundred thousand dollars, until the loss from invested funds, if any shall be sustained by a co-operating school on account of its adoption of the plan of co-operation, shall be fully replaced." With this form of promise for indemnity Central University was not satisfied, but your committee had reached the limit of its power. At a meeting of the trustees of Central University in June, they voted to accept the plan of co-operation on the following conditions: First, a satisfactory indemnity; second, that Des Moines College honor its outstanding scholarships; and, third, on or before July 1, 1901, give up its academy. Des Moines College voted to accept the second and third conditions, with the first it felt that it had nothing to do.

Meanwhile application was made to the American Baptist Education Society to contribute \$25,000 toward the fund of \$100,000, but a favorable response has not been received.

Mr. Pope began his services soon after his election, but not finding the conditions as they seemed to him favorable for raising money he resigned on June 29. His place has not been filled, and nothing has been done since his resignation.

While not as much has been accomplished as many hoped when it was voted to hold the conference at Marshalltown, yet there has been performed a great deal of work which will bear good fruit. For the first time all our schools have been brought into pleasant and harmonious relations. There are no differences between them to be settled. Many misunderstandings have been cleared away, and a cordial feeling prevails where formerly there was quite the opposite.

And, we know now exactly what is necessary to secure complete unification and co-operation. All our schools have voted to accept the plan. One of them, however, makes certain conditions; and these, with but one exception, have been met. Only one thing now stands in the way of perfect co-operation. Never before could this be said. The gains and advance which have been made along these several lines are worth all they have cost. No one is yet justified in saying that the effort started at Des Moines one year

ago is a failure. It has been very fruitful of good, and we are persuaded that still more will come from it if we are wise and patient.

Concerning the future course to be pursued there are several alternatives. One is to leave matters just as they are. Another is to secure at the earliest possible moment the kind and amount of indemnity Central University requires before any other work is performed. The third is to push ahead and secure what funds we can for those institutions which have voted, without any conditions, to accept co-operation.

Your committee feels that the wisest course can not be now determined, but it believes that such a committee ought to be continued in existence and be ready to act whenever it can forward the great work entrusted to it.

Surely God will bring out of these present conditions, which, in so many ways are favorable to the attainment of the great end believed in by the great majority of Iowa Baptists, something beneficial. Trusting in His infinite wisdom and earnestly seeking His guidance we ought to keep ourselves in readiness to improve any opportunity He may send.

Respectfully submitted,

H. L. Stetson, A. Abernethy, Jno. A. Earl.

The above report was referred to a special committee which at a later session, submitted the following:

Dear Brethren—Your committee to whom is referred the "Report of the Committee on Endowment" would express the pleasure of the society that the progress indicated has been made during the year, and advise the adoption of the report. They beg leave to emphasize the suggestion that the committee on endowment be continued, and add that they be instructed to obtain from the trustees of Central University a definite and final statement of conditions and seek by every proper means to complete the unification of all our schools. Report was adopted.¹

Long before these reports had been submitted or adopted, however, the failure of this movement had been foreshadowed, as the following facts will tend to show.

President Chaffee, who personally was heartily in favor of the movement decided upon by the

¹ Iowa Baptist Annual, 1898, pp. 83-84.

Marshalltown convention, declined to serve as one of the committee of five to whom was committed the duty of carrying out and carrying forward the plan.

The board of trustees of Central College doubtless intended to join in the new plan agreed upon at Marshalltown for a united and aggressive forward movement, by removing the only obstacle—antagonistic interests—and at their annual meeting in June, 1898, adopted the following:

This board wishing to express its desire for unification, and at the same time to faithfully comply with the trust with which it is charged, and to sacredly protect the fund belonging to the denomination and placed now under its charge expressly to maintain and keep up a college in Pella, Iowa, does hereby endorse the propositions for unification made by its executive committee in their open letter of March 1, 1898, as follows:

1. To have but one college and that at Des Moines, said college to honor the scholarships heretofore issued by Central University.

2. Des Moines College and Central University to unite upon some plan whereby Des Moines College will cease doing academic work and Central College discontinue college classes after July, 1901, excepting an advanced course of one year.

3. At least practically, if she can not do so legally, Central to drop the name university and assume the name of Central Collegiate Institute.

The trustees of Central to be first secured by any just means against possible loss which may be sustained by giving up her college courses.

And this board expresses its hope that some such plan of unification be agreed upon. And the executive committee is hereby authorized to withhold the issuing of the catalogue for 1898 and 1899 until after the meeting of the board of Des Moines College during this month.¹

Dr. B. F. Keables also a prominent Baptist, and a resident of Pella for near fifty years, who had served with distinction in the Civil War, and

¹ C. L. C. in Standard, June 25, 1898.

later for several terms as member of the Iowa house of representatives, and always a staunch friend of Central College, sent next day the following letter to the Des Moines Register:

Pella, Iowa, June 15, 1898.

Editor Register—It will be remembered that last winter at Marshalltown the Baptists of the state met for the purpose of organizing unification of their educational interests in the state. In March the executive committee of Central University issued an open letter, stating that unification was "in sight"; it now seems certain of accomplishment, or at least Pella can not be charged with its failure.

The Marshalltown conference fortunately and, it now seems, most wisely, took action simply on the location of the college for the denomination of the state, leaving the subject of the location of academies without action. Under these circumstances some time in February the presidents of Des Moines College and Central University, in connection with members of the executive committee of each college, held two or three conferences, unofficial, and finally agreed upon a plan of unification that should in the near future harmonize with the actions taken at Marshalltown. Yesterday the Central board of trustees unanimously approved the plan arranged by the two presidents and members of their executive committees. Doubtless, next week the board of trustees of Des Moines College will, with equal unanimity, sustain the actions of its president, so both boards will have shown a willingness to do all in their power, consistent with their duties as trustees holding funds in trust, for unification.

Then all that is required is for the state education board to make arrangements (which they have intimated a willingness to do in case of unification), to secure Central against loss, if any, that may result from the proposed change of grade.

This plan of unification is, although long delayed, a wise one. It contemplates that the denomination will, after three years, do all its college work at Des Moines, and its academic work at Burlington, Pella, Osage, and Sac City.

It is believed that a college supported by four academies located in different parts of the state may soon become one of the best equipped colleges in the state.

B. F. Keables.

The committee labored assiduously and patiently to find some way to meet the requirements for

possible indemnity, or to secure such modification as could be provided for, but without result.

The American Baptist Education Society had indicated through its officers a willingness to give aid toward raising endowment to be divided among the several schools, if Iowa Baptists would unite on one college, but declined to act until a final settlement was reached.

The financial secretary elected to begin the work of securing endowment found his work greatly handicapped by the failure of the committee to secure either the co-operation of Pella, or aid from the national society and soon gave up the effort, resigning June 29, 1898.

President Loughridge, chairman of the committee, was called by the Home Mission Society during the summer of 1898 to the headship of Bishop College at Marshall, Texas, and the real work of the committee soon came to an end.

A report of the commencement of Central University published in the Standard of July 8, 1899, over the signature of "C. L. C." indicates the final decision of their board. It is as follows:

A communication through Dr. H. L. Stetson from the endowment committee of the Iowa Baptist Education Society was read, earnestly soliciting Central's board to adopt the society's plan of co-operation and offering the first \$25,000 out of the general canvass to indemnify Central for any loss of endowment in consequence of change of grade. In response the board stated in substance that inasmuch as the offer only continued the uncertainty which had already injured both schools it felt that it was unwise to longer dally with the matter, and urged the maintenance of both colleges as the way to secure harmonious co-operation.

The grounds on which the Central board placed its claim for indemnity was understood to be that the college was liable to lose a certain portion of



REV. ALVA BUSH, D. D.



its endowment which had been given on conditions requiring the maintenance of college classes or a school of college grade. Two of the alumni, Major H. G. Curtis of Atlantic, and Captain E. G. Barker of Macksburg, had secured for the college an endowment fund estimated at one time as high as \$50,000 by the gift of some mining stock transferred under conditions. These brethren, with others, were said to be opposed to the 1897 plan of unification and had threatened to bring suit for the recovery of the funds derived from the above source if the plan was carried out. At this time the possible loss was variously estimated at from \$15,000 to \$25,000.

The succeeding year President Stetson of the same committee made a brief report to the effect that little progress had been made toward unification (see page 80, Iowa Baptist Annual of 1899), and with that report the whole subject seems to have been dropped.

In 1900 the committee on resolutions in the Education Society reported as follows:

Resolved, That we believe that there is room enough in the magnificent state of Iowa for all our Baptist schools, and wealth enough among the members of our churches and congregations for their support. We hail with gladness the work they are doing. We commend their loyalty to the Bible and give to all of them our words of cheer and encouragement.

2. Resolved, That we commend to our churches the interest of the worthy young men and women, striving to secure an education and urge upon them the necessity of assisting in their support.

3. Resolved, That we record our sincere appreciation of the generosity of the American Baptist Education Society in its provisional gift of \$25,000 to Des Moines College, and the no less generous gift of \$15,000 to the same institution from our Brother J. V. Hinchman.

3. Resolved further, That these large gifts call for determined effort on the part of Iowa Baptists to meet the conditions of these gifts.

4. Resolved, That we commend the work of Central College among her patrons to increase her ability for better and more enduring work. We would just as heartily commend the good work done by our three academies, Cedar Valley, Burlington, and Sac City.

5. Resolved, That we take steps to arouse among our churches a general interest in education. We respectfully suggest district conferences and educational assemblies.

6. Resolved, That our Education Society take immediate steps toward helping the pastors in our state, who have not had the advantage of college or seminary training, by issuing a course of reading or studies that will more thoroughly fit them for the work in hand.

Signed,

F. W. Parsons, F. G. Davies, H. A. Heath,
Committee.¹

At the same gathering the Education Society adopted the following, embodied in the secretary's report:

There is a natural unit in the educational work of Iowa Baptists. As all the pulleys necessary to drive the machinery are geared in connection with the main shaft, so it seems to us, our educational work in Iowa ought to be considered as a unit, and it should be planned and conducted with reference to one firmly established and fully endowed college and a number of other schools co-ordinated with it. It seems to us that the spirit of the Marshalltown conference should be dominant in our educational plans and work. *ib.* p. 78.

¹ Baptist Annual, 1900, p. 82.

CHAPTER XI.

The Cedar Valley Seminary

The Cedar Valley Seminary was founded at Osage, as a Baptist academy, in 1862, by the joint efforts of Rev. Alva Bush, the citizens of Osage, and the Cedar Valley Baptist Association. Mr. Bush was born at Busti, N. Y., January 25, 1830. He received his early education at Jamestown, Academy, and was married, in 1853, to Miss Eliza J. Moore at Jamestown. They removed to Iowa, June 1, 1853, settling on a farm near Strawberry Point. In 1858 he entered Burlington University, continuing his studies there about one year, and in November, 1859, was ordained pastor of the Baptist church of Strawberry Point. The next year he removed to Fayette, becoming pastor of the Westfield Baptist church near there. In July of that year he was present at the organization of the Turkey River Baptist Association at West Union, and was elected clerk. In 1862, he was serving the church at Fayette, formerly Westfield, as pastor, and supplying the Fairbank church, about twenty miles south of Fayette. These churches were no longer able to support a pastor, as many of the members had entered the army, and he began looking for a new field. He had been teaching classes in Upper Iowa University, during the temporary absence of President William Brush, who expected to

enter the service. He had found teaching a very attractive work, and his observations, both at Burlington and Fayette, had shown that there were plenty of young people in the country eager to enter any good school adapted to meet their wants. His attention having been directed to the Cedar Valley, and especially to Osage, as a favorable place to establish a school, he attended the Cedar Valley Baptist Association, assembled at Waterloo, September 26, 1862, and met Rev. H. I. Parker who resided at Austin, Minn., and was preaching at St. Ansgar, Mitchell, and Osage once or twice a month.

The earliest official records of the Seminary are as follows:

At the seventh anniversary of the Cedar Valley Baptist Association held at Waterloo, September, 1862, H. I. Parker presented the prospects of a school in Osage, Iowa, and Revs. Fulton, Alva Bush, C. B. Smith, R. P. Keyes, L. T. Harmon, and H. I. Parker, were appointed a committee to report upon the matter, who reported, in substance, as follows:

That the people of said town having proffered commodious and comfortable buildings, free of charge, for the establishment of a school, therefore,

Resolved, That we fully approve the acceptance of said buildings, and pledge our hearty co-operation in the execution of the enterprise.

The association accepted and adopted the report, but entered into no specific engagement at that meeting. In January, 1863, the school was commenced by general consent under the charge of Alva Bush, A. M., in the court house at Osage.

At the eighth anniversary of said association, held at Waverly, September, 1863, H. I. Parker, A. Bush, and H. H. Burrington, were appointed a committee to prepare a report upon the "Situation and Prospects" of said school. The committee reported as follows:

Whereas, an institution of learning for the young has been opened in the county buildings of Mitchell county at Osage, under the instruction and management of Rev. A. Bush, named and known as the Cedar Valley Seminary, and, whereas, said institution was much needed and promises to

be of great service within the boundaries of this association, therefore,

Resolved, That so far as is consistent, we pledge ourselves as an association, to give our influence, and patronage to encourage and permanently establish the Cedar Valley Seminary.

This report was accepted and ordered to be printed with the minutes.¹

Late in the autumn of 1862, Prof. Bush visited Osage, and made arrangements to occupy the new jail for a home, and one or more of the rooms in the new court house for the school, the county seat remaining at Mitchell until 1869. Early in January, 1863, he started with his family, for their future home, reaching the home of Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sweney near Little Cedar, Friday, January 9, where they remained for the night. Two of Mr. Sweney's children, Charles and Mary, had attended school at Fayette, and were acquainted with him. Saturday they came to Osage and took up their home in the jail. On Monday morning, January 12, Prof. Bush opened the first term of the school which had been designated The Cedar Valley Seminary, with seventeen boys and fourteen girls, the students bringing their own chairs.

During the first year there were four terms of eleven weeks each, thus gaining one term, so that the regular academic term might commence in September each year, with three terms of thirteen weeks each, which has since been done.²

The teachers were Prof. Bush, Mrs. Harriet Smith, and Miss O. Estella Griswold.

During the period above named beginning in January, 1863, and ending June, 1864, one hundred six students were enrolled. Of the forty-three boys in this list several won later prominent pro-

¹ C. V. S. records, pp. 1-3.

² Prof. Bush in Decennial Catalogue, 1863-1872, p. 32.

fessional or official positions. Frank W. Chase, completing the course in 1871, followed his father's profession, becoming a physician and specialist and resides (1907) at Des Moines, Iowa. Willard L. Eaton remained to graduate in 1872, studied law at the state university, and commenced practice in Osage, where he is still at the head of the leading law firm in Osage. An able jurist, an eloquent speaker he has served in various public positions, including three terms in the Iowa house of representatives, the last one elected speaker, and at present is state railroad commissioner. Forest A. Marsh, also an alumnus of 1872, entered the Baptist ministry, served several churches in Iowa and Wisconsin with unusual ability, and died March 12, 1897, at Beloit, Wisconsin, at the age of fifty-three. John R. Prime served for a series of terms as auditor of Mitchell county, and captain of an Osage company in the Iowa national guard, later was appointed brigadier general in the same service, and resides in Chicago, Illinois. Augustus C. Tupper was in business in Osage for many years, and served one term as state dairy commissioner.

Among the sixty-three girls of that first year's school many are still well known in Osage, among whom are Jennie Atherton (Patterson), Abbie Bush (Button), Ada Chase (Whitley), Mary Merrill (Rood), Cora Moore (Ross), Ella Nixon (Hastings), Mary Skinner (Lovejoy), and Kate Sweney (Eno).

For the school year of 1864-1865 one hundred forty students were enrolled, among them a number well known later for the exceptional records they were permitted to make including John E.

Bishop, Charles Sumner Chase, Warren H. Knouton, William F. Lohr, Henry C. VanLeuven, Alonzo Wardell, Daniel B. Whitaker, and Wilson Whitney. Bishop, Lohr and VanLeuven soon rose to distinction in the law. Lohr removed early to Sioux City, where he continued to practice till the time of his death January 1, 1905, leaving a considerable estate, which will revert eventually to endow the Seminary library. A most honorable and worthy example which ought to be followed by many others. Chase after graduation took a course at the state college of agriculture, studied medicine and for fifteen years has filled the responsible position of professor of materia medica in the medical college of the State University of Iowa, at the same time carrying on a large practice in his home city of Waterloo. He has been an earnest and liberal supporter of the Seminary from the first and in 1891 was chosen trustee to succeed his father, Dr. S. B. Chase, the father and son having filled the one office from the organization of the board of trustees to the present time. Wilson Whitney entered from Charles City, but remained only for a few weeks as the call came for hundred days men for the army, and he answered the call and enlisted. Eight years later he became pastor of the Osage Baptist church, which he served very efficiently, though yet a young man in the ministry. He has held pastorates at Mankato, Minn.; Goshen, Ind.; Adrian, Mich.; the Messiah church, of Chicago, etc. At the present time he resides at Bedford, Ind.

Many of the girls who entered that year have made good use of their training in later life as the following names will illustrate: Clara E. Bush

(Call,) Alice M. Chase (White,) Ellen B. Flint (Guernsey-Wanzer,) Alice Graves (Sawyer,) Mary Sweney (Scammon,) and M. Libbie Tupper (Brown.)

For 1865-1866 there were one hundred forty-six students, including such well known names as Albert C. Blackman, Arthur W. Clyde, George W. Conley, Charles F. Gardner, S. J. McKinley, Sydney S. Toman, and John L. Whitley. Also Misses Louie E. Clyde (Marsh), Clarinda Hitchcock (Hitchcock), Emma F. Megguier (Narey), and Rosa Skinner (Harmon). Blackman taught school for ten years or more, then entered the ministry, which profession he has greatly honored in Iowa for the last twenty-five years. Clyde, Whitley, Toman, and Gardner chose respectively law, medicine, newspaper, and fruit and nursery business, each with ability and success.

The teachers for the first three year term are given in the triennial catalogue issued in 1866 as follows:

Rev. Alva Bush, A. M., principal.

Miss O. Estella Griswold, preceptress.

Mrs. Harriet Smith, Mrs. Martha S. Bush, and Miss Addie Haskell, assistants.

A second triennial catalogue was issued in 1869. The teachers reported are:

Principal Bush.

Miss J. C. Addington, preceptress.

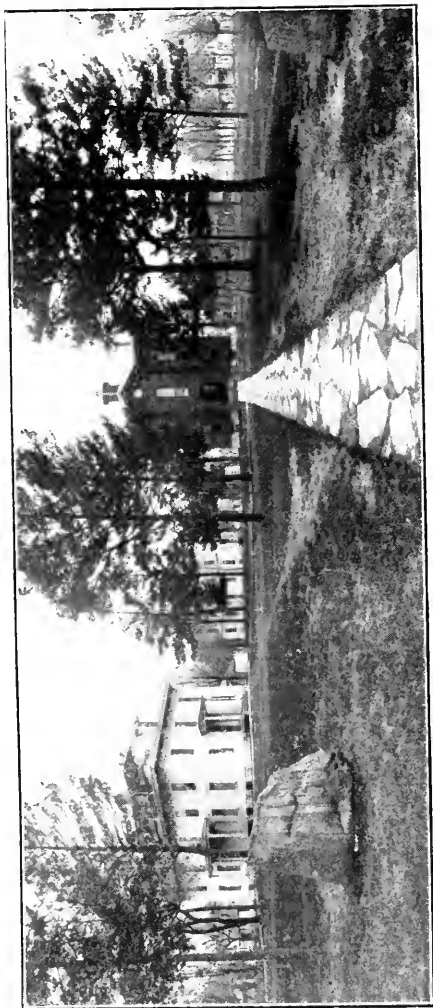
P. A. Collet, M. D., language.

Mrs. Fannie Turner, French.

Miss Emma Megguier, music.

The students for 1866-1867 numbered one hundred forty-five. One of the number, Harry Merrill, later studied medicine, and was recently in practice at Maywood, Illinois.

In 1867-1868 the enrollment was ninety-eight. Among the number are seen the new names of Jef-



CAMPUS CEDAR VALLEY SEMINARY.



erson F. Clyde, Alonzo T. Conley, and James I. Sweney, the future lawyer and judge, physician and surgeon, financier and banker. The first named has been the very efficient secretary of the Seminary board for near twenty years; the last named its equally competent and faithful treasurer for near thirty years; and the other always one of its most devoted and liberal supporters.

The next year the number of students increased again to one hundred ten. Of those who entered this year and afterward chose professional life were John Wesley Conley, Sanford F. Goodman, and Ira E. Town. Dr. Conley of Omaha, Nebraska, has won a national reputation as a Baptist divine and author. Judge Town has been a leading member of the bar and bench for many years at Tacoma, Wash.

Allie Crego (Smith) and Hattie Wedgewood (Clyde) were among the girls who entered this year.

This school year of 1868-1869 ended the Seminary's work in the old court house. It had been for Prof. Bush a busy six years' work, or seven years as he afterwards estimated it. He had left the impress of his own charming personality on a very large number of these early students. He had taught them faithfully in the class room, and what they afterward recalled with far greater interest and delight—he had left the inspiration of his own pure and lofty ideals engraved in their future lives and characters, as few teachers are ever permitted to do.

The Seminary and the Cedar Valley Baptist Association.

At the ninth anniversary of the Cedar Valley Baptist Association held at Osage, September, 1864, the following was adopted:

Whereas, the Cedar Valley Seminary located at Osage, has continued during another year with a prospect of permanency and usefulness that justifies a complete organization; and,

Whereas, it is understood by this association that the citizens of Osage and vicinity request this body to assume the supervision of said institution, and also that they propose to furnish suitable buildings for the permanent accommodation of the school, with its necessary appurtenances, the perpetual occupancy of which it is designed to give to a corporation formed by this body upon the condition that a school adapted to the wants of the community be sustained;

Therefore, Resolved, That we undertake to maintain a school in accordance with the proposed conditions, and for the accomplishment of this object, we hereby appoint a committee who shall for the present act as trustees of this school and report a plan of organization next year.

The resolution was adopted, and the following named persons appointed trustees of said school: Rev. Walter Ross, S. B. Chase, M. D., A. H. Moore, M. D., and O. P. Harwood, Esq., of Osage; Rev. John Fulton, of Independence; Rev. A. G. Eberhart, of Cedar Falls; and Rev. H. H. Burrington, of Waverly.

Articles of incorporation were reported the following year, and finally adopted December 12, 1867, as follows:

Articles of Incorporation.

We, the undersigned, do hereby associate ourselves to constitute a body corporate in accordance with chapter fifty-three (53) of the Revision of 1860 of the Code of Iowa.

Article 1. This incorporation shall be known by the name and style of "The Board of Trustees of Cedar Valley Seminary."

Art. 2. The object of this incorporation shall be to establish and maintain an academical institution of learning in Osage, Iowa, of such grade as shall be deemed feasible by the incorporation. And the trustees shall have full power by resolution at any time to determine what professorships shall be established in such institution.

Art. 3. The powers of the incorporation shall be to have perpetual succession, to sue and be sued in its corporate name, to have a common seal, and to change the same at pleasure. The private property of the incorporators shall be exempt from corporate debts. It shall have power to make contracts in the same manner and to the same extent as private persons.

Art. 4. The trustees of said incorporation shall consist of the following named persons; namely, S. B. Chase, A. H. Moore, and O. P. Harwood, who shall serve as such for one year; H. H. Burrington, T. F. Thickstun, and C. T. Tucker, who shall serve for two years; and W. W. Blackman, Peter Morse, and C. L. Clauson, who shall serve for three years.

Art. 5. Such trustees and their successors in office shall constitute the corporators.

Art. 6. Such corporators shall have full power to fill any vacancy in their numbers for the respective terms of each member.

Art. 7. The corporate year shall terminate on the Wednesday preceding the fourth day of July.

Art. 8. The "Cedar Valley Baptist Association," a voluntary religious association existing in the state of Iowa shall have authority to appoint the successors of the trustees at their annual meeting each year, and the successors of each class of trustees shall assume the duties of their office on Wednesday, preceding the fourth day of July next following, and until such duties be assumed by each successor the said duties may be performed by those previously in office.

Art. 9. Said trustees shall be invested with all the powers of such incorporation, and may purchase, receive, by gift or otherwise, any real or personal property for the use of said incorporation, and may dispose of all such property in such manner as they may think expedient. They may make, alter, and amend their by-laws in such manner as they may deem for the best, and they may constitute such agents as they may believe useful, and determine their duties and powers, and may provide in such manner as they may deem proper for the conferring of any and all academic degrees, employ teachers, provide for endowments, and generally to make such rules and regulations in relation to the support and control of such school as they may consider necessary.

Art. 10. The incorporation shall in no case incur indebtedness, which in the aggregate shall exceed an amount greater than one-half of the fairly estimated value of the property belonging to said incorporation.

S. B. Chase, O. P. Harwood, A. H. Moore, C. T. Tucker, W. W. Blackman, Peter Morse, C. L. Clauson.¹

The first officers chosen after incorporation were Rev. C. T. Tucker, president; Dr. W. W. Blackman, vice-president; Prof. Alva Bush, treasurer; and Dr. S. B. Chase, secretary.

REMOVAL TO THE NEW SEMINARY BUILDING.

The contest for the location of the county seat having finally been settled, it became necessary for the Seminary to find a home of its own. The citizens of Osage formed an organization named the "Trustees of Cedar Valley Seminary" in contradistinction to the older incorporation styled the "Board of Trustees of Cedar Valley Seminary."

The new organization purchased the north half of block 122 and the south half of block 95 for a campus and secured the closing and transfer of that part of Mechanic street between Fifth and Sixth streets to the north side of the plat purchased.

A two story brick building, 36 by 72 feet, was erected for the use of the school in 1869. The upper story was completed by the Osage Baptist church under an agreement that it should have the free use of the chapel for religious purposes for the term of ten years.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the association convened at Osage, Friday, September 24, 1869, and next day adopted the following:

Whereas, A communication from the citizens of Osage has been received by this body, tendering to the trustees of Cedar Valley Seminary which are appointed by this association their beautiful seminary building just completed

¹ C. V. S. Records, pp. 7-11.

at an expense of about \$10,000, and the grounds attached, on condition that an endowment be raised for the seminary, and we pledge our continued patronage to the school, therefore,

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the liberality of the citizens of Osage, and the untiring energy and perseverance of Prof. Bush, who has been largely instrumental in raising the school to its present elevated position.

Resolved, That we cordially accept the proffer made by the citizens of Osage, and undertake to raise an endowment for the seminary of \$20,000 on condition that the owners of the building agree to transfer in fee simple the building and grounds to the board of trustees when the sum of \$10,000 in cash and reliable notes bearing interest shall be raised toward a permanent endowment.

The school opened auspiciously in the new building September, 1869, Prof. Bush having secured the services of Rev. Thomas Ure as instructor in ancient languages. Seventy-five gentlemen and ninety-three ladies were enrolled during the year.

The following year Peter A. Flaten became instructor in modern languages and Mrs. C. Murray teacher in music. This year there were fifty-four ladies and seventy-two gentlemen; among the latter were several who later entered the professions, Robert D. Frost and David P. Ward, the ministry, Frank H. Forbes, the law, and Dayton Ward, teaching. Forbes remained in Iowa, settling at Northwood, Frost went east, and David Ward, west, settling in California where he has long served as state Sunday school missionary under the American Baptist Publication Society.

In the year 1870 the first systematic effort seems to have been made to secure funds for the support of the school, including endowment. The board elected Rev. Asa Marsh of Riceville, financial agent. From the very meager records extant it appears that Mr. Marsh was quite successful in

securing notes, but receiving very little cash. Five one hundred dollar notes are recorded as given at a meeting of the association, probably at Waverly in 1870. Three of the number, however, are still in the hands of the treasurer, without any endorsements. Some needed funds were secured, though, to aid in carrying on the school, in those pioneer times when promises were more plenty than money.

Mr. Marsh continued to act as agent for two years or more.

A biennial catalogue was issued in 1871, giving the names of the first graduating class in the history of the school, the class of 1871. Their names are:

Frank W. Chase and Charles Sumner Chase, Osage; Jefferson F. Clyde, St. Ansgar; Alonzo T. Conley, Watertown; Robert D. Frost, Marble Rock; William F. Lohr, Osage; Ferdinand Miller, Rock Creek; Mary J. Sweney and Emma J. Ure, Osage.

In 1896 this class celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their graduation, by a reunion at the Seminary, all being present. It was a notable reunion of a notable class. The two Chases and Conley were physicians, Clyde and Lohr, lawyers, Frost, a minister, Mary Sweney, the wife of Frank Scammon, and Emma Ure, the wife of Rev. Thomas Ure, while Miller had been in public office most of his life since graduation. After the lapse of eleven more years all are living, so far as known to the writer, except Mr. Lohr.

In 1872 an annual catalogue was issued. The list of teachers besides Prof. Bush were Rev. J. N. Lukens, Charles S. Chase, Miss Abbie Bush, Mrs. Emma Narey, Mrs. Carrie Murray, and Charles L. Graves.

There were one hundred sixteen students. Of this number Albert R. Button entered the ministry, and has since served acceptably many churches in Iowa and South Dakota, and given six years of successful service as financial secretary of the Seminary and of Des Moines College in securing endowment and other funds. David Forrester Call, after graduating at the Seminary, and Madison, now Colgate University, returned to teach, first in the Seminary, later in Des Moines College, and the Iowa State University. Herbert M. Bushnell and Frank Scammon were students this year; the one removed to Lincoln, Nebraska, where he recently served as post-master of the city, the other chose the newspaper business, and has for many years been the successful publisher and proprietor of the Northwood Index at Northwood, Iowa.

There were many other students this year, as there are any year, both gentlemen and ladies, who later succeeded equally well, and often better, in private life, such as Leonard Cutler, Frank French, Silas W. Hill, Willard Laughlin, Harleigh Morse, Will Owen, Will Tupper, and Lucian Tuttle, and doubtless as many more, unknown or less known to the writer, and it would be impracticable even to try to give any just estimate of them in a work of this character.

A decennial catalogue was also published in 1872, giving the names of all students who attended from 1863 to 1872—six hundred twenty-five in number. At the annual meeting this year honorary diplomas were given twenty-six persons who had completed their work before graduating courses were established, and who would have

been entitled to graduation under later courses. Their names are found in the alumni list elsewhere.

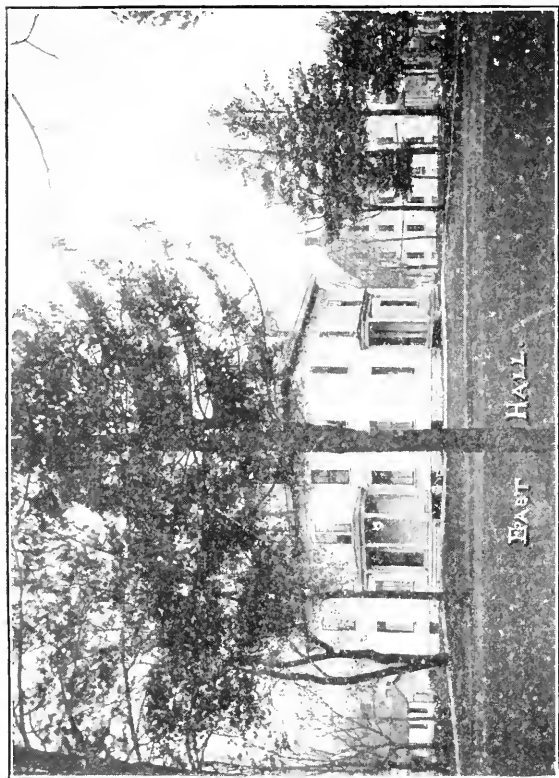
Early in 1875, the board secured the services of Rev. L. N. Call, of Hampton, as financial agent to raise the \$10,000 endowment in order to secure the control of the Seminary property from the old building committee. He continued the work for fifteen months when he made his final report showing that he had been quite successful in securing notes but lacked \$284 of receiving money enough to pay his salary and expenses, after deducting the amount of his two fifty dollar notes previously given. He accepted some notes he had secured in payment for the balance due him.

May 18, 1876, Prof. Bush reported to the board as treasurer that the proposition made to them by the trustees who had erected the Seminary building, in regard to raising an endowment, had been complied with.

The president was authorized to accept the transfer of title and assume all outstanding indebtedness. It seems that the transfer papers were executed but not delivered until some years later.

The next and last catalogue issued by Prof. Bush was in 1876. During this four years, two hundred fifty-six students had entered the Seminary. The following are known to have entered the professions:

Ministry—W. W. Pratt, who graduated in 1875 and thirty years later was pastor of a Baptist church at Passaic, N. J., and later assistant pastor at Russell H. Conwell's. Temple church, Philadelphia, Pa.



CEDAR VALLEY SEMINARY.



Law—Fred J. Leonard, David Poindexter, Walter Byington, Charles P. Reeves, the latter elected several times to the Minnesota house of representatives and the last term chosen speaker.

Medicine—J. E. Caldwell and C. Frank Sweeney.

Teaching—Chancey P. Colgrove, Frank Hamblin and Jay A. Lapham. Colgrove is on the faculty of the Iowa State Normal school, and Lapham, of Central College, at Pella.

Dan H. Boughton entered West Point and the army. The familiar names of Lewis M. Alexander, Charles N. Bliss, Harry H. Dane, and Jerry B. Sheehan are also in the list.

A number of the girls who entered during this period afterwards honored the teachers' profession, among them at least, Eva Button, Leona Call, Leni L. Gardner, and Amelia Lohr, besides, doubtless, many others who made equally good records in the school room, the home or the hospital.

Rev. Loren T. Bush was added to the faculty in 1876 for one year, and then replaced by Prof. David F. Call, who continued in the faculty until he went to Des Moines, in 1881.

No list of students for 1876-1877 has been preserved. Eight this year received diplomas for graduation. For the year, 1877-1878, the Cedar Valley Seminary in its first issue, June, 1878, contains a list of 187 students, including seven who completed the course. Among the number were two, A. B. Coats from Mitchell and Daniel Reagan from Benson's Grove, who later entered the Baptist ministry; Frank E. Whitley from Jamestown, N. Y., medicine; and Hamlin Garland from Osage. All remained to graduate. Miss Call probably holds first rank among lady teachers in

Iowa, having held for ten years the professorship of Greek in the Iowa State University. Garland long since won national reputation as an original and versatile writer, his always interesting and fascinating works being found in most libraries and homes of the country, east and west.

There were probably more students in the school this year of 1877-1878 than during any other year of Prof. Bush's administration, and yet the income was wretchedly inadequate to support a good school. His report to the board dated June 28, 1878, was as follows:

Received on tuitions, \$1,947.25; interest on endowment, \$477.75; total, \$2,425.

Expended—Professor of languages, \$600; preceptress, \$400; wood, \$100; printing and repairs, \$50; janitor work, \$25; incidentals, \$25; on salary, \$1,200; total, \$2,425.

Three teachers could not adequately instruct 187 students of all grades as these were, without over-taxing their energies, and \$225 for the expenses was wholly inadequate.

In 1878 Mr. John Rehmann was added as teacher of German.

The next year's report showed an even worse condition of the finances. The total income was \$2,287.72. The report names seven assistant teachers, with but \$846 to divide between them, and but \$241.72 for all other expenses.

The incentives to teaching are nearly always in the consciousness of what is done for others, rather than in any present comforts or surplus saved for future needs.

During the year 1878-1879 one hundred and twenty-two students were enrolled, including John S. Festerson from Brown's Valley, Minn., and

Fred Hall; one entering the ministry, the other the teacher's profession, also Stella J. Rice, who remained to graduate in 1883, later becoming a very successful teacher of instrumental music.

May 5, 1880, Messrs. Foreman, Brush, and Chase were appointed a committee to examine the financial condition of the Seminary, and to report, if possible, some steps which would relieve it, of the debt encumbering it, so that the title may be transferred to and perfected in the board of trustees. There is no record of a report.

In 1879 Mr. George D. Pattengill was added as teacher of the natural sciences. During the year there were one hundred and twenty-eight students, among the number, Fred W. Lohr, who remained to graduate in 1883, thence completing the liberal arts and law courses in the state university, and entering the law, and now living at Sioux City; and Miss Myra E. Call, present professor of Latin, Iowa state normal school.

In 1880-1881 there were ninety-three students, the list being published in the *Seminarian* of June, 1881. The instructors this year were, Prof. Bush, David F. Call, Frank Hamblin, and Miss Leona A. Call, besides those giving instruction in music and art.

With the close of this year's school Prof. Bush completed his labors. June 26, 1881, he died of paralysis at the age of fifty-one years, five months, and one day.

In 1868 he had received the honorary degree of A. M. from the old University of Chicago, and in June, 1880, the degree of LL. D., from the University of Des Moines; a most worthy recognition of a noble man who had devoted his life to scholarly

attainments and scholarly labors for the benefit of his fellow men. Dr. Bush was a teacher rather than an administrator. He could build character among his students better than he could build an institution for the work of character building in the future. Had he been permitted to live, however, another decade or two, he might have done more work in that line also.

When the present writer came to Osage in July, 1881, on the earnest invitation of its board, there was no endowment fund, nor any other fund in the Seminary treasury. The board had no deed for its campus. The Osage Baptist church had already occupied the chapel twelve years on a ten years' lease. The building was out of repair and needed a roof. There was a debt against the property aggregating \$4,500, a part of it for brick used in its erection. There were a good many endowment notes, new and old. Some endowment had been collected and used or loaned to teachers. The situation was not inviting. Yet, he had entered an Iowa Baptist academy twenty-five years before, and laid there the foundation of his education. He knew the condition of the other Iowa Baptist schools intimately. Their history had been to him a pathetic one. He had grave fears that not one of the three might be able to hold out, under the burdens of debt and other difficulties then encumbering every one of them. He wanted to see this school at least, for which his old schoolmate had laid down his life, which had a history above reproach, saved to the denomination. He accepted the only terms the board were willing, or perhaps able under the circumstances, to offer, the same as had been previously given to Prof. Bush, namely,

that he should have the entire management of the Seminary, receiving all the tuitions from the school and all endowment interest after July 1, 1881, to procure at his own expense all teachers, and defray the current expenses of the maintenance of the school. It was a hard contract at best. It involved large personal risk to begin with. It would almost necessarily subject him to criticism, sooner or later. It placed upon him responsibilities that ought to be shared by others. But there was no other alternative, except to refuse what seemed to him a call to duty. He accepted the service, entered upon it with hope and enthusiasm, and carried it forward to the best of his ability during twenty-one years. He realized that some serious problems confronted him.

With the death of Dr. Bush, and the departure of Prof. Call and his sister to take up work at Des Moines, no member of the faculty remained, and but few of the old students were likely to return.

A debt must be provided for, the amount of which was not known to any member of the board. Title was yet to be secured to the Seminary property, where the school had been conducted for the past twelve years. Some plan must be devised to secure support for the school other than tuitions before permanency could be assured. Measures must be adopted to collect interest and principal, as far as practicable, on endowment notes secured during the last eleven years or more. Mr. J. R. James had been elected treasurer on the death of Prof. Bush, and had in his possession about one hundred and seventy of these old notes, aggregating \$6,385.33. The day after school opened in September, while looking up the subject of title to

the Seminary property, he accidentally discovered in some musty old files in the law office of D. W. Poindexter, the deed executed five or six years earlier, and took it to the court house for record. The recording of this instrument led the old creditors to look up their interests, and early in the following year suits were instituted in the courts to attach the property as security for the claims. A committee of the board was appointed to determine the amount of the old debts, and another to canvass for subscriptions conditioned on the payment of the claims in full. Suffice to say that \$4,523.84 were secured for the old debts, including the creditors' gifts, and \$260 additional for repairs and a new roof, placing the property for the first time clear of debt.

Prof. N. E. Goldthwait, of Boone, who had done four years of the best kind of work in Des Moines College, and Miss Mattie Eaton, a teacher of experience and rare ability, were secured to assist the principal, and the school opened September 21.

Thirteen of the old students returned the first term with eighteen others, and the work began. The next term sixteen more students enrolled, including seven of the last year's students. The enrollment for the year was fifty-eight. At the close of the first term Prof. Goldthwait decided there was not enough work in the school for two stalwart men, and withdrew.

Of the forty boys who entered that year nearly half remained to graduate and make enviable records in life. The writer has followed nearly all of them with special interest and satisfaction, as they have sooner or later won their way to success in their several callings: Fred F. Faville, Conrad

F. Hambrecht, Frank T. King, and Tim D. Sheehan in the law; Charles H. Hurd and Charles C. Wiggins in medicine; Dan I. Coon and Frank E. Pelton in the ministry; Geo. P. White at West Point and in the army; Frank Annis, George E. Haskell, Frank and Lewis James, and Franz Rundborg in successful business, Haskell winning a large fortune; Frank Avery and Willis Wilkin while forging to the front paid the debt of nature soon after completing their studies.

One of the compensations in the teachers' life is the keen satisfaction experienced whenever his or her "boys and girls" win unusual success in life. However little their influence may have contributed to this result, it is a source of perennial joy and pride.

July 12, 1882, Treasurer James, desiring to surrender his office, Cashier James I. Sweney of the Mitchell county bank, was elected treasurer, and still holds the position. Treasurer Sweney has with great labor and pains from the first kept his books in such a manner as to show in detail the history of every dollar coming into any one of the funds of the Seminary, including endowment.

Mr. James turned over to Treasurer Sweney endowment fund collected during the year, \$390.66; interest, \$62.13. Treasurer Sweney has not only made full and detailed reports ever since, but the board has preserved them by ordering them copied as part of the records regularly since the year 1886.

June 28, 1882, two additional teachers were elected: Miss Emma L. Miller, Marshalltown, Wis., English, and Miss Myrtie A. Stevens; Mt. Carroll, Ill., music and elocution. July 19, Rev. A. R. Button was elected financial agent to begin

service August 15, at \$600 and expenses for self and use of team. The conditions were: "such salary and expenses to be paid from such amounts as the said agent shall secure by subscriptions."

Of the one hundred and seven students who entered in 1882 a considerable number remained long enough to lay the foundation of a good education: Taylor A. Alexander, Alva B. Lovejoy, and George C. Otto, entered the law; Lincoln F. Abernethy, entered the ministry; Wm. F. Hunt, Frank W. Lee, and W. S. Pitts, medicine; Frank A. Brush became a banker; H. Arthur White entered West Point, and later the army. A number took up teaching for a time, among them, James F. Hetler, Mabel Abernethy, Flora Bush, Nellie and Jennie Kidney, and Belle A. Sweney. A large number of the boys became successful business men.

With more than a hundred new students added this year to the fine body of those returning from the previous year, there was something doing and to do in the school. Additional classes and better equipment were required. The teaching force proved inadequate. It was difficult to secure good boarding places, and boarding house rates went up.

The board was convened March 12, 1883, and the principal authorized to solicit subscriptions for philosophical apparatus. A subscription was forthwith begun, several hundred dollars secured and expended for apparatus of various kinds, including a fine electrical machine, air pump, dynamo, etc., making a good foundation which yet after nearly twenty-five years is the basis of the Seminary's present excellent laboratory equipment, with subsequent occasional additions.

In the following July it was decided to institute



REV. P. S. WHITMAN, D. D.



a boarding house. A building was rented for the purpose at the principal's expense and risk, of course, and another subscription started to procure the necessary furnishings. This subscription was raised in the neighboring towns outside of Osage. Its success resulted two years later in the erection of a dormitory and boarding hall for teachers and students.

At the beginning of the third year, September 10, 1883, two new teachers were added, Miss Clara Remley, of Iowa City, an alumnus of the state university and a teacher of experience and ability, for science and German, and Miss Susie J. Pratt, of New Hartford, a graduate of Central College, who proved a most excellent teacher, for mathematics and English. Later in the year Rev. F. W. Gardner was added for history and Latin.

A large number of new students entered again this year, the enrollment for the year reaching two hundred and two. Among the number some remained long enough to cultivate the love of study, and later to enter the professions. Charles F. Brownlie, Charles S. Dean, and Daniel Reagan, in the ministry, George S. Coon and Irene Smedley, medicine; Samuel W. Beyer, Sherman M. Coddington, Alice Maud McKinley won high rank as teachers; Beyer as professor of geology in the Iowa state college of agriculture and mechanic arts, and Miss McKinley as professor of Latin in the Chicago high school. Charles W. Alexander, Ed. J. Cannon, Harvey E. Jones, Alfred C. Page, and Afton S. Wright, have to the writer's knowledge won unusual success in business.

A fine school had been organized, a superior class of students gathered, with little income, ex-

cept from student tuitions. A splendid class of thirteen had completed their work and deserved the diplomas that were given them at the June commencement, 1884. All have honored their professions and their other stations in life. Willis C. Wilkin died in the south a short time after completing his course, and Lizzie Sweet (Sime) followed some years later.

In May, 1884, the board accepted the gift of 40 acres of land, lying a mile south of the present city of Oelwein in Fayette county from Mr. Samuel Strows, of Ft. Atkinson, Iowa, through financial agent, Mr. Button, on condition that he be paid \$50 to reimburse him for some expenditure made on the property. This property was sold January 8, 1885, for \$12.50 an acre on advice of some Oelwein friends. Mr. Button resigned his agency at this time and the board accepted the resignation with the following commendation: "That the thanks of the board be tendered him for his able and efficient services." He soon after entered upon like service for Des Moines College.

Of the students who entered in 1884, four at least became bankers, Charles H. Beckett, Park C. Pratt, Alva H. Shaffer, and Samuel R. Ure. Rush C. Butler entered the law; William O. Blanchard, medicine; Lee A. Brink, the ministry; Ampelias H. Avery and Horton A. Dwelle rose to prominence as teachers and school superintendents. Vinnie Bush (Moran), Everett A. Fields, William L. Fitkin, Charles H. Heath, Delos M. Palmer, Clarence A. Palmer, Stanton R. Pelton, and Arthur, Eugene, and Wilber Simons, all filled well their places at a later day in their several callings. July 1, 1885, Prof. H. A. Simons was elected to the chair of science. At the same date it was decided to under-

take the erection of a ladies' dormitory and boarding house. Nine days later \$1,000 had been subscribed and when \$1,500 had been secured Col. J. H. Sweney offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

That there be loaned from the endowment fund \$1,500 to be used in the erection of said building in accordance with plans to be approved by the board, and this on the specific condition and pledge that the income from said building shall be first applied to the payment of interest on said amount loaned.

The building was completed at a cost of \$4,041.03; cost of furnishing, \$467.37; total, \$4,508.40. It was occupied in November, 1885.

The loan proved an excellent investment, as the revenue from the use of the building has probably always been several times as much as the interest on the loan would have been. The first winter every room was filled with students, the girls occupying the ten rooms on the second floor, and the boys the same number on the third floor. Several of the rooms even (10 by 15 feet in size), having three students each. It was soon discovered that the building was too small to house properly such a body of students, and three months later a subscription was started for a second building of the same size, 38 by 52, to furnish needed room for the business department, and for the young men. The erection of this building proved too heavy a tax on the generous citizens of Osage, and its completion was delayed a year or more until outside help could be secured, the plan adopted being to complete the building, after it was inclosed, as fast as the funds could be secured. One thousand dollars of endowment fund was added to the funds subscribed for this building. A great deal of criticism was indulged in for years on account of

these two loans, by parties in Osage who had contributed little or nothing toward the erection of the buildings, or in fact for any Seminary improvement. These and other like trumped up charges of mismanagement were kept up for a series of years, until fully \$75,000 had been accumulated, mostly in endowment, a large and prosperous school being all the time maintained, the institution meantime being managed and conducted without debts. The complaints were finally carried into the annual meetings of the association, which had years before been invited to elect the trustees, until the board were compelled, in order to protect the school, to change its articles of incorporation in March 1898, so as to elect their own successors, as all other similar schools in the state had done from the beginning.

For the year, 1885-1886, the faculty was further strengthened by the addition of Miss Mary A. Calkins, vocal music and painting; Miss Stella J. Rice, instrumental music; and Miss Anna J. Kelly, elocution. Among the new students enrolled this year were Hugh A. Heath and Arthur L. Weatherly, who later entered the ministry; also E. Clark Barton, Albert L. Brush, Patrick H. Cannon, Della Cunningham, Edward E. Johnson, Earl M. Merritt, and Hiram E. Tuttle, who later entered various positions of trust and responsibility.

August 21, 1886, Supt. Jay A. Lapham, who had served as county superintendent of Chickasaw county and city superintendent at New Hampton, was elected financial secretary for six months; but before he had done much canvassing he was given charge of some classes in the school, and preferring that work to the other and succeeding well in it, he

was given charge of the English work, and continued in the position for many years.

The enrollment for 1886-1887 was one hundred and fifty-seven. Among the students entering this year, who afterwards chose professional life, were Herbert A. Abernethy, Guy Guernsey, Herbert L. Stoughton, the law; Clarence H. Lockwood, the ministry; Fred D. Nichols and R. Hart Walker taught for a time and then went into business, as did also J. L. McLaurey, Charles H. Morse, and William J. Starr.

Seventy-six new students entered in 1887; among them Thomas M. Atherton, Arnold E. Brown, Clark E. Gardner, Gordon W. Randlett, Ray D. Smith, John E. Whirry, James L. Whirry; all of them already more or less widely known as editors, teachers, preachers, and business men. November 12, 1887, Rev. A. R. Button was again elected financial secretary, coming from the same work at Des Moines College. He continued in this service until October 10, 1890.

June 12, 1888, trustee, J. F. Clyde, was elected secretary of the board, and still fills the position by successive annual elections. He has from the first taken special care to make the records accurate, full, and complete. It has been the custom of the board for years to have all really important acts made a part of the record, including detailed accounts of the annual current expenses, the receipts and disbursements of the treasurer and the like; all transfers of real estate are made by call of the roll, with record of those voting aye and nay.

Two of the early trustees, Judge Cyrus Foreman and ex-Congressman N. C. Deering, both of whom

had given long, efficient, and faithful service, died during the preceding year, and their deaths were recorded by suitable resolutions. Principal Abernethy was elected to succeed Judge Foreman, on the board.

For the school year beginning September, 1888, Miss Mary E. Farr from Colby College, Maine, became teacher of Latin and Greek, and proved to be a teacher of rare ability. Rev. J. C. Pope, pastor of the Osage Baptist church, was secured to teach New Testament history and Christian evidences. John E. Whirry became assistant in English. There were this year two hundred and three students. Among those entering this year C. Howard Babcock later became a lawyer; Ralph L. Whitley, a physician; George Sueath, a minister; Karl Johnson, a banker; Ernest Faville, an editor; Kittie F. Bacon and Maude Cunningham, teachers; and Alva B. Coddington and Sumner Samson entered the mercantile business.

February 4, 1889, Col. Abernethy reported that he had received a proposition from Rev. P. S. Whitman, of Toccoa, Ga., to deed near 400 acres of land in Howard county, for an annuity of \$350 for himself and wife. It was voted unanimously to accept the offer and empower the officers to execute the necessary papers. May 10, following, the papers duly executed, were submitted to the board, and the following resolution was spread upon the records:

By unanimous vote of all present the property obtained from Rev. Whitman was placed in the endowment fund of the Seminary.

In March, 1889, application was made by the board to the American Baptist Education Society

for aid toward securing funds for endowment, and in May the principal was delegated to attend the anniversary of the society at Boston, to present the application before the executive committee. This action resulted two years later in securing \$6,650 from the society for endowment.

In June, 1889, Prof. Simons retired from the school to accept the superintendency of the public schools, of Hamburg, Iowa. He was a conscientious, earnest, excellent teacher, and a good man. Miss Mary E. Pray, a recent graduate of Colby College, Maine, was elected teacher of science and German. She proved to be a most valuable addition to the teaching force of the school. Two hundred and thirteen students were in attendance this year. Several of these entered the professions later; Archie W. Caul, the ministry; Frank B. Whitmore, medicine, and later became a missionary to China; Oliver H. Bemis and Clinton E. Conley, became dentists; Lindsey A. Grimes, Ole Hallingby, and Dottie I. Davies, remained to graduate and became teachers for a time.

During the school year, 1890-1891, there were two hundred and forty-two students. Of these Charles V. Clark entered the law, Luther W. Ross, the ministry, and Elmer H. Dwelle, medicine.

November 1, 1890, Rev. P. S. Whitman loaned the Seminary \$700, the proceeds from the sale of some Hancock county land, at six per cent. interest. Five hundred dollars of this came to the Seminary through his will, ten years later.

February 9, 1891, the Seminary board voted to establish a chair of Greek language and literature to be named The Spencer Whitman Chair in Greek, in honor of one of its earliest and most generous

benefactors. At an adjourned annual meeting held June 23, the board decided to undertake to raise \$25,000 for endowment, and \$3,000 for debts, and to apply to the American Baptist Education Society for \$6,250 toward the endowment, and \$1,200 for salary of agent. A prompt response came to this second application, pledging \$6,650 if the school would raise \$21,350; \$25,000 of the total to be for endowment. The principal was at once authorized to enter upon the canvass, and \$800 salary was voted for the ensuing year, to pay for additional teaching force and other expenses incident to his devoting his whole time to the canvass. Rev. William E. Randall, pastor at Iowa Falls, was secured as financial agent to enter at once upon the canvass at a salary of \$100 a month and his expenses, and a vigorous canvass was inaugurated.

The records of October 30, 1891, contain the following:

We bow with sorrow in the presence of death which has deprived us of our esteemed co-laborer, Dr. Sumner B. Chase, who departed this life, June 19, 1891.

Whereas, We have learned in social and business relations of his deep and abiding interest in this institution, in all matters pertaining to intellectual advancement and the moral upbuilding of the community, for which he was ever ready to contribute of his means and his time. Therefore,

Resolved, That we hereby express our deep conviction of the loss of our community at large, and extend to his devoted wife and family the assurance of our high regard for him as a citizen, a Christian, and a public benefactor.

A special meeting of the board held April 15, 1892, contains the following record:

The following resolutions were presented by Col. Abernethy. Whereas, in the Providence of God our board has been called upon to suffer the loss of Mr. J. R. James, who for many years has been one of our most active and efficient members, and,

Whereas, The Seminary has profited largely by his judicious counsel, his untiring zeal in its behalf, his intelligent and most generous giving; therefore,

Resolved, That we feel deeply his loss; that we hereby express our high appreciation of his sterling Christian character, that we recognize the fact that in all its history the Seminary has had no more loyal and helpful supporter, no one who in times of perplexity and embarrassment, did more to encourage and sustain the school; that in all our relations with our brother, and in business matters, we have found him courteous, thoughtful, and appreciative of the opinions of others. We thank God for his life and example, and hope that to the Seminary other friends as true and wise and generous may be raised up.

June 27, 1892, the following records appear:

Col. Abernethy reported that Caroline Waite of Iowa Falls had conveyed to the Seminary real estate in said corporation, and executed her will in favor of the Seminary; she to have life lease of property. The deed, will, and the agreement as drawn by Mrs. Waite's agent, and executed by her, were read and considered. By a unanimous vote the officers were instructed to execute the agreement, and the doings of Col. Abernethy were fully ratified and approved. Col. Abernethy presented a second agreement entered into with Deacon Hosea Lafler, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., for the conveyance of house and lot in Cedar Rapids, the Seminary to provide one permanent scholarship, the occupant to be nominated by donor or principal; and the preservation intact of the proceeds of the sale of the property. Board voted unanimously to ratify and approve the agreement.

These two additions to the endowment were secured through the effort of Agent W. E. Raudall.

By the terms of the Education Society's gift, the \$21,350 must be secured by July 1, 1892; and as this date approached during the spring of that year the canvass became strenuous. It was discovered that Iowa was a large state; and that a great many Baptist homes needed to be visited. Prof. N. E. Goldthwait, that Nestor among Iowa Baptists, was grafted into the service. Pastors C. J. Pope, A. R. Button, W. L. Ferguson, and J. A.

Lapham were each pressed into service for a month or more. President Stetson had rendered effective work at intervals throughout the year. When July 1 came the canvassers and interested friends gathered to submit reports and learn results. The designated committee, after an all day canvass of the returns, were enabled to announce in the early evening that the required amount had been secured to meet the conditions imposed by the Education Society.

July 22 the following record of the board appears:

Col. Abernethy submitted the following report on financial canvass, which was adopted and ordered spread upon the records:

Gentlemen: I hereby submit the following report of the recent canvass to secure endowment and pay debts of the Seminary. The total sum secured, according to the report of the committee, July 1, 1892, was as follows:

Total sum of pledges counted.....	\$23,064.25
Total sum of cash collected.....	2,001.81

Total sum secured and counted.....	\$25,066.06
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To this should be added gift of American Baptist Education Society.....	6,650.00
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Also: House and lot, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; gift of Hosea Lafler.....	1,000.00
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House and lot, Cresco, Iowa; gift of Rev. P. S. Whitman.....	700.00
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Ten lots, Lime Springs, Iowa; gift of Rev. P. S. Whitman.....	300.00
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House and lot, Iowa Falls, Iowa; gift of Mrs. Caroline R. Walte.....	1,000.00
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Total.....	\$34,716.00
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The expenses of securing the same are as follows:

	Salary.	Trav'ng exp.
Principal, twelve months.....	\$800.00	\$260.18
Printing, postage, and telegrams...		85.77
W. E. Randall, 9 1-3 months.....	930.00	282.42
N. E. Goldthwait, 1 1-3 months....	133.33	78.88
C. J. Pope, 1 month.....	100.00	31.25
A. R. Button, 1 month.....	95.00	35.47
W. L. Ferguson, 1 1-3 months.....	93.75	49.61

J. A. Lapham, 1 1-2 months.....	105.00	19.79
N. E. Chapman, 9 days.....	22.50	6.85
H. L. Stetson.....	180.00	129.25
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$2,459.58	\$979.47
Total expenses.....		\$3,439.05

Of this \$2,459 paid for services, \$800 was paid back to the endowment fund by the same parties, in subscription to the fund.

Those friends who contributed fifty dollars or more for this endowment were as follows:

Rev. P. S. Whitman, D.D., and wife, Toccoa, Ga.; Deacon Hosea Lafler and wife, Covington; Mrs. C. R. Waite, Iowa Falls; each, \$1,000.

J. R. James, Osage; J. H. Brush, Santa Rosa, Cal.; Mrs. H. H. Shaffer, New Hampton; C. M. Livingston, Monroe; each, \$500.

J. S. Wheeler, Mason City; A. Abernethy, Osage; each, \$300.

Charles Sweney, Osage; W. F. Harper, Ottumwa; each, \$250.

J. I. Sweney, J. A. Lapham, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Hawley, Avery Brush, and J. B. Kingsbury & Co., Osage; F. Y. Whitmore, West Union; L. and A. J. Dwelle, Northwood; Mrs. Mary A. Strows, Ft. Atkinson; Dr. A. Cleghorn, Cleg-horn; each, \$200.

Hon. J. F. Clyde, J. W. Annis, Osage; Dr. E. C. Spinney, Des Moines; Hon. J. D. Glass, Mason City; each, \$150.

A. J. Burtch, Rev. C. J. Pope, O. P. Woodard, E. L. Sawyer, G. B. Lovejoy, Hon. J. A. Smith, S. W. Hastings, W. L. Eaton, E. S. Fonda, Mrs. L. C. Pettit, Misses L. and G. Foreman, Baptist Sunday School, Hon. J. H. Sweney, and Dr. W. W. Blackman, Osage; Mrs. Rebecca J. Grimes, West Union; Prof. N. E. Goldthwait, Boone; L. W. Hersey, Waukon; Prof. A. N. Currier, Iowa City; J. R. Adams, Mason City; E. A. Hovey, Independence; S. W. Cole, Grinnell; Col. A. Cochran, Little Sioux; William Hughes, Davenport; Charles Bofink, Jefferson; Mrs. Nellie Blackman, West Mitchell; Dr. G. W. Carter, Mrs. S. R. Bowen, Marshalltown; Prof. and Mrs. Loughridge, Cedar Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Drs. C. S. and F. W. Chase, Waterloo; Mrs. P. W. Miles, Corydon; Mrs. M. Alden, Anamosa; Hon. W. L. Joy, Sioux City; L. M. Alexander, Port Edwards, Wis.; E. R. Barron, La Crosse, Wis.; J. J. Powell and wife, Cedar Rapids; each, \$100.

A. M. Walker, G. M. Stoughton and wife, Osage; Milton Remley, Iowa City; W. H. Barton, Mason City; Prof. T. Tobin, Fort Dodge; each, \$75.

Rev. W. E. Randall, Boone; \$60.

Prof. J. E. Whirry, Starr Bros., F. E. James, A. S. Wright, Mrs. E. B. Coffin, C. H. Morse, F. E. Rundborg, O. Rundborg & Co., C. H. Cotter, C. N. Bliss, Dr. J. W. Barrett, Dr. J. L. Whitley, Mrs. J. L. Blakeslee, J. B. Sheehan, J. F. Dailey, George E. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Bush, Young People's Union, J. B. Cutler, William Woods, and Mrs. M. M. May, Osage; H. V. Dwelle, H. A. Dwelle, B. H. Beckett, and O. E. Eckert, Northwood; A. B. Tuttle, Mason City; A. Ressler and J. H. Hall, Shell Rock; Mrs. C. S. Crosby and F. S. Crosby, Sheffield; Krebs Bros., Cedar Rapids; Rev. H. W. Tilden, D.D., Des Moines; J. H. Veseler, Plainfield; Mrs. C. Stillwell, Fayette; Rev. N. B. Rairden, Washington; Dr. L. Fuller and Hon. S. B. Zeigler, West Union; Rev. W. P. Thompson, Hudson; H. W. Kohlke, Rockwell; Rev. A. R. Button, Cascade; Allen H. Clarke, Waverly; Dr. W. H. Dickinson, Des Moines; Dr. and Mrs. M. D. Bevan, Atlantic; W. H. Moore, Quasqueton; Mrs. Sarah E. Bigelow, Ames; William Kirtly, Ogden; Dr. F. W. Lee, Riceville; W. A. McHenry and Mrs. Mary S. S. McHenry, Denison; Caleb Stock, West Mitchell; D. J. Patton, Hampton; Miss Belle Hamilton, Ottumwa; Rev. G. F. Holt, E. B. Smith, Baptist Sunday School, Waterloo; Rev. A. B. Coats, Beverly, Mass.; U. Roraback, Davenport; C. A. Yarns, Spirit Lake; Robert Waddell, Mitchell; Young People's Union, Superior; Young People's Union, Waterloo; H. H. Dane, Washington, D. C.; A. D. Maxon, Cedar Rapids; Dr. A. T. Conley, Cannon Falls, Minn.; Mrs. J. V. Hinchman, Glenwood; Rev. H. M. Jones, Cottage City, Mass.; each, \$50.

For the year 1891-1892 there were two hundred and sixty-seven students enrolled. Among the new students entering, Rolla E. Brown entered the ministry. George H. Sawyer, after completing his Seminary course, and later his college course in the University of Chicago, in 1898 taught mathematics in the Seminary one year, and in 1899 was elected principal of the Osage high school. Later he became superintendent, which position he holds in 1907. A splendid class of eleven graduated this year. It would have been twelve but for the decease of Ada E. Bush.

Some changes occurred in the faculty for the ensuing year. Miss May Z. Parker was added for mathematics and elocution; Miss Annette H. Whitney replaced Miss Mabel Abernethy in instrumental music, and Rev. N. E. Chapman in vocal. Much of the principal's time was devoted the next few years to the collection of endowment subscriptions, and the care and disposal of the large properties that had been secured as the result of the last year's canvass.

When commencement came, June 7, 1893, another fine class of eight was graduated, out of two hundred and sixteen students in attendance. Of those who entered this year, Bert H. Coonradt, H. Eastman Colby, and Miss Gail Sweney remained to graduate. Coonradt entered the ministry. Colby became a teacher, and Miss Sweney, a lovely, brilliant and noble girl, daughter of ex-Congressman J. H. Sweney, later graduated at the state university, married, but lived only a few months to bless the new home.

Misses Farr and Pray resigned at the close of this year's work both to enter upon post graduate work at the University of Chicago, with lofty visions of literary careers. Both fell victims a little later to the wiles of that arch little archer, which demolished one kind of an air castle, only to erect a lovelier and better. Their places were taken by J. M. P. Smith and William M. Ege. The one has become the brilliant successor of President Harper in the University of Chicago, as professor of Semitics; the other has for a number of years been instructor in an Indian school in South Dakota.

But the principal must not be permitted to go on in the good work, which was taxing every fiber

and cord of his heart. In the board's record of November 24, 1893, appears the following:

The secretary presented and read a petition from..... and other members of the Osage Baptist church, asking that the board require the resignation of Col. Abernethy as principal and member of the board. Col. Abernethy retired from the meeting. After full discussion by members of the board, and of the committee from the association, W. L. Eaton moved the adoption of the following, which was seconded, to-wit:

Whereas the petition of..... et al., is merely the expression of the opinions of the petitioners, and the same contains no charge of any kind against the principal; therefore, Resolved, That in our opinion the same contains no basis for action on the part of this board, and we deem it for the best interests of all concerned, that we decline to take jurisdiction of the same, and do not think it wise to receive the same or make it a part of our records. Carried.

The enrollment for 1893-1894 was two hundred and twenty. January 3, 1895, the following record appears:

Col. Abernethy reported verbally that Deacon Hosea Lafler of Linn county, Iowa, had recently conveyed to the Seminary certain real estate in Florida without condition (56 acres, lot 2-S-1-32-39), and an undivided two-thirds in a farm of 298 acres in Linn county, on condition that he and his wife be given a life lease of said farm, and presented the conveyances and duplicate leases prepared by Hon. J. J. Powell, for said Lafler. He also produced three promissory notes given by Mr. Lafler to the Seminary, and duly endorsed, amounting to \$600. Thereupon Mr. Clyde moved the adoption of the following resolution, which was adopted on roll call, every member present voting aye, to-wit:

Whereas, Hosea Lafler and Rosanna Lafler of Linn county, Iowa, have executed a warranty deed to the trustees of the Cedar Valley Seminary of an undivided two-thirds interest in a farm of two hundred ninety-eight acres of farm land in said Linn county, to become and be a part of the permanent endowment of the Seminary, on condition that they be given a free life lease of said premises, therefore,

Resolved, That the board of trustees of the Cedar Valley Seminary hereby accept said conveyance and authorize and

empower the president, secretary, treasurer, and principal, to execute the duplicate life lease prepared and signed by said Hosea Lafler for the aforesaid premises, and that Principal A. Abernethy be authorized to complete and carry out said transaction. Resolved further, That the action of Professor Abernethy, in promising an additional scholarship to Hosea Lafler, in consideration of his generous gifts to the Seminary, be and is hereby approved.

For 1894-1895 there were two hundred and thirty-seven students, with twenty-two in the graduating class. In 1895 Mr. Elmer C. Griffith, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., a recent graduate of Beloit College, replaced J. M. P. Smith, who resigned to pursue graduate work in the University of Chicago.

The catalogue for 1896 shows the number of students enrolled, during the year, to be two hundred eighty-nine, the largest number in any one year in the history of the school. There were nineteen in the graduating classes. In 1896 Mr. Griffith was invited to the headship of Warren Academy, Illinois, and Mr. George A. Moore, an alumnus of Denison University, Granville, Ohio, was chosen to fill the vacancy.

The number of students for 1896-1897 was two hundred and forty-six. The class of 1897 contained twenty-six students, as follows: Literary courses, Clara L. Abernethy, Herbert G. Bartlett, Wilma Benedict, Blanche Brebner, Grace Bush (Gardner), Charles V. Clark, Bird Clark (Tibbetts), Burritt H. Cook, Jared W. Davis, O. R. O. Farel, Marshall A. Fennell, Walter I. Fowle, Ruth Gist, Burton C. Hemphill, Helen Hitchcock, A. O. Wydell, John J. Meyer, Stella P. Odekirk, James Pederson, Margaret A. Scammon, Albert W. Sides, Olive Woodard (Ogg). Business course, Herbert W. Cutler, Arthur N. Harmon, Max Katz, and

Hugh M. Nichols. This fine class had given a class entertainment which netted nearly \$100. This fund was disposed of as follows:

We, the members of the class of 1897, do hereby give to the trustees of the Cedar Valley Seminary one hundred dollars, to be safely invested by them in the establishment of a perpetual prize in oratory, in the Seminary, known as the "Class of Ninety-Seven Oratorical Prize."

The board accepted the gift, which has resulted in the holding every year since, of a spirited contest among the seniors in literary and oratorical attainment.

December 1, 1897, the board executed a contract with Mr. and Mrs. George Everest, of Nashua, Iowa, by which they transferred certain real estate and other assets, in consideration of a \$300 annuity. Some land was bought adjoining the campus on which a cottage was erected, which they still occupy, in 1907. A year later another cottage purchased in 1889 on ground added to the campus, was removed from the campus to this lot.

At the annual meeting in 1898 the board elected Mr. George H. Sawyer and Miss Elizabeth Kearwille, the latter to teach German and physics. Miss Kearwille was a graduate of the Iowa state normal and of the state university, and a very superior teacher. Miss Amelia Lohr, of Osage, was at the same time elected instructor in painting; Bess E. Beaver, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., vocal music; and Miss Alice Sheldon, of Osage, instrumental music.

The year had been a prosperous one in every way. The last year's work in the school had been successful and satisfactory. The class rooms had all been well filled, especially in the upper classes. Of the one hundred fourteen new students enter-



GEO. M. POTTER, A. M..
Principal Cedar Valley Seminary, Osage, Iowa.



ing that year, twenty remained to complete one of the full four years' courses, namely: Homer B. Annis, Charles L. Child, Frank S. Clyde, Arthur F. Culver, Levan W. Damon, Vinton P. Eastman, M. Earl Felt, E. Jane Hawkins, Gertrude Holmes, Kate E. and Barbara E. Mark, Max M. Muffley, Maud E. Stacy, Grace E. Tupper, Charlotte E. Wall, Ethel R. Whitmore, Alice J. Woodard, James G. Wright, Clara R. Whitley, and Fred B. Wolff. One of the number, Annis, entered the practice of medicine; two others, Eastman and Culver, the ministry; and about half the remainder became successful teachers. During the same year, 1897-1898, there were sixteen earlier Seminary students in the college classes at Des Moines College, besides several in the University of Chicago, and others pursuing higher studies elsewhere.

It seemed impossible for the principal to carry forward the work of maintaining the school, to which students were coming in large numbers for instruction, try earnestly as he might, without personal hostility manifesting itself from outside sources. At the meeting of the Cedar Valley Baptist Association at Plainfield, in 1898, a hornets' nest was encountered issuing in some hostile action which continued to increase in intensity about as its results proved abortive, until the board was compelled to secure an injunction to end it, by providing for the election of its own trustees.

January 1, 1899, Mrs. Caroline R. Waite died at her home in Iowa Falls. As heretofore stated she had made provision eight years earlier to have her property, after all claims had been met, placed in the Seminary endowment, treasure laid up in

heaven, to help young people seeking an education in future years.

Death of Prof. John E. Whirry. Principal's address at funeral:

John Ellsworth Whirry, oldest son of John and Olive Whirry, was born in the town of Randolph, Columbia county, Wis., October 30, 1863. In April of the next year he came with his parents to Winneshiek county, Iowa, and two years later to a farm in Jacksonville township, Chickasaw county, which place remained his home for the next twenty years. After completing his early education in the public schools and in the Breckenridge Institute at Decorah, he taught a district school for two years. He then returned to Decorah and graduated from the Valder school in penmanship. Having accepted a position as teacher of penmanship in Cedar Valley Seminary he entered upon his duties in September, 1887, at the same time taking up academic studies in the school. He continued his teaching and studies until June 10, 1891, when he graduated from the science course, having also taken a full course in business studies. The day following his graduation he was united in marriage to Miss Luella Starr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Starr, of Osage. Two daughters, Essie and Eva, were born to them during the life of the mother, which ended after a lingering sickness, April 16, 1896. After having had charge of the business department of the Seminary for two years Prof. Whirry spent part of the summer of 1893 at the Northern Illinois Business College, at Dixon, receiving his diploma August 10. June 30, 1897, he married Miss Lulu Starr, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Starr, of Emmetsburg, Iowa. Two daughters, Olive and Irene, were born to them. The four fatherless children are now left in the home which had been made for them to be tenderly cared for, as they surely will be, by the bereaved wife and mother. Having been intimately associated with my brother whose life work is now done, I can truly say, after all these years of daily association in the school that his work, all of it, was well done. He has almost from the first seemed to me like my own younger brother, and always ready to take more than his share of the labor and burdens to be borne, whatever their nature might be. It seems to me now, when I look back through these thirteen years, during which we have counseled together almost daily, that the whole of his earnest, energetic, conscientious, and open life was devoted to his work of teaching and helping the hundreds of young men

and women, who came every year under his kindly influence and excellent instruction.

He left his place in the school room only Friday afternoon, March 2, less than six days before his death from lobar pneumonia. We shall all miss him and his kindly face and greeting, as we return to our places in the morning, but one of that number will miss him more than any other. His work and his example was an inspiration to all who knew him as a teacher, but to one even more because of the longer and closer personal relations. Prof. Whirry was a born teacher. From the first he seems to have studied assiduously, that he might teach intelligently. Whenever he entered the school room his mind was already aglow with his subject, and with the purpose of making it plain and clear to his classes, sometimes numbering forty to fifty students. His teaching covered quite a wide range of subjects, and he seemed equally happy and well prepared in any of them. The aggregate number of students who came under his instruction was very large, and he seemed to know them all well, and even years afterwards remembered them with liveliest interest. His home near the campus was always open to them, day or night, for any help he could give them. He was a man of unusual executive ability. The additions and improvements made in his department were nearly all of his own suggestion. It was his constant study to make it better, both in equipment and work. The collection and disbursement of the school funds were quite largely in his hands, and all his accounts were kept with scrupulous accuracy. His business judgment was good and always relied on by his associates. He could be safely trusted to do any kind of business connected with the school. He would have been equally successful as a man of business.

It is said, I think of but three persons in the Bible: 'He was a good man', and it can be said of Prof. Whirry: 'He was a good man'. The whole of his mature life seems to have been full of earnest devotion to duty as he saw it. He became an active Christian and united with the Baptist church during the second year of his connection with the Seminary. From that time his personal interest in his students and all his associates was a marked feature of his life. Duty and service were the actuating motives of his life and the sources of his personal power. If he had any personal ambitions other than these, it was never apparent.

His was a short but complete life, ending March 8, 1900, when but 36 years, 4 months, and 8 days old. It would be called as we usually count it a short life, but it was a life filled full of good deeds. He has finished his life and gone early to rest, but the benediction of that short life will

remain a cherished memory in many and many a future home.

We mourn his loss as that of a brother, and yet he would not have it so. His death, like his life, points us to the better way. This radiant life is left as a heritage to us all who knew his inner life.

How beautiful it is for a man to die
Upon the walls of service; to be called
Like a watch-worn and weary sentinel
To put his armor off and rest in heaven.

March 18, 1899, the board held an adjourned meeting at which the following record was made:

Col. Abernethy presented the matter of a proposed deed by Rev. P. S. Whitman, of Georgia, of his remaining real estate to the board, on the condition that he be secured an annuity of \$500 a year for three years, and \$250 a year thereafter during his life. Referred to executive committee with power and that Col. Abernethy attend to the matter personally at the earliest possible date.

On the 27th the executive committee made a record as follows, which was afterwards approved by the board:

Moved and carried unanimously that the officers of the board be authorized and empowered to execute to Rev. P. S. Whitman, of Georgia, the bond of the board, in the penal sum of \$5,000 in consideration of the conveyance by said Whitman to the board of real estate substantially as stated by him in a recent letter to Col. Abernethy; the condition for said bond to be the performance on the part of the board of a written contract to be made by Col. Abernethy for the board, providing for the payment by the board to said Whitman of an annuity during his life of \$500 a year for three years, and the publication of certain books ordered by said Whitman; and Col. Abernethy was expressly authorized to enter into a contract as herein stated with said Whitman if the value of the real estate to be conveyed to the board seemed to make such contract an advisable one for the board.

During the year 1898-1899 there were two hundred and fifty students, with a graduating class of thirty-two, twenty-six of the number from the four years' courses. One of the number, Burnett J.

Lapham, the oldest son of Prof. and Mrs. J. A. Lapham, a young man of ability, character, and unusual promise, completed his course in poor health, and succumbed to disease a few months later.

May 22, a telegram came from Toccoa, Ga., announcing the death of Dr. Whitman during the night. An hour later the principal was on his way to try to reach Toccoa for the funeral. On his arrival he found the will locked in its proper place. Having been named executor I promptly filed the will and secured its temporary probate, made arrangements for the disposition of the household effects to relatives of the late Mrs. Whitman, and returned to Osage soon after commencement.

During my absence in the south one member of the faculty decided that the chapel with its new steel ceiling, and its new folding chairs, ought to have a new piano for the chapel choir. After an appeal before the board, the members voted to subscribe personally for the chapel piano. The senior class contributed \$80 toward the project, and it was not long before a fine new upright piano graced the platform of the chapel. It shows how equipment and improvement may often be added by a wide awake teacher. May this beautiful and useful instrument long grace the chapel platform, a tribute to the forethought and energy of one teacher, Miss Kearville, later Mrs. Moore.

June 12 the board finally voted for the first time in its history, to assume the responsibility for the management of the school, my predecessor and I, having both been required up to this time, to assume the financial responsibility for all expenses, including teachers' salaries. Annual current ex-

pense reports, made in detail, had been submitted for the last fourteen years. For the last two or three years, these reports had shown that the school could be maintained without debt, and still permit a maximum salary of \$1,200 to the principal. It was a consummation long devoutly wished for.

At an adjourned meeting the board placed on record the following beautiful tribute to the life of Dr. Whitman :

Whereas, Rev. P. S. Whitman, D. D., of Toccoa, Ga., has been recently called to his reward, after a long life of Christian activity and usefulness, and, Whereas, Among his many good works Dr. Whitman gave largely and repeatedly of his means to equip and endow the Cedar Valley Seminary, and in this manner proved his abiding faith in Christian education, and perpetuated his influence over young men and women.

Therefore, Resolved, By the board of trustees of the Cedar Valley Seminary that we express again our profound gratitude for the substantial gifts made by Dr. Whitman to the Seminary, and for the encouragement and help they have given us in the important duty of providing better moral and educational advantages for the young people of our land.

The enrollment this year was not quite equal to the more recent years though it reached two hundred and forty-one, with a graduating class of sixteen. The advanced classes were about as full as ever and the loss for this and the two following years was in the less advanced classes. Prof. Whirry had been a tower of strength to the school, and his work and unselfish life tended always to bring and hold students. All of his work was of a high order of excellence, and his place could not be filled. I was necessarily absent in Georgia three times during the year for considerable periods, before the final probate of the will was secured. The school was receiving a shameful amount of

adverse criticism and advertising. On my last trip for the summer \$1,900 worth of property was sold.

Before the school opened in September, Edward A. Graves and R. C. King were elected, taking the places so long filled by Profs. Lapham and Whirry, the one for fourteen years, the other for thirteen.

Efforts had been made from time to time to try and settle the controversy, which had been injected into the meetings of the Cedar Valley Baptist Association to the great detriment of both the association and the school. Finally February 18, 1901, the following was adopted at a meeting of the board of trustees:

Col. Abernethy moved the adoption of the following resolution, which on motion was seconded by Mr. Clyde, to-wit:

Resolved, That this board propose the following basis of settlement of the pending suit with the association:

1. The association concurs in the amendment of the articles of incorporation empowering the board of trustees of Cedar Valley Seminary to elect its own members.

2. The Seminary shall always remain under the control of the Baptists. The principal and not less than three-fifths of the whole number of trustees, and also not less than three-fifths of the regular teachers, shall always be members in good standing of the regular Baptist church.

3. The ownership and title of the Seminary property shall continue to be held by the board of trustees.

4. The defense in the present suit shall be withdrawn, and the Seminary board will pay all taxable costs.

5. The association shall annually appoint a committee to visit the Seminary, examine into its condition, work and needs, and make a report thereof with their recommendations to the association. That a certified copy of this resolution be sent to the clerk of the association.

This proposition was promptly and unanimously accepted by the association and the old time harmonious relations again restored. The one source of weakness was eliminated, that had per-

mitted the repetition of efforts to have the trustees and other officers of the school removed, which could never get a hearing in Osage where their work was so well known and appreciated.

The enrollment for 1900-1901 was two hundred and twenty-five, the graduating class numbering nineteen.

For the year 1901-1902, there were one hundred ninety-eight students with a graduating class of twenty-two, four of the number from the business department. Besides these large graduating classes the other upper classes were well represented; there were twenty-five juniors, twenty-two second year, and forty-three first year students.

With the close of this year's work and the completion of my twenty-one years as principal, my resignation was presented June 17, 1902, in accordance with notice given two years earlier. Upon its acceptance the board appointed as committee to draft suitable resolutions, the three members who had served longest in that capacity: Col. J. H. Sweney, twenty-six years; E. S. Fonda, vice president, twenty-two years, and Treasurer J. I. Sweney, twenty-one years, and adopted the following:

On motion Col. Abernethy was requested to perform the duties of principal until such time as the board may make other arrangements to fill the place.

Later the following resolutions were adopted and spread upon the records:

Whereas, after a service of twenty-one years as principal of the Cedar Valley Seminary, by reason of increasing years and impaired health Col. Abernethy has placed his resignation in our hands, therefore,

Be it resolved by the board of trustees of the Cedar Valley Seminary, That in accepting his resignation we express our appreciation of his high character as a citizen and

eminence as an educator; That through all the years of his association with us and the Seminary he has, with unfaltering devotion labored for the cause of Christian education, for the moulding of youths into noble manhood and womanhood; That taking the principalship as he did when the Seminary was bereft by the death of its revered and beloved founder, Prof. A. Bush, in the stress of financial depression and discouragement, with great courage, born of zeal for a noble purpose, with unusual ability and energy, he contributed very largely in advancing and more firmly establishing the permanent usefulness of the Seminary; That in his well earned retirement from active labor as an educator, he carries our friendship and high regard; That these resolutions be spread upon our records, a copy be presented to Col. Abernethy and to the local press for publication.

Prof. George A. Moore, who had entered the faculty in 1896, was elected acting principal. Prof. Graves, after two years of excellent work, lost his health, and Mr. Irving Bundy was asked to take his place. A few months later Mr. Graves submitted to an operation for tuberculosis, in the hospital at Hampton, from which he did not recover.

The normal methods by which institutions of learning are founded and built up are well illustrated in the recent history of the Seminary.

In 1891 when the first real effort was begun for endowment, the assets of the school had been slowly accumulating for ten years. About \$6,000 had been gathered for endowment; two frame school buildings had been added at a cost of \$10,000; libraries and apparatus had steadily increased; the instructional force kept up to the needs of the school; and the most important assets—large number of students—were regularly filling every class room; the enrollment for the last year reaching two hundred and forty-one.

At the end of another ten years, the treasurer's annual report showed the following assets:

Cash and invested endowments.....	\$34,400.54
Secured land sale contracts.....	8,870.00

Total.....\$43,270.54

The board held also deeds to real estate to the value of more than \$15,000, part of it subject temporarily, to life lease hold of donors; this in addition to the school plant proper, including the school buildings and grounds, libraries, apparatus, etc. The annual income was equal to the annual expenditure, and though still small, had steadily increased for a decade, while large classes were being graduated every year.

It is worthy of note, also, that the above named last decade period included the four or five years following the general financial revulsion and depression of 1893-1894.

The regrettable feature in all our Iowa Baptist school history, is that there have been so few instances of such normal growth and expansion in a half century.

The Seminary had other assets also of real value. The Tuesday evening prayer meeting, established in the dim distance, very near the beginning, forty years ago, was always well attended, and became a potent factor in character building. Out of it grew the Students' Christian Association which had charge of these meetings, also of the annual observance of the day of prayer for colleges, and other religious exercises.

The courses in New Testament history and Christian evidences were eagerly sought and earnestly pursued in the senior year's curriculum.

The Lafler, Livingston, and Blakeslee free scholarships, and the Dailey, Brush, and other annual prizes established, were, each, in its way, helpful and inspiring.

Prof. Moore remained at the head of the school one year and resigned to enter Columbia University, New York City, where he remained one year, and has since been teaching in the Minneapolis high school. He was a popular teacher, and all his work was of a most thorough character.

In the year, 1903, there were eighteen graduates, four of them from the business course.

Rev. Thomas W. Todd, of Nora Springs, Iowa, was elected principal February 23, 1903, and assumed charge at the beginning of the spring term. With the close of the school year there was a general change in the instructional force. All those retiring had done most excellent service for a series of years; Mr. Moore, seven years; Mrs. Moore and Miss Lohr each five; Miss Bacon, four; and Mr. King, three. Their places were filled by Mr. Irving Bundy, for German, Greek, and Latin; Miss Alice Fullerton, mathematics and English; William A. Longley, history and normal; J. G. Osborne, commercial work; and Miss Ida M. Strike, shorthand.

The following November the school lost by death another most valuable and faithful trustee and officer. At a subsequent meeting the board placed the following on its records:

The board of trustees of Cedar Valley Seminary has sustained a great loss in the death of Deacon Josiah Pope, November 28, 1903. He was a man of wide experience, lofty ideals, and sound practical wisdom, and was always profoundly interested in all matters pertaining to Christian education in general, and the Cedar Valley Seminary in particular. He served with zeal and faithfulness on the board and its committees.

Two new teachers were added in 1904, Mr. H. R. Hick and Miss Emma Parsons to replace others withdrawing.

Early in 1905 Principal Todd resigned to accept a position in the state normal school, and Principal George M. Potter of the academy of Tabor College, was elected in his place, to enter upon his work July 1.

At the annual meeting in June two of the older members of the board, Messrs. E. S. Fonda and W. L. Eaton, declined re-election and insisted on being relieved from further service; Mr. Fonda having served with a short interruption since 1882, and Mr. Eaton continuously since 1884. And both had given invaluable service for these many years.

During this year two additions were made to the endowment fund, one of \$700 by the will of the late Mr. William Hughes, of Davenport, who had previously contributed to the 1892 endowment; the other of \$1,000 for a railroad right of way across the Lafler farm near Cedar Rapids, given in 1895 with life lease reserve. Mr. Lafler had also given most liberally during his life time to the endowment at various times.

May 19, 1906, the board was reluctantly constrained to accept the resignation of Col. J. H. Sweney, presented on account of ill health, after a most honorable and useful service of almost thirty years.

For the years 1902-1903 and 1903-1904 no lists of students were published. For the years 1904-1905 and 1905-1906, the number of students enrolled was respectively, one hundred and thirty-nine and one hundred forty-nine.

The faculty for the year 1906-1907 was as follows:

George M. Potter, principal; mathematics.
M. Alice Fullerton, normal and English.
Harry E. Cockrell, commercial branches.
Harry G. Burns, science.

L. Ethelyn Gibson, Latin and Greek.
Herman F. Harris, history and modern languages.
Martha B. Reynolds, instrumental music.
Marie G. Cutler, vocal music.
Harriet V. Woodard, violin.
Edith G. Pattengill, art.

Any history of the Seminary would be incomplete without some mention of one of its oldest and best friends, Dr. P. S. Whitman, who gave to the school at different times largely the accumulations of a lifetime; the proceeds of which have exceeded \$25,000. It seems fitting to republish the following sketch, by the writer, from the *Standard* of August 11, 1900:

Rev. P. S. Whitman, D. D.

The recent death of Dr. P. S. Whitman at the age of eighty-five years, ends the useful life of a good man who was known and loved by a wide circle of friends, east and west, north and south. Near a third of his long life was spent each in the east, the north, and the south, and his personality was so strong and genial that friendships once formed were never broken nor forgotten.

Though he came to his grave in a full age he seems always to have regarded his life as a monument of God's infinite goodness and love and watchful care. During the whole of his life his abiding faith increased to the last hour. During his last day, as he was about the home among friends, he repeated many times to those present that he was "in sweet peace," and on the last evening stopped in the midst of the supper to repeat his thank offering for God's wonderful mercy and kindness to him through all his long life.

Peleg Spencer Whitman was born at Fairfield, Vt., April 27, 1815, and died at Elberton, Ga., May 22, 1900, at the advanced age of eighty-five years and twenty-five days. His father's name was Jacob Whitman, his mother's Sarah Spencer. He was too frail in early life to attend school. Converted at the age of twelve, he soon after received an injury that made him a cripple during the rest of his early boyhood.

In 1829 he was permitted to enter the Hamilton Literary and Theological Institution, now Colgate University, with his older brother, Royal, though still walking on crutches, and remained in this school till the death of his brother in

1832. After teaching a part of the time for several years at Stockton, N. Y., and Warren, R. I., he entered Brown University in 1836, and remained nearly three years, when he was compelled to give up his studies by failing health. In 1839 he went south and taught school in Putnam county, Ga., and later entered Mercer University, graduating from its first class in 1841. He was later given the degree of A. M. from Brown University.

December 1, 1841, Mr. Whitman married Miss Caroline Crawford Crane at her home in Wilkes county, Ga. In the same year he was licensed to preach by the Union Hill church of Georgia. After teaching a while in the south Mr. Whitman decided to return to New England, and preached for one year at a small church at West Bridgewater, Mass., and in 1846 became pastor at Bolton, where he was ordained. At the end of three summers spent in Massachusetts, they found the climate of New England too severe for Mrs. Whitman, and returned to the south. In 1847 Mr. and Mrs. Whitman were placed in charge of the Girls' Academy at Monroe, Walton county, Ga., and remained two years, going from there to take charge of the Penfield Female Academy, where they remained three years, Mrs. Whitman teaching music and French.

In 1852 they decided to remove to northern Illinois, in the hope of improving Mrs. Whitman's health, and traveled the whole distance with horse and buggy, in the months of October and November, locating at Belvidere, Ill., where Mr. and Mrs. Whitman taught a private school part of the time, he preaching also as he was able. Among their pupils in their northern home were many whose lives have been given, in stations high and low, to faithful service of the Master, including even the Misses Frances E. and Mary Willard, who had entered the Whitman home for their first absence from their own home. Miss Willard in all the subsequent years of her busy life kept up the friendship formed here, wrote them many loving letters and once, near a half century afterward, visited them in their Toccoa home. After a residence here for some years they returned again to the south, but found themselves wholly out of sympathy with the secession sentiment, and found it advisable to make a hasty and perilous trip north through the confederate lines.

In 1864-1866 Mr. Whitman was principal of the Addison Collegiate Institute at West Irving, Tama county, Iowa, also pastor of the West Irving Baptist church. In 1866-1867 he served as pastor of the church at Chariton, Iowa, from which place he moved to Lime Springs, Iowa, and served as pastor of its church for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Whitman later taught a part of one year, 1870-1871,

in Des Moines College, and twenty-five years later he received the degree of D. D. from this institution.

In 1874 they found it necessary to return again to the south, locating at Toccoa, in the northeastern part of Georgia, at the foot of the Blue Ridge Mountains, he serving the Baptist church there for the space of three years. They built them a commodious home in a sheltered grove beside a beautiful rivulet, where they resided during the remainder of their lives, Mrs. Whitman preceding her husband by about three years.

They were both persons of sympathetic nature, and of beautiful Christian character and life. They loved to teach, and he loved to preach, but neither of them were strong enough for any sustained or continued public service. He said to the writer once in great fervor of disappointment: "It seems to me that we spent the whole of our fifty-five years together in taking care of each other."

Mr. Whitman was a nineteenth century Barnabas, a good man and full of the Holy Spirit and of faith. He lived a simple life of earnest faith, ever extending the helping hand to somebody. Though giving comparatively little attention to business, he accumulated by frugality considerable property and gave it all away during his lifetime to worthy persons and worthy purposes, mostly for endowment of Baptist schools. His sympathies were as broad as humanity and as noble as Christianity.

He was a man of tireless energy. It was his habit to work incessantly. Whatever work he undertook he went at with the vigor of a giant until his strength was exhausted. He was teacher, preacher, and business manager combined till near the age of sixty-five, when his declining strength limited his energies chiefly to study and writing.

He was an original thinker of a marked character, and always a close and critical student of the Bible. His opinions were formed from careful study of the text itself, and he had little respect for the loose and shallow methods of modern expository writing. His "Scripture Worthies Viewed in a New Light" is a vigorous protest against false methods of exposition. The original name which he gave to his little book, "Defense of Scripture Worthies Against the Attacks of Christian Expositors," expresses more clearly the real character of the work and shows the purpose of much of his writing. He left considerable manuscript more or less prepared for publication, chiefly along similar lines of investigation to the one published. To this kind of work his last years were largely devoted. He was a constant reader of the religious press, and a regular contributor to the religious papers, especially of the south, where his home was.

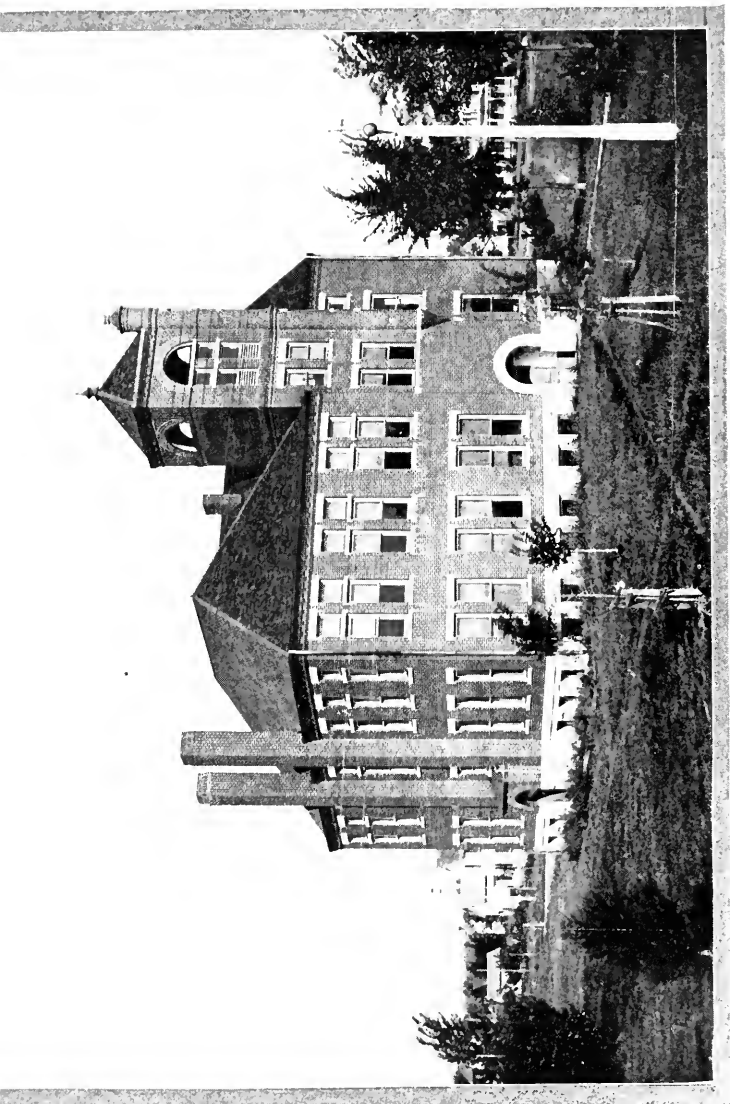
The personal friendships he formed everywhere through his long life were of the closest and most enduring character. The aim and purpose of his life was to be useful and do good. By his unselfish and noble life, and especially by his religious writings it can be truly said of Dr. Whitman that his works do follow him.

One other notable name surely deserves appreciative mention in any history of Iowa Baptist education. Inadvertantly omitted in its proper place in the chapter on Des Moines College, it may not inappropriately be inserted here.

Mr. J. V. Hinchman, who had in 1889, by pledging and later paying his \$25,000, made it possible for the college to cancel its debts and secure its first \$100,000 for endowment, continued to show deep interest in the work and growth of the school until the time of his death, which occurred October 4, 1902, in his seventy-second year. The following year the college received an additional \$28,000 from the estate of this good man, who by industry and thrift had accumulated a fortune, and then after making ample provision for his widow, had dedicated it all to the service of humanity, obeying literally the injunction: Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth. But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven.

Trustees Cedar Valley Seminary.

Rev. John Fulton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1864-1867
Rev. A. G. Eberhart	-	-	-	-	-	-	1864-1867
Rev. William Ross	-	-	-	-	-	-	1864-1867
Rev. H. H. Burrington	-	-	-	-	-	-	1864-1872
S. B. Chase, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1864-1891
A. H. Moore, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1864-1871
O. P. Harwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	1864-1868
Rev. T. F. Thickstun	-	-	-	-	-	-	1866-1869
Rev. C. T. Tucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	1866-1876
Rev. C. L. Clausen	-	-	-	-	-	-	1867-1872
W. W. Blackman, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1867-1875
Peter Morse	-	-	-	-	-	-	1867-1875
Rev. Asa Marsh	-	-	-	-	-	-	1868-1871



ACADEMY HALL, SAC CITY INSTITUTE.

Hon. N. C. Deering	-	-	-	-	-	-	1869-1887
Rev. A. Miner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1870-1872
Frank C. Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	1870-1874
Judge Arad Hitchcock	-	-	-	-	-	-	1870-1876
Joseph Kelly	-	-	-	-	-	-	1871-1880
Jacob H. Brush	-	-	-	-	-	-	1872-1894
E. G. Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	1872-1876
Rev. W. Whitney	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874-1876
G. H. Rice	-	-	-	-	-	-	1874-1876
Hon. D. W. Poindexter	-	-	-	-	-	-	1876-1879
Hon. Cyrus Foreman	-	-	-	-	-	-	1877-1887
Albert Bush	-	-	-	-	-	-	1877-1892
Hon. J. H. Sweney	-	-	-	-	-	-	1877-1906
Rev. Robert Leslie	-	-	-	-	-	-	1878-1881
Hon. H. F. Tucker	-	-	-	-	-	-	1878-1881
G. D. Pattengill	-	-	-	-	-	-	1878-1887
Rev. O. T. Conger	-	-	-	-	-	-	1881-1884
E. S. Fonda	-	-	-	-	-	-	1881-1905
J. I. Sweney	-	-	-	-	-	-	1882-
J. R. James	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883-1892
A. J. Burtch	-	-	-	-	-	-	1883-1899
E. S. Hovey	-	-	-	-	-	-	1884-1887
J. S. Wheeler	-	-	-	-	-	-	1884-1896
F. Coddington	-	-	-	-	-	-	1884-1890
W. L. Eaton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1884-1905
J. A. Smith	-	-	-	-	-	-	1887-1893
J. B. Kingsbury	-	-	-	-	-	-	1888-1891
J. F. Clyde	-	-	-	-	-	-	1888-
Alonzo Abernethy	-	-	-	-	-	-	1888-
Samuel Strows	-	-	-	-	-	-	1889-1891
Charles N. Bliss	-	-	-	-	-	-	1891-1902
W. W. Blackman, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892-1893
J. W. Annis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1891-
Charles S. Chase, M.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1891-
Edwin L. Sawyer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1892-
S. E. Wilcox	-	-	-	-	-	-	1893-1899
A. M. Walker	-	-	-	-	-	-	1895-
O. P. Woodard	-	-	-	-	-	-	1896-
F. E. James	-	-	-	-	-	-	1896-
R. R. Watkins	-	-	-	-	-	-	1896-1899
Josiah Pope	-	-	-	-	-	-	1899-1903
Avery Brush	-	-	-	-	-	-	1901-
N. J. Berger	-	-	-	-	-	-	1902-
F. W. Parsons	-	-	-	-	-	-	1904-1906
Karl J. Johnson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1905-
Herbert L. Stoughton	-	-	-	-	-	-	1905-
Clark E. Gardner	-	-	-	-	-	-	1906-
S. W. Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	1906-

Seminary Alumni.

1871.

Dr. Charles S. Chase, Iowa City.
Dr. Frank W. Chase, Des Moines.
Judge J. F. Clyde, Osage.
Dr. A. T. Conley, Cannon Falls, Minn.
*Peter A. Flaten.
Rev. Robert D. Frost, Bowdoinham Heights, Me.
*William F. Lohr.
Ferdinand Miller, Park Rapids, Minn.
Emma Newell Ure, Washington, D. C.
Mary Sweney Scammon, Northwood.

1872.

Cynthia Addington Everts, North Muskegon, Mich.
A. G. Dunham, Mason City.
Hon. W. L. Eaton, Osage.
*Fred Flint.
*Rev. F. A. Marsh.
Frank Scammon, Northwood.
Alonzo Wardell, Topeka, Kan.

Honorary, 1872.

John Q. Adams, Chicago, Ill.
Cartegena Allen Bryson, Iowa Falls.
*Carrie Bailey Redfearn.
Rev. A. C. Blackman, Sac City.
Norman A. Bowers.
*Anna Chase Rood.
Ada Chase Whitley, Osage.
Arthur W. Clyde, Ashley, N. D.
*Louise Clyde Marsh.
*Hattie Hastings Lyle.
Clarinda Hitchcock Hitchcock, Osage.
Eugene Huntington, Webster, S. D.
Maria Knight Jenkins.
Leonides L. Lush.
E. E. Lyle, Wahoo, Neb.
Cora Moore Ross, Audubon.
Libbie Murray Wardall.
Frank D. Pease.
Anna Richardson Thompson, Spokane, Wash.
Arthur L. Smith.
*Augustus C. Tupper.
Libbie Tupper Brown, Osage.
*Henry C. Van Leuven.
Melvin H. White, Spokane, Wash.
*Dr. John L. Whitley.

1873.

*Prof. D. F. Call.

Warren H. Knoulton, New York City.

Hattie Morse Leonard, Rochester, Minn.

Judge Ira Town, Tacoma, Wash.

1874.

Abbie Bush Button, Sioux Falls, S. D.

C. E. Budlong.

Edwin C. Keeler, Lake Mills.

Halver Steinerson Kravik, Marietta, Minn.

1875.

Rev. Albert R. Button, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Prof. Leona A. Call, Iowa City.

O. W. Cummings, Wallula, Wash.

Prof. Frank L. Hamblin, Lewisburg, Pa.

Emma Lower Farnham, Charles City.

*Alice Moore Garey.

Rev. W. W. Pratt, Philadelphia, Pa.

1876.

Mamie Chase Cutler, Osage.

George A. Knowlton, San Diego, Cal.

Dr. O. O. Sawyer, Dell Rapids, S. D.

1877.

H. M. Bushnell, Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. J. C. Caldwell, Africa.

Charles W. Cutler, Park Rapids, Minn.

Gilbert M. Fay, Denver, Col.

Dr. Sanford E. Goodman, Rhodes.

N. D. Jackson, Neligh, Neb.

Kate Poindexter Vosburg, Binghampton, N. Y.

Delia O. Stacy, Osage.

1878.

*Fannie Cobb.

Julia E. Coon, Osage.

H. H. Dane, Washington, D. C.

Leni L. Gardner, Sioux City.

J. F. Leonard, Winterset.

Hon. C. P. Reeves, Glenwood, Minn.

Dr. F. E. Whitley, Webster City.

1879.

Rev. A. B. Coats, Hartford, Conn.

Rosa Clason Bisbee, Osage.

Carrie M. Davis, South Kirtland, Ohio.

F. E. Owen, Spokane, Wash.

Ella Owen Lamberton, Portland, Ore.

Dr. C. F. Sweney, St. Paul, Minn.

1880.

Charles L. Ammon, Estherville.
Walter W. Byington, Chadron, Neb.
*Flora Bush Kingsbury.
Cora Call Whitley, Webster City.

1881.

Albert Babcock.
*Walter Blakeslee.
E. M. Briggs, Minneapolis, Minn.
Orlando Bush, Armour, S. D.
John A. Cutler, Osage.
Mabel Dailey Reeves, Glenwood, Minn.
Lina Evans Goodall, Osage.
Hamlin Garland, New York City.
Maud Hawley Marsh, Osage.
Myrtie Hess, Ft. Worth, Tex.
*Anna Kelly, Tannyhill.
Amelia Lohr, Osage.
Albert Moore, Hampton.
Lee J. Moss, West Superior, Wls.

1882.

Addie Brown Sheffer, Red Oak.
Franz E. Rundborg, Chicago, Ill.

1883.

F. W. Lohr, Sioux City.
S. Alta Page, Minneapolis, Minn.
Stella J. Rice, Lincoln, Neb.
Dr. Charles C. Wiggins, Osage.

1884.

Mary Atherton Long, Philadelphia, Pa.
Rev. D. I. Coon, Waverly.
George E. Haskell, Denver, Colo.
Jennie M. Kidney, Nora Springs.
Frank T. King, Omaha, Neb.
Dr. F. W. Lee, Riceville.
Dr. W. S. Pitts, Philadelphia, Pa.
Clara Schmedes Williams, Omaha, Neb.
Hon. Tim D. Sheehan, St. Paul, Minn.
*Lizzie Sweet Sime.
Lloyd Tibbetts, Osage.
Capt. George P. White, Leavenworth, Kan.
*W. C. Wilkin.

1885.

Rev. L. F. Abernethy, Frederick, Kan.
T. A. Alexander, St. Paul, Minn.
Leva Bascombe Bywater, Spokane, Wash.

Ed L. Clark, New York City.
Nelle Kidney Palmer, Rolfe.
Kate M. Otto, St. Paul, Minn.
Trilla Pratt Hulbert, New Hartford.
Belle Sweney Eden, Chicago, Ill.
William P. Wright, Osage.

1886.

*Frank J. Avery.

Dr. George S. Coon, Louisville, Ky.
C. F. Hambrecht, St. Ansgar.
Alfred C. Page, Austin, Minn.
Rev. F. E. Pelton, Shellsburg.
Park C. Pratt, Modesto, Cal.
Dr. Irene Smedley, Toledo.

1887.

*Mabel Abernethy Gillen.

E. Clark Barton, Vermilion, S. D.
Flora Bush Morse, Spokane, Wash.
Eva Kelly Tannyhill, Los Angeles, Cal.
Clarence A. Palmer, St. Paul, Minn.
S. R. Ure, Riceville.

1888.

Minnie Montgomery Logan, Independence.
Rev. Daniel Reagan, Eldon.
John H. Vaughn, West Superior, Wis.
Rev. Arthur L. Weatherly, Westerly, R. I.
Afton S. Wright, Osage.

1889.

Hinkley G. Atwood, Duluth, Minn.
W. H. Coulthurst, Santa Rosa, Cal.
Dr. W. F. Hunt, Davenport.
Alice Jewell, Mason City.

*Ideline Mellinger Nakashian.

*Mary Pearson Law.

William J. Starr, Osage.

1890.

C. Howard Babcock, Sisseton, S. D.
Galen H. Browne, Osage.
William L. Fitkin, Garner.
Rev. Hugh A. Heath, Wakefield, Mass.
Alice P. Kirkland Bemis, Austin, Minn.
Rev. Clarence H. Lockwood, Glendale, Cal.
Earl M. Merritt, Grundy Center.
Zora Sherman, Wilder, Kan.
Eugene S. Simons, Hamburg.
N. Eda Ward Patrick, Rockford, Ill.

1891.

Maud E. Cunningham, Chicago, Ill.
Albert E. Huesselmann, Osage.
Ethel Lovejoy Wilson, Osage.
Alice Maud McKinley, Chicago, Ill.
*Prof. John E. Whirry.
George E. Whitcomb, Northwood.

1892.

Herbert A. Abernethy, St. Paul, Minn.
Rev. Rolla E. Brown, Evanston, Wyo.
Rev. Archie W. Call, Vinton.
Clinton E. Conley, LeSueur, Minn.
Ole Hallingby, Calumet, Mich.
Emery C. Leach, Cedar Rapids.
Fred D. Nichols, Chicago, Ill.
Clara Olson Herwig, New Hampton.
Grace Smith Scofield, Osage.
R. Hart Walker, Seattle, Wash.
Dr. Frank B. Whitmore, China.

1893.

Amy Beebe, Kimball, S. D.
Edith Cobb Olson, Northfield, Minn.
Lindsay A. Grimes, West Union.
Karl J. Johnson, Osage.
Cora H. Johnson, Osage.
Mattie L. Odekirk Bowen, Centerville.
George H. Sawyer, Osage.
Ray D. Smith, Brewster, Minn.

1894.

Kittie Bacon Coon, Waverly.
Arnold E. Brown, Osage.
Mabel Muffley Alexander, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Herbert L. Stoughton, Osage.

Business Department:

Mabel Brebner Dickinson, Ukiah, Cal.
Lennie L. Bright, Algona.
George F. Siefjediers, Manly.

1895.

Daisy B. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
H. Eastman Colby, Waterloo.
Ward Fallgatter, Canistota, S. D.
Lewis E. Gerbig, Canada.
Una M. Grettenberg, Minneapolis, Minn.
Augusta E. Hitchcock, Osage.
Tom Hudson, Tacoma, Wash.

Mary Johnson Hudson, Tacoma, Wash.
William A. North, Spokane, Wash.
Robert A. Powers, Osage.
Sumner M. Samson, Chicago, Ill.
Rose E. Smalley, Las Vegas, New Mexico.
Clara Smalley Starr, Osage.
Helen M. White, Chicago, Ill.

Business Department:

Dr. G. Elbert Genung, Osage.
Otto R. Greene, Osage.
William H. Moody, Osage.
James R. Sims, Orchard.
*Lottie St. John.

1896.

Mary P. Brainard, Osage.
Rev. Bert H. Coonradt, Marcus.
Cora B. French, Waterloo.
Alfred Miller, Cresco.
Fred A. Moore, Plainfield.
Roscoe J. Starr, Charles City.
*Gail Sweney Edson.
O. Guy Webster, Rockford.
Edna White, Zilla, Wash.
Emma Wright Pickering, Osage.

Business Department:

Alva A. Andrews, White, S. D.
John E. Dricken, White, S. D.
Fred W. Ericson, Elon.
Edward J. Hovelson, Osage.
Raymond Lewis, Osage.
Charles L. Lugg, Osage.
George W. Upcraft, LeRoy, Minn.
Eliza Weaverling, Chicago, Ill.

1897.

Clara L. Abernethy, Osage.
Herbert G. Bartlett, Osage.
Wilma Benedict, Little Cedar.
Blanche Brebner, San Jose, Cal.
Grace Bush Gardner, Osage.
Charles V. Clark, Chicago, Ill.
Bird Clark Tibbetts, Chicago, Ill.
Burritt K. Cook, Bonair.
Jared W. Davis, Des Moines.
Rev. O. R. Olson Farel, Willimantic, Conn.
Marshall A. Fennell, Pender, Neb.
Rev. Walter I. Fowle, Ames.
Ruth Gist, Cedar Falls.

Burton C. Hemphill, Swaledale.
 Helen Hitchcock, Osage.
 A. O. Wydell, Roland.
 John J. Meyer, LeRoy, Minn.
 Stella P. Odekirk, Valley City, N. D.
 James Pederson, St. Paul, Minn.
 Margaret A. Scammon, Northwood.
 Albert W. Sides, Chicago, Ill.
 Olive Woodard Ogg, Fairmount.

Business Department:

Herbert W. Cutler, Park Rapids, Minn.
 Arthur M. Harmon, New Hartford.
 Max Katz, Osage.
 Hugh M. Nichols, Los Angeles, Cal.

1898.

Jessie R. Bacon, Osage.
 Dr. W. O. Blanchar, Grand Rapids, Wis.
 Cordelia S. Brown Whitney, Waupun, Wis.
 Vinton P. Eastman, Litchville, N. D.
 Harry C. Leeman, Chicago, Ill.
 J. Warren Morse, Estherville.
 Roy D. Seeley, St. Paul, Minn.
 Florence E. Wilcox, Des Moines.

Department of Elocution:

Kate B. Fonda, Osage.
 Myrta Patterson Albertson, Austin, Minn.

Business Department:

Nellie R. Brown, Chicago, Ill.
 Ingvald F. Dahl, Otranto.
 Roy C. Emmett, Minot, N. D.
 Arthur H. Every, Minneapolis, Minn.
 John N. Fairbanks, Brantford, Ontario, Canada.
 Warner H. Gray, Osage.
 Walter L. Hale, LeRoy, Minn.
 O. G. Levorson, Dixie.
 James R. Naden, Orchard.
 Ernest N. Reynolds, Little Cedar.
 Harleth H. Whitney, Simpson, Minn.
 Max M. Muffley, Galveston, Texas.
 Elsie E. Willson, Osage.

1899.

Mary Bailey Evens, Waterloo.
 *Maurice R. Carter.
 Mary E. Clyde, Osage.
 Leven W. Damon, Cresco.
 Ella Eddy Peterson, Osage.

M. Earl Felt, Twin Falls, Idaho.
A. Mabel Goodsell, Grand Meadow, Minn.
Arthur H. Hampson, Rolla, Mo.
Dr. Wilber J. Hemphill, Estherville.
Gertrude Holmes, Chicago, Ill.
*Burnett J. Lapham.
Flora E. Loomis, Elkton, Minn.
John H. Mark, Waudena, Minn.
Barbara E. Mark Joyce, Grand Meadow, Minn.
Kate E. Mark, Osage.
Clara Maxson Brady, Scotch Grove, Ind.
Maud Stacy Smith, Spirit Lake.
Mary Sutcliffe May, Larimore, N. D.
Marshall C. Sweney, Osage.
Bruce T. Sweney, Seattle, Wash.
Daisy Tupper Nichols, Los Angeles, Cal.
Grace B. Tupper, Osage.
Charlotte E. Wall, Stacyville.
Clara R. Whitley, Osage.
Ethel R. Whitmore, Etna, Minn.
Elsie E. Willson, Osage.

Business Department:

Arthur B. Corbitt, Rose Creek, Minn.
Bert E. Patchen, Nora Springs.
Oscar S. Penney, Lawton, Okla.
Roy H. Skinner, Cedar Rapids.
Fred A. Titus, Osage.
Fred B. Wolff, Spokane, Wash.

1900.

Homer B. Annis, Chicago, Ill.
Elmer C. Boeck, Springfield, Minn.
Charles L. Child, Decorah.
Margaret J. Cutler, Orchard.
Rev. B. A. Davis, _____
Clarence E. Drake, Minneapolis, Minn.
S. Maude Gable, Osage.
Palma Harlis Smith, Salt Lake City, Utah.
John A. Junk, Ogden, Utah.
Max M. Muffley, Galveston, Texas.
Edward D. Reynolds, Brownville.
Minnie M. Smalley, Chicago Ill.
Stanley R. Smith, Osage.
Mabel Tomlinson Wright, Chicago, Ill.
William R. Whitcomb, Osage.

Business Department:

Dr. Earl V. Cutler, Osage.

1901.

Omer E. Bliss, Minneapolis, Minn.
Myrtle A. Bliss, Minneapolis, Minn.
Janet T. Brown, Osage.
Loren C. Button, Sheldon.
Auther F. Culver, Boston, Mass.
Edward W. Fehling, Ann Arbor, Mich.
Nellie Hawkins, Cascade.
E. Jennie Hawkins, Sac City.
Alice M. McCoy, Osage.
Herbert H. Neill, Griswold, N. D.
Ada M. Pratt, Elkton, S. D.
Anna O. Svanberg Johnson, Osage.
Winifred E. Tuttle, Artesia, N. M.
Mabel L. Westlake, Osage.
James G. Wright, Chicago, Ill.

Business Department:

George A. Clements, Osage.
Jesse L. Pratt, Winona, Minn.
John T. Price, LeRoy, Minn.
Walter Upcraft, LeRoy, Minn.

1902.

Laura Brown Laird, Waverly.
Birchard Brush, Osage.
Frank S. Clyde, Osage.
George L. Fruit, Ash Ridge, Wis.
Nela Hill, Little Cedar.
Libbie B. Jacobs, Osage.
Berenice Katz, Osage.
Ethel E. Lee, Des Moines.
Frank D. Moore, Osage.
Nina A. Nims, Rudd.
Anna M. Peterson, Osage.
Edna Sheehan, Osage.
Jessie Smith Leach, Adel.
Mary E. Tomlinson, Gray's Lake, Ill.
*Merle L. Whitley.
Fred B. Wolff, Spokane, Wash.
Alice J. Woodard Jenkins, Lane, S. D.

Business Department:

Elmer O. Clapper, Orchard.
Albert V. Clapper, Waterloo.
May Duryee, McIntire.
Ray O. Smalley, Liberty, N. M.

1903.

Otis C. Weigle, Riceville.
Elsie M. White, Osage.
Helen Katz, Osage.
Marie G. Cutler, Osage.
Henry C. Zilk, Riceville.
Walter B. Nixon, Osage.
Frank Smith, Iowa Falls.
Elza B. Carr, Swaledale.
Maude O. Penney, Lawton, Ind. Ter.
Ellanora Schroeder, Grand Meadow, Minn.
Herbert R. Addington, Stacyville.
Herbert H. Kildee, Osage.
Clarence S. Sanborn, Mason City.
Ruth E. Sweney, Osage.
John E. Wolff, Wallace, Idaho.

Business Department:

Leonard Sheldon, Osage.
Arthur Sprung, Riceville.
Theodore W. Zilk, Riceville.

1904.

Clara Bowman, Osage.
Grace Barker, Osage.
May Duryee, McIntire.
Verna T. Burtch, Osage.
Charles Tomlinson, Chicago, Ill.
Ed Dickinson, Osage.
Olyne Harris Sweney, Butte, Mont.
Ada Holmes, Osage.
Eva Smith, Brownville.
Jessie Lemon, Little Cedar.
Callie Hill Sanborn, Mason City.

Business Department:

Emma Foster, New Haven.
Warren Proctor, Riceville.

1905.

Mary Burtch Hudson, Osage.
Ada Lewis, Osage.
Mamie Mark, Osage.
Alice McKercher, Manly.
Alyce Hawkins, Cascade.
Paul D. Sweney, Butte, Mont.
Howard Woolverton, Muscatine.

Business Department:

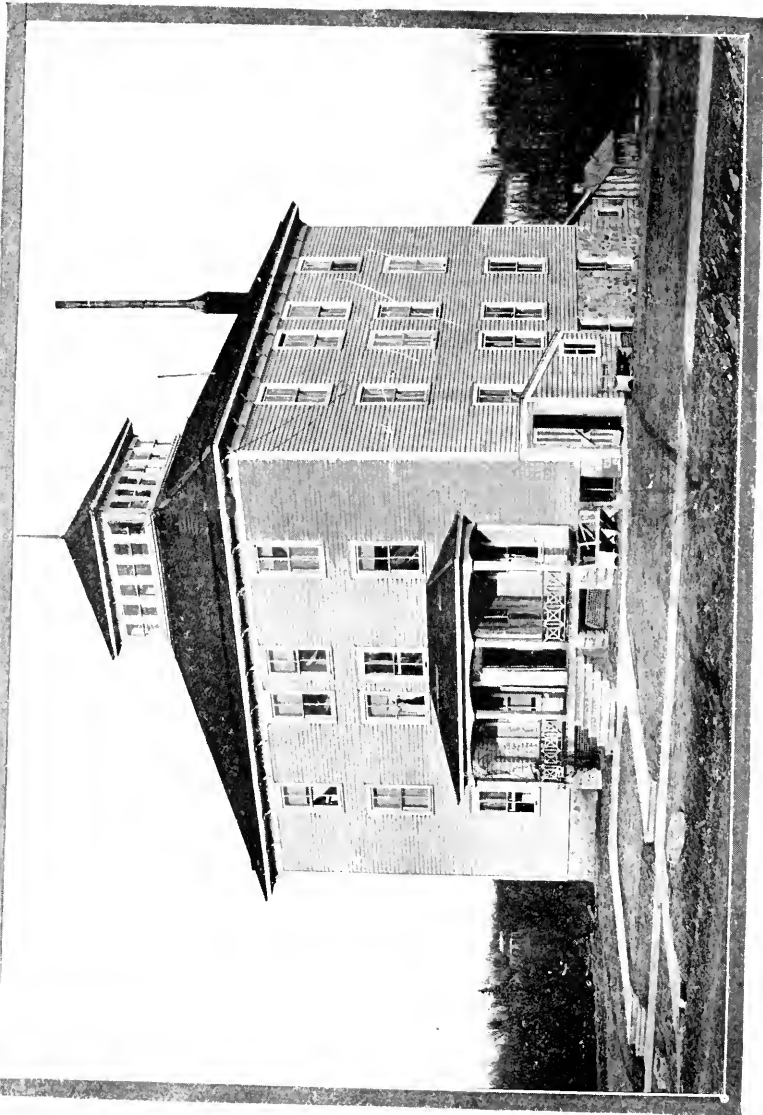
Edward Allanson, Carpenter.
Leroy Lewis, New Haven.

Alice McKercher, Manly.
Lillian Simmons, Osage.
Augustus Tupper, Osage.
Zaldie Tupper, Osage.

1906.

Floyd Lewis Laughlin, Osage.
Business Department:
Harold M. Gardner, Stacyville.
Mary E. Haight, Osage.
Jay W. McCurdy, Osage.
Mabel C. Naylor, Osage.
Margaret V. Snyder, Osage.
Bernice B. Wilson.

*Deceased.



LADIES' HALL SAC CITY INSTITUTE.

CHAPTER XII.

Sac City Institute

The beginnings of Sac City Institute may properly be dated back to the autumn of 1891, when Rev. F. W. Gardner and his wife, with Prof. George Pierson, opened a private school in two buildings rented for the purpose by citizens of Sac City. Prof. and Mrs. Gardner were experienced teachers, and had each done excellent service as instructors for a number of years in the Cedar Valley Seminary at Osage and elsewhere. In opening the school here there was an understanding that if it should prove reasonably successful the citizens would make an effort to provide permanent buildings. The school opened auspiciously. By the holidays the enrollment had reached nearly a hundred. The next week a public meeting of the citizens was called in the court house and a board of directors was chosen. Messrs. J. N. Miller, Judge Early, Asa Platt, and Col. Phil Schaller were the leading parties in the movement. A company was formed and named the Oak Park College Company, which took an option on Mr. Platt's farm, south of town, and laid it out into lots. The plan adopted was to turn over to the directors all the money secured above the price of the land. The lots were put up at auction, one hundred fifty-two being disposed of at the first sale,

and fifty-three at the second. The contract for the buildings was let to a Mr. Anderson of Emporia, Kansas, to be completed September 1, 1892. They were not, however, completed until the summer of 1893, and the delay proved a serious injury to the school for the second year.

An arrangement was first made to turn the property over to the Episcopalians, who were to assume charge of the school that year; but the officials of that organization finally decided not to undertake the work, and the buildings remained vacant for one year.

In the meantime, Rev. J. D. Collins was called to the pastorate of the Sac City Baptist church. He preached his first sermon there May 21, 1893, and when the Episcopal people failed to take charge of the school, he looked over the situation locally, and made a study of the location of the Baptist schools of the state, very soon concluding that the Baptists ought to secure this splendid location and property. He, therefore, wrote to such men as he knew in the state, including President Stetson, Revs. N. B. Rairden, E. P. Bartlett, H. C. Nash, and J. W. Allen, also to Dr. C. E. Hewitt of the University of Chicago.

Receiving favorable replies from all these brethren, he went to the officers of the Oak Park College Company with the letters, and told them he believed that the Baptists of the state would take the school if given an opportunity. In the work of creating local sentiment in favor of Baptist control of the contemplated school, he was ably assisted by the little local church, and by such business men as S. M. Stouffer, editor of the *Sac Sun*, Dr. C. Brown, E. N. Baily, cashier of

Sac County State Bank, Judge S. M. Elwood, and others.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Iowa Baptist state convention was held at Des Moines, February 7, 1894, also at the same time and place, a meeting of the executive committee of the Iowa Baptist Education Society. The question of establishing a Baptist academy at Sac City was discussed at this joint meeting, and committees were appointed; one to visit Sac City at an early date, and report to the president of the state convention regarding the property, the conditions found there, and any propositions that might be submitted for the transfer of the property, in case the Baptists decided to assume the responsibility. The second committee was given discretionary power to enter into contract for the acceptance of the property, name a person to assume the headship for the new school, and arrange for other instructors.

The first named committee visited Sac City February 27, and made the following report, through its chairman:

Des Moines, Iowa, March 1, 1894.

President J. F. Clyde, Iowa Baptist State Convention:

My Dear Sir—I have the pleasure to transmit to you the report of the committee which visited Sac City, February 27, to look over the property offered to us on certain conditions for school purposes.

Sac City is situated in Sac county, on the Coon river. It is the county seat, and has a population of about seventeen hundred. Next to the river the country is quite rolling and bluffy, and much of it is covered with trees. Away from the river the surface consists of beautiful prairie. Upon these bluffs and upon the edge of the prairie the town is built. It is finely situated, and has some good blocks, and fine residences. It has good drainage, and can at any time be supplied with excellent spring water issuing from contiguous bluffs.

The people in the town and surrounding country are mostly Americans. The character of the people is indi-

cated by the fact that there are no saloons in the place—they would not be tolerated. We found the people sober, quiet, moral, generous, very hospitable, and at the same time wide awake, and full of energy and public spirit.

There are five denominations represented here, viz, the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, Episcopal, and Catholic; each of which has a house of worship. The Baptists have a new and neat and pleasant church, not fully completed. The Baptists have good standing in the town. The membership has increased from 27 to 68 within a few months. The pastor's name is Collins, and he has two more years to spend in the seminary. He is highly respected.

The school buildings are located in the southwest part of the town, on the edge of the prairie, four blocks from the depot. A sidewalk leads all the way to the buildings.

There is, first, a college campus, consisting of about three acres, finely situated, with good drainage, in the center of which is placed the college building.

Second, across the street, east, is a tract of about seven acres, called the College Park, through which runs a ravine containing a small stream of water. The banks of this ravine consist of bluffs, which are covered with a beautiful grove of second growth of oak timber. The tract is seeded.

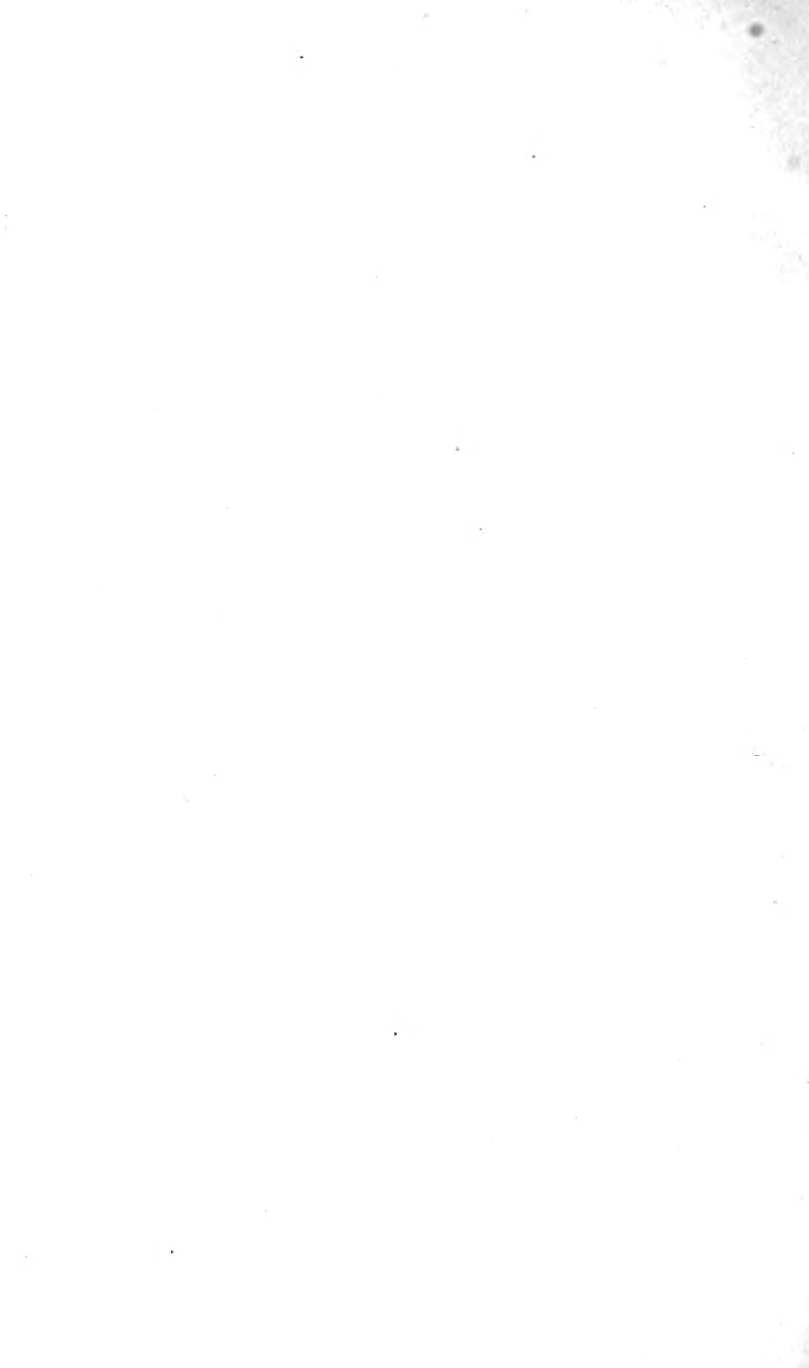
There are also forty lots, not situated together in a block, but scattered in different blocks in the college addition. These lots have all been appraised at a fair price, but will bring more than their appraised value if a successful school is established.

The college building is a nice building and has every appearance of being substantial and well built. It has a stone foundation all around and plenty of strong brick piers underneath, dividing up the cellar into rooms. The cellar is seven or eight feet from the ground to the lower floor, and can easily be made deeper. The building is spacious, splendidly lighted, and finished with hard pine, and the walls with hard finish. The ceiling of the assembly room is of iron.

The dimensions of the building are: 67 feet 6 inches by 72 feet. Its height from basement to plate is 47 feet, the tower and roof above that. The first floor has four rooms besides two large cloak rooms, these latter furnished with hooks. The dimensions of the rooms on this floor are as follows: 18 by 18 ft., 25 by 20 ft., 23 by 53 ft., and 24 by 24 ft. Dimensions of second floor: 20 by 24 ft., 17 by 18 ft., and 36 by 60 ft. This latter is the assembly room, and is fine; besides a room for office. Third story, a room 26 by 30 feet, and a room in the tower. These are all nice rooms and excellently lighted.



PRINCIPAL GEO. W. LEE, A. B.



The dormitory is 44 feet square, and four stories high, including basement. It has thirty-three rooms, with front and back stairways, and a steam radiator in each room. It is heated by steam. Each room is furnished with a bedstead, wire springs, mattress, wash stand, bowl and pitcher, table, and looking glass. The basement has a large dining room, laundry, kitchen, bath room, root room, and furnace or boiler room.

There is a well, a cistern, and out houses, in good repair.

A school was carried on here about two years, with one hundred twenty scholars.

There are needed \$3,000 at least to put things in running order. It will need \$1,800 to put in heating apparatus, in the school building. It will want \$1,000 or more to furnish it. They give us till April 1, to determine what we will do. They would be pleased if our answer could be given even earlier. Fraternally yours, E. P. Batlett.

President Stetson, also chairman of the second committee, visited Sac City March 10, looked over the buildings and grounds and location in general; preached there Sunday, the 11th, and the next day met, in an informal way, the members of the Oak Park Company.

At a later meeting held May 18, the following members of the two committees were present at Sac City: President H. L. Stetson, Revs. E. P. Bartlett, J. W. Allen, and H. C. Nash; also Dr. W. E. Witter and Mr. William Aitchison, Jr., of Des Moines. Mr. Bartlett preached in the Baptist church Friday evening, and the entire company met with the Oak Park Company, on Saturday, at which time the main lines of the agreement were mapped out.

The second committee, after considerable conference and correspondence, held a final meeting at Sac City, July 12, 1894, and entered into a contract with the Oak Park College Company of Sac City, for the transfer of the buildings and grounds and designated lots, to a board of trustees named to take charge of the school, and the payment of an

annual support fund of \$1,200 for the period of four years, on condition that an academy of first grade be maintained for a period of ten years, the buildings kept amply insured, and an effort be made to secure a permanent endowment fund of not less than \$28,000. Articles of incorporation were drawn up and signed, and the name, Sac City Institute, formally adopted.

The incorporators were:

J. Wayland Allen, E. P. Bartlett, Caleb Brown, J. D. Collins, E. N. Baily, D. Carr Early, S. M. Elwood, P. J. Finney, J. W. Martin, James N. Miller, H. C. Nash, H. L. Stetson, Phil Schaller, W. E. Witter, and D. E. Hallett.

The first board of trustees was as follows:

J. W. Allen, E. P. Bartlett, Caleb Brown, E. N. Baily, S. M. Elwood, P. J. Finney, J. W. Martin, James N. Miller, H. C. Nash, H. L. Stetson, W. E. Witter, R. L. Robie, R. E. Coburn, W. A. McHenry, D. F. Bryan, B. F. Lutz, M. E. Jones, S. L. Berkley, E. S. Plimpton, D. Carr Early, and Phil Schaller.

Rev. H. C. Nash, pastor at Denison, who had been a successful high school principal, prior to entering the ministry, was chosen principal.

The school was formally opened Sunday, September 30, 1894. Rev. H. W. Tilden, D. D., pastor of the First Baptist church, of Des Moines, was present and delivered an appropriate sermon in the large chapel of Academy hall.

The next day, October 1, 1894, students were enrolled and classes formed.

The first catalogue was issued in 1894, containing the names of the first faculty:

Rev. H. C. Nash, A. M., principal, moral science and literature.

Mrs. Mary C. Nash, preceptress; mathematics and English.

Frances R. Wheeler, A. B., Latin and mathematics.

Clyde C. Hammerly, M. D., history and didactics.

Irene Smedley, A. B., Greek and Latin.

Caleb Brown, M. D., instructor physical sciences and chemistry.

J. D. Lewis, vocal and instrumental music.

Mrs. M. E. Ross, art.

Allie F. Harding, shorthand and typewriting.

J. O. Hardwick, penmanship.

There were one hundred and six students enrolled the first year; one hundred and fifty-four, the second; and one hundred and seventy-two, the third. Meantime a few changes had occurred in the faculty. Miss Smedley had resigned her work in Greek, and Miss Winnie St. Clair took her place. C. E. Stallcop was added for didactics and commercial law, with some other minor changes.

Mr. Nash remained one year longer and then resigned to re-enter the pastorate. The secretary of the Iowa Baptist Education Society in his annual report submitted in October, 1898, says:

After four years of self-sacrificing labor to establish an academy in trying times, Principal H. C. Nash retires from Sac City Institute. Prof. Walter Guthridge is serving as acting principal.

Mr. Guthridge served as acting principal for one year when Mr. George W. Lee, a recent alumnus of Des Moines College, was chosen principal, and took charge of the school.

Mr. Guthridge and the Misses Wheeler and Hutchinson remained in the faculty for one more year. Ettie F. Walker, Ph. B., was added for German and English; Laura N. Hobbs, tutor in normal department; Jennie A. Hannum, painting; and H. P. Peterson, penmanship.

During Principal Lee's first year the attendance was small, there being but thirty-nine in the academic department in a total enrollment of one hundred thirty-three. But this steady nerved, plucky young man did not propose to get dis-

couraged. He kept plodding steadily forward, trying to maintain a good school, provide means of support, and secure a beginning toward endowment. The attendance increased gradually, and in 1902, at the close of his third year, there were seventy-five in the academic department, from a total enrollment of one hundred fifty-one. About \$5,000 had been secured for endowment.

In October, 1903, the annual meeting of the Iowa Baptist state convention was held with the Baptist church at Sac City. During the sessions of the Education Society a committee was appointed to devise plans for the assistance of the Institute. The report of this committee was as follows:

Whereas, Property situated at Sac City, in the center of one of the richest portions of our state, worth for educational purposes, \$50,000 has been given to our denomination, and

Whereas, To complete the raising of \$20,000 for endowment of Sac City Institute, \$5,000 more must be secured by January 1, 1904, and,

Whereas, The northwestern part of the state has suffered severely from excessive rain for the past two years, therefore,

Be it Resolved. That the Baptists of the entire state should contribute to the success of this effort, and that the representatives of Sac City Institute should everywhere be given all possible assistance in the prosecution of their canvass. W. M. Walker, H. O. Rowlands, John Earl, G. W. Lee, committee.

Upon the adoption of the report an appeal was made by the committee for subscriptions for the fund named, and under the leadership of Rev. W. M. Walker, D. D., the sum of \$2,215 was subscribed for the Institute.

The school, like nearly all such institutions, had its period of struggle for existence, wherein the income was small, the equipment meager, and the

work necessarily done under rather discouraging circumstances; but as good fortune would have it, there was a man at the head who worked resolutely on, accepting conditions, and improving them whenever and wherever he could. The result has been substantial progress almost from the beginning, even though sometimes rather slow.

To some of his assistants equal credit is due, for their patient, thorough, and often self-sacrificing labors in behalf of the young school. Miss Frances R. Wheeler accepted a position at the beginning, where she remained some six years, always doing the best kind of work in her department.

Dr. Caleb Brown continued instructor and lecturer in physical science for several years.

Mrs. Mary C. Nash remained during the four years of her husband's principalship, an instructor and administrator of exceptional ability.

Mr. C. E. Stallcop, entering the second year, remained three or more years.

The Misses St. Clair, Bessie B. Larrabee, Walker, and Hannum, each gave two years or more of excellent service. Later, Misses Elizabeth J. Moore, Mary R. Kingsbury, Wilfred White, Nellie Sutherland, Eva L. Fitch, and Jessie R. Bacon, came and remained long enough to prove the excellent character of their work, and to be long remembered with affection by the students they helped.

In the recent years George E. Congdon, W. J. Findley, M. D., Rev. J. D. Collins, and J. F. Lee have each given several years' service.

The Institute is fairly equipped with buildings for the work it has so far undertaken:

Academy Hall is a fine structure of pressed brick with stone trimmings. It contains seven

well lighted, well ventilated, and well heated class rooms, neat chapel, an elegant society hall, library, principal's office, and cloak rooms.

Ladies' Hall is a large building erected for the special purpose of accommodating a boarding department. In addition to rooms for the accommodation of students, it contains a dining room, kitchen, bath room with hot and cold water connections, and toilet rooms.

Platt Cottage is a building south of and adjacent to Ladies' Hall, donated by Mr. Asa Platt, of Sac City, and is fitted up for young men, who board at Ladies' Hall.

The faculty for the year 1906-1907, was given as follows:

G. W. Lee, A. B., principal; economics and normal department.

Daniel Shutts, A.B., science and mathematics.

E. Jane Hawkins, Ph. B., German and English.

Mrs. J. I. Brown, Latin and oratory.

Rev. J. D. Collins, Bible.

Rev. Frank A. Chase, lecturer on Bible history.

W. J. Findley, M. D., lecturer on physiology.

Chris Nelson, commercial department.

Clara M. Austin, piano, harmony, and theory.

Edith Morgan, violin.

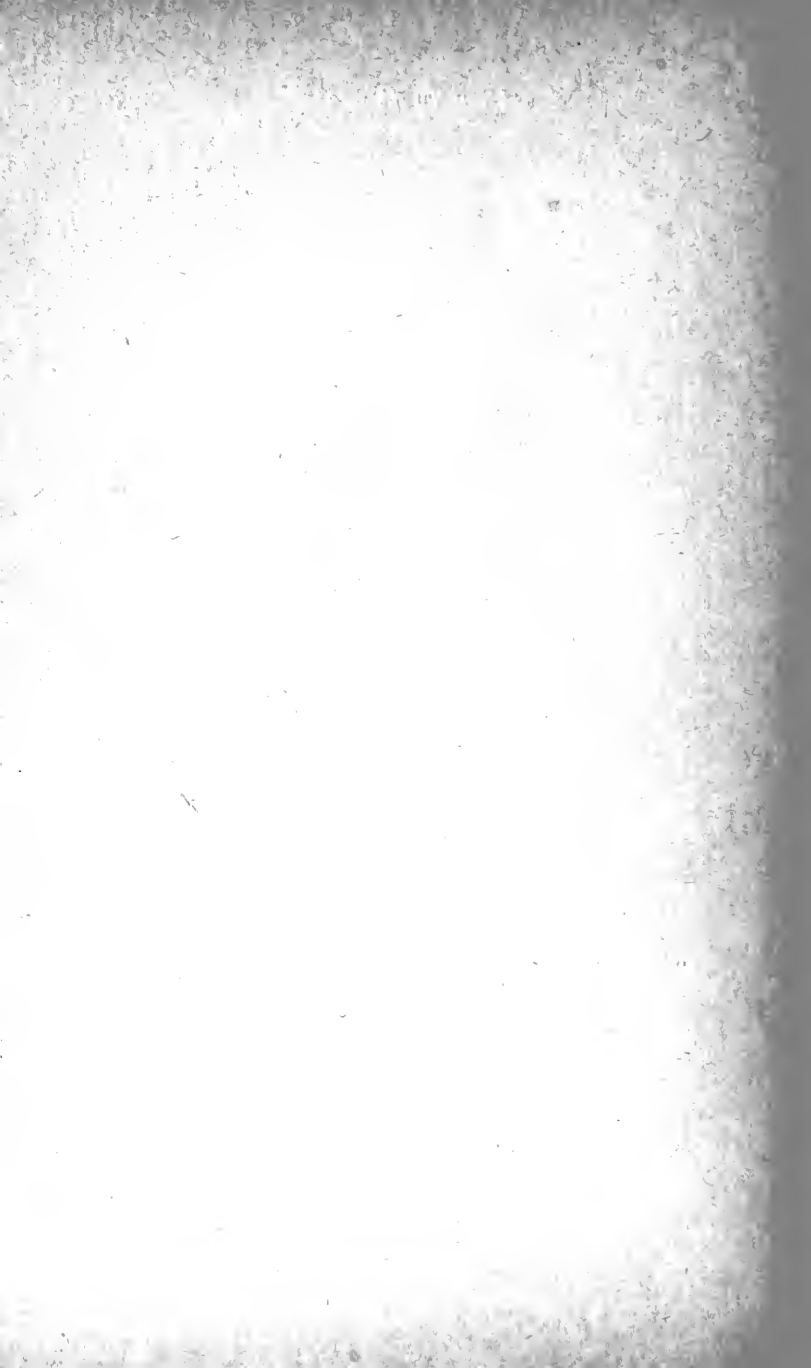
Mrs. Jeanett S. Gesel, art.

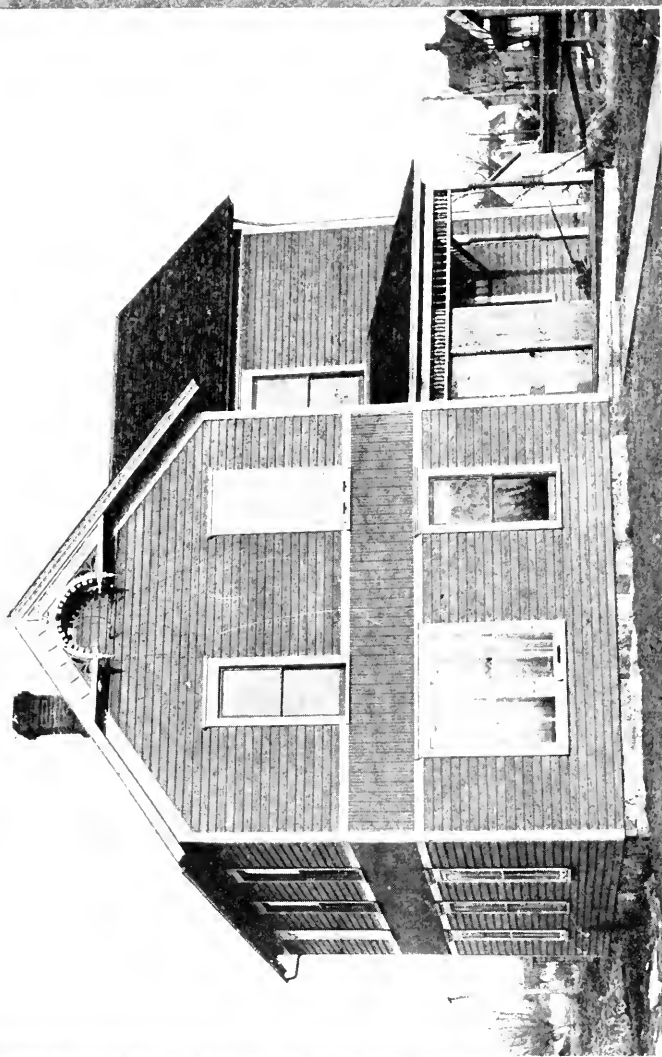
The Institute was never in better condition than it is at the present time, there is marked development in every way. The department of music has grown until three teachers are employed. The addition of a business department has brought many students, and promises many more the coming year.

In November, 1906, the board of trustees decided upon one more advance step, namely, to raise \$30,000 additional endowment, the movement to be accomplished by January, 1909. Last year the

attendance was one hundred sixty-seven. A hopeful spirit pervades all parties, and they are looking for great things to come to pass in the near future.

This school, situated in the center of a magnificent territory in northwest Iowa, has an inviting field of the greatest promise. Like the school at Osage, in northeast Iowa, it is a long way from the college at Des Moines, and in the midst of Baptists who could, of their own resources, in the near future, if once united in the effort, give them each a splendid equipment, endowment, and support. It is quite within the possibilities that the Baptists of Iowa may yet have two colleges of high rank in north Iowa, whether or not it may be their good fortune to enter into some measure of their just heritage in educational achievement at Des Moines or elsewhere.





PLATT COTTAGE, SAC CITY INSTITUTE.

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